Eastern Turkey Mission
1900 - 1909
Vol: II

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GENERAL REPORT OF BITLIS STATION FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Calling up for review the twelve mos. since sending out our last report we find some silver lining to the dark clouds so often rolling over our vilayet. If somewhat startling rumors get abroad as to actualities here we would fain believe that some of them at least have been exaggerated, for we dwell in safety & about such conditions as obtain in this land these more recent years.

The severe tension of hard times owing to high prices & even greater irregularities than now, has been mollified somewhat from the autumn's bountiful harvest-thus freeing us partially from the endless cry of "bread, clothing" etc.; still what are widows & their children to do with no work or credit? Said our chieftain, who is of better intent than some of his cloth, "I know the people are poor & hungry even but what can I do? the order for taxes is most rigid" he seems shut up to severity or dismissal from office, for all his pity. He has told us how gladly he would be compassionate towards the people if it were possible; and in their raid for agitators he would not have the innocent suffer with the guilty, tho naturally insubordination must be crushed out wherever it appears-whatever the race or religion. He has no great affiliation with our wild Kourds, and has run some of them into the commonest prison as was the case for a time of the once notorious Koussa's(bey)son, enough to restrain them somewhat in their depredations of Armenians, tho they seem to have fair liberty to turn on one another-different tribes joining in mutual plunder & murder without let or hindrance-Hamidehs taking a good hand at it!

But would these Armenian agitators might learn wisdom from past experience, and betake themselves to honest toil rather than to play the lazy, lying, extortion & other most irregular measures of so-called patriotism for the race. Their persistent presence in Moush regions still gives us much anxiety; as if the old desolation of the near Sassoun were not enough they would now add Moush city & its magnificent plain dotted over with some 150 Arsen. villages.

There ne'er was found so foul a foe, As those who care not what they do

But coming back from our general, birdseye glance at conditions let us particularize more in EVANGELISTIC & EDUCATIONAL lines. Of helpers in the whole field of every grade-preachers, teachers & minute men-we aggregate 19 employees, tho some of them serve only for a brief time in the winter at their own village so we may retain the name of school lest later when candidates & conditions warrant better procedure we be met with Govt. allegation "You have no school here" as has been hinted in a few cases-they not believing we had as many village schools previous to the mixed times. With such success as seems smiling on us at hands of our good appearing Director of Schs (Ali Vefa) we have hope the old favorite cry of helpers, wolf for a scare when we wish them to go, work & live in villages, will to some extent pass away; and with the so nearly grown-up lads (mostly orphans) we may revert more to old conditions in usual village schools & work for the winter at least. Naturally there is more danger outside both from agitators & unmerciful Govt. retainers real or self-elected, who are ever seeking whom they may destroy in more ways than one-by false accusation, money-extortion, etc. Last winter a teacher sent to one of the Ikhlat villages fled backward from his near approach to be delayed two days because Govt. was on the rampage for agitators. He had a successful winter school, but just as he was closing the term a band of agitators came into

came into his room,all armed to the teeth,at dead of night without lief or license,but to find him more courageous than they expected,so he suffered not. They are well aware that our Prots.like ourselves do not favor them or their methods,and so they keep at greater distance,unless fear forces them Prots to act contrary to their own consciences. But not to dwell on these lawless,insane desperadoes too well known in other regions than ours with feelings of disgust we are happy to say that we have been able to keep up schools for longer or shorter periods in the winter,at nine places outside of Bitlis city-having over two hundred pupils under instruction,or including B.over five hundred. Our school here has been more successful than it was last year,tho with not a few so far advanced,especially orphans,we hope much to have a college graduate next Sept.from Aintab,if our Hpt.college can do nothing in that line.

Our Bitlis church & its branches in various villages,as also that in the Moush region,has little to report for increase in membership over last year, no small reason for the villages being that our touring has been obstructed since last autumn when the missionary was turned back by Govt. from Moush & persistently maintained against giving permit to travel in other parts of the field also. Marriages,if not in some cases baptism,have been performed by priests only too glad of the fees,more especially as our Gregorian Abbott is so friendly to us that he encourages all such co-operation-he himself being from Hpt.region where some of his family friends are Prot.Ithink,while he came very near to going through the college there rather than drifting off to Jerusalm

Though our Bitlis preacher has been seriously jilting with America & not a little with the Hpt.field he at last decides to remain another year at least partly on the score that the people on their part add fifty pias.to his salary. But his fluctuation so long has given him less vantage ground with his people & us all,and has tended to thwart spiritual influence naturally,tho we hope for better conditions now he has made known he is not going, there being a few to be admitted to the Ch.on confession the coming Communion. With the people all about so desperately poor & the colporteur unable to venture much outside for travel of actual sales we report only 49 bibles,61 testaments,187 parts of Script.& 44 other books,the Armen.Pks. are more used in our Sch.

If it should seem odd that reference to our MISSIONARY FORCE is left to the last let it not be set down as other than intentional,partly because our reinforcement seems put so far off as to give no hope of speedy solution even tho we hear Mardin came near to getting almost more than it asked for in a Mr.Leroy now turned down to Africa. As a wee sort of segment to a Circle we seek to do what we canresolved not to break just as long as we can help it but keenly feel the need of a live missionary to help us in this work. We are most grateful to the God of Missions for giving us all a goodly measure of health for the year & by getting up some money from England for the purpose we have added two most important rooms to our boys'high school building-it also affording room for a bath & good covering in part for our boys to play under winters & stormy weather. We are much encouraged in our orphans as well as a few hopeful boarders & daypupils. The Lord turn them to good Acct.for their race & country! This much as a glance over the work of the Male Dept.while other pens will naturally treat of other department in work for women & girls. If conditions should not warrant our meeting as a Mission for much needed consultation we can gather at the Mercy Seat.

On behalf of Station, R.M.Cole.

JAN 15 1901

BITLIS ORPHANAGE

221117

At last I have secured the quiet hour—for which I have striven in vain for some time—and am very happy to give you some account of the orphans gathered into the sheltering homes here.

A long and somewhat serious illness last winter obliged me to withdraw from the care of the boys, and though this was done with great reluctance, it was tempered with the confident hope that Mr and Mrs Cole would more than supply any lack of the oversight I had so cordially given in the past. Then, too, the addition of over forty girls in the spring gave me plenty to care for, and I was thankful to be in some measure relieved, so as to have time and strength for the new branch Orphanage —for which kind German friends have pledged support.

You will doubtless hear cheering accounts of the orphan boys from Mr and Mrs Cole, so I limit myself to speaking of the girls.

The health record during the year has been exceptionally good. A few cases of measles occurred, but none were severely ill, and all were pleased to have the visitation of the disease so soon and so well over.

One little girl, a delicate child, and also quite lame, after months of waning strength, was called to the eternal home beyond. As recovery to health was impossible, we could not mourn her release from the frail and suffering body.

We were compelled to send one girl to her village, because of persistent thieving. As she has two brothers there, we hope she will not really suffer, and trust the good seed sown long and faithfully in her heart will eventually spring up and bear fruit.

A few of the girls who are utterly without relatives we took to the summer encampment, where the Mount Holyoke School was gathered; and their stay at that pleasant retreat was very enjoyable and profitable.

School routine was resumed the first week in September, and continues satisfactorily. The results of efforts made in preceding years are now being manifest; groups of intelligent, earnest pupils—some of whom give promise of becoming fitted for teachers in due time—move about fulfilling their various duties with most gratifying regularity and zeal. Not a few of the girls show by their conscientious conduct that Gospel truth has taken lodgement in their hearts, and we have good reason to hope they will develop into excellent young women, the testimony of whose living examples shall be helpful to many. The girls have shown great appreciation of the special services and little prayer-meetings held for them, and often take some part in them.

Permit me to add the translation of a letter written by one of their teachers to the friends of these orphans:—

"Seating myself in the midst of a large group of friendless orphans, I ask them 'What shall I write in your behalf to the benevolent persons by whose gifts you are cared for?' The voices of many reply:—'Send our thanks. We enjoy great comfort and many blessings by means of their kindness. Had our own parents been living they could hardly in these hard times have provided for us as we are now provided and cared for.' I assure you these dear girls are indeed most grateful to you, their esteemed benefactors —nay, deserving a dearer name than that of benefactors—for you have been fathers and mothers to these homeless children. Do not fear, I beg you, that they will shame your kindness, for they are hopeful and promising girls. When I contrast their present state with their condition three years ago, I am filled with amazement. They entered the Orphanage pale and thin of face, filthy and ragged—almost naked—utterly ignorant; eye could not look on them and not fill with tears; hearts beholding them could not remain untouched. They seemed to extend their hands for sympathy and aid; and lo! our heavenly Father, in answer, filled human hearts with mercy;—loving arms were outstretched and gathered in these poor wanderers. God bless and reward you! These same orphans are to-day as merry and happy as those little ones who grow up amid the caresses and endearments of home, and their hitherto dormant abilities are developing from day to day. Some have a special gift for study, others for needlework, yet others for housework, and we have great hope of their becoming wise and noble mothers or teachers in the future. And whoever listens to their childish voices raised in the faint dawn or gray twilight in thanksgiving to their heavenly Father, who has gathered them into this friendly refuge, cannot but be hopeful concerning their spiritual future also. We believe their progress will encourage you in your efforts to help the poor and needy, and we know that you will rejoice with us.

"Our prayers constantly arise to God that He may in return for your goodness grant you the richest blessings from His store of mercy.

"I remain yours in Christ,

"A TEACHER OF THE ORPHANS."

We earnestly trust that the interest hitherto given to this work will not slacken, and that however numerous and urgent other calls for aid may be, the friends of orphans will continue their prayerful and cheerful gifts. May we not hope that, with the Divine blessing, many of the children now under Christian training will become valuable members of society and heirs of the eternal inheritance.

Yours sincerely,

Bitlis, Oct. 16, 1900. CHARLOTTE E. ELY.

RECD JAN 25 1901

AY 13 1901

Report of Int. Holyoke Seminary, Bitlis,

1900 – 1901.

Two and a half months of the summer of 1900 were spent by the girls' school at our mountain encampment, as used to be the rule before the changes and disturbances of the last seven years. Armenian girls are so closely housed, have so little room or liberty to run and romp, and to enjoy many innocent girlish pleasures, that the free, outdoor life of these summer months is to them a unique privilege, to be looked back upon in after years as the only season of unshadowed sunshine in their somewhat sombre lives. The average good health of the school in the past must be largely due to the pure air and water of the encampment. They were kept as busy as bees with the usual routine of lessons, house work and sewing, varied occasionally by games in the stubble fields on moon-lit evenings.

The fall term opened Nov. 7th with thirty five pupils, of whom eighteen were from Gregorian homes. Several changes had taken place. One of the few older girls, who had been many years in school, and who had helped much during the past two years in teaching the younger girls, was unable to re-enter, has since failed rapidly in health, and is now dying of consumption. She had set her heart on going to America whither friends had already emigrated, but has become reconciled to the wholly different future in store for her, and teachers and school-mates have been unwearied in their visits, and in efforts to cheer and comfort her.
A classmate of hers married a helper in the early summer, and with her husband has removed to another station. Of the present senior class the brightest and most attractive member, the daughter of a Gregorian home, was kept out of school last fall and has since been betrothed to a man from a city where she has no friends or

Oct. 16, 1901

acquaintances, where there are few Protestants, and where not even her future husband though Armenian by race speaks the Armenian language. Two or three more years at school would have done much for her, but although we believe her to be a Christian, she is so young and easily influenced that there seems little hope of her remaining unspotted amid such surroundings. Of her three classmates but one is a good scholar, and of her we hope to make a good teacher in course of time, but all are good girls and help in teaching and caring for the younger children. There are an unusual number of little girls this year,- a fact which increases the cares and responsibilities of their teacher, yet we like to have them at the most pliable and impressible age. There are many clever and pretty girls, and several with histories worth recounting. The father of one of these was the most remarkable Armenian we have ever known,- a physician educated in England; a man of great and varied talent but with a sad life history. We expect much from his orphaned daughter. The mother of another, a peasant woman, happened to be imprisoned at the same time and place ~~with~~ as was one of our women teachers in an outstation, whose story will be related elsewhere in this account. The Christian character and teachings of this graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary so influenced the woman as to make her eager to place her only daughter in the same school, but alas! she ignorantly expects her child to be transformed into a saint and a scholar in the course of two or three years. Two small girls, about of a size, sustain to each other the relations of aunt and niece and come from a village which has hitherto never furnished a pupil for our school. Their uncle and brother spent one year in our boys' boarding school, and though the events of '9; prevented his continuing, he had enjoyed his taste of learning, and, determined these children should have what had been denied him, himself prepared them for entrance. The great province of Kheegan also for the first time sends us a pupil, and

a promising one, whose history is similar in that her brother studied for a time in the boys' boarding school, and his marked improvement led his parents to desire an education for his sister.

There is nothing new to be said of the school course. Lessons, work, Quiet Hours, prayer meetings, follow each other with their usual regularity. More use is made than formerly of written examinations in place of oral. Five new active members have recently joined the C. E. Society organized last year. Its various committees provide occasional missionary programmes, prepare courses of Bible study and correspond with absent members.

The day school in the same building with the boarding school numbers over fifty pupils and since last April has been in charge of a married graduate of great efficiency and faithfulness who keeps it in admirable order.

The teacher of the school at Marash was married last summer to the young man in charge of the orphanage there, but has continued teaching during the past winter. It will be remembered that three years ago she was imprisoned on an unfounded suspicion of political offence. She was released after awhile, but last month was again imprisoned. Very recently a pardon was sent her from Constantinople.

Grace H. Knapp.

April 14, 1901

MAY 13 1902

Bitlis Station General Report for the Year 1901.

Another twelve months has passed over us,and what of the night(or day?)is the natural watchword that meets us as we punctuate the work of the year. If environments are not improved in certain respects,we may at least have the satis_faction in feeling"there is nothing new under the sun"for this vilayet. The months have run into years & such ones as are sad rehearsals of what has preceded,but in this ought,perhaps,find us somewhat accustomed to it & so less restive than would be a novice. Still when we see the largely Prot.vil- Mogounk nearly wiped out from fire & plunder & three others others suffer not a little—in the former our prot.chapel written a school & in our name & the late pastor Kaprielian's separate parsonage among the holocausts,while forty of the able-bodied,better-to-do men are condemned to ten & fifteen Yrs, in the charnel-house whence the grim angel has already selected ten(some of our Ch.members)to be taken out to the"narrow house"of no more human trouble,- these & similar things,I repeat,it is not easy to accustom one's self to.

But beginning at the Bitlis center we are expected to refer first of all to the MISSIONARY FORCE and its Movements. We hardly need say that we are grateful & much rejoiced by the appointment & so near approach of Drs.Mr.& Mrs.Underwood to associate with us in carrying the burdens & responsibilities of this work. From unsolicited testimony writte us & from the meager correspondence they themselves have favored us with during their sojourn in Paris,we feel well assured as to their fitness for so important a post. But conscious as we are how they must naturally be more or less absorbed in medical lines & perceiving the heavy demand made upon the not superabundant strength of most in our circle we can but emphasize the need we feel for another male associate to relieve one,who has been known not a little as'touring missionary in Erzroum & the Bitlis fields for these nearing thirty-four years,in the care of our some twenty outstations,as also share in routine work at the B.& Moush centers. We have in past reports called attention to the importance of M.as a center & how Gregorians & Catholics regard it similarly for them. As a pointer in the same direction some two months ago a Danish Prof.Benedictsen coming from Russia & Persia via Van for exploring conditions,gave great importance to M.,and in a letterto us since his arrival home indicates they hope to take hold of educational & orphanage work there as if to"manage it", tho would carefully avoid any religious"propaganda". I refer to this to affirm more strongly my conviction that we should have closer care of that placeal so,which can only be realized from temporary occupation by some of us in rooms we made additional to the premises & in our name,but more missionaries are called for to accomplish it.

We would remind the Mission & Boston again of the action an Anl.Meeting held at Hpt.nearly a decade since,respecting a second lady teacher,as well as Miss Grace H.Knapp,being secured for Woman's Dpt.in this station field. As is well known the Ely sisters,tho working on so devotedly in carrying the work of two they only take the salary of one; they,like the rest of us,are not so young as once & should husband their strength,but how may this be,for the younger Miss Knapp,whose vacation is overdue,is now in such poor health we must needs see on her way just as soon as the spring will permit,while there is no one to take her place,-all of which goes to show the great importance of a new worker in that Dpt.be ready to return with her at least.

The escapade of Govt.with the missionary in charge as looking to his touring the field & how obstructions have been brushed aside,for the present at least,chiefly from the plucky attitude the consul took in it,are things so fully reported in other ways we hardly need enlarge on it in this connection But who shall say difficulties may not be augumented when the consul returns to his post in Diarbekir,as he seems likely to do in June. We are happy to say,however,that our U.S.consul at Erzroum holds out hope in that case one of our own for this & Van vilayets may be secured,and for this efforts are being made,and considering conditions we hope no long vacancy will occur.

Bitlis, 1902 - 1901

Coming to the EVANGELISTIC & EDUCATIONAL Work at the Bitlis center we can hardly say our church is holding its own for numbers owing to emigration,as tabulation at the close will show-the regions seeming fit ones to go from! Nearly a score of families are already in Fresno,Cal.& Phila.while two others with fragments of those there,are planning to leave for same places soon,and so dispersion goes on from among the Gregorians as well as from our people. India,Persia have their few & Russia many,while even Manchuria has its two,as a letter thence indicated; Egypt,at Cairo & Alexandria,has several(1 family) while one family is in London,as also are young men from other families here. But time would fail me to trace the number in America from Maine to California with one or more in each of the New Eng.states(save Vt.possibly)& very many other states-greater numbers being in Fresno,New York city,Worcester,Phila.& Boston,while an old Gregorian pupil fleeing from Cons/ple at time of"event" there now has out his"shingle"as tailor down in Buenos Ayres of So.America. This glance at'dispersion'as some apology for little increase in contributions since those outside send to relatives however distant rather than the work. The last arrivals at Fresno,so far from coining money their first year at fruit-raising,find themselves out of pocket; hence so near to evil reports come back as to cool the ardor of certain about going(save remnants of two or three other families whose plans are consummated)& apparently the preacher whose leanings a year ago were decidedly to the Westward. As now appears there may be some hope he will accept ordination soon if the people will unitedly do all they should to further this object,an important thing since the missionary is the only ordained man among our people in all the field & not infrequently baptism & communion in the outside field are much delayed & marriages solemnized oftener by our friends the Armenian priests here & there. Of course such"shunting"of our people is far from ideal,as they,too,feel but being the only ordained man,alone & hindered also from touring so long it has been very trying indeed & accentuates all the more the importance of having the newly ordained man,for our new associate at present seems not ordained.

The Schools within our inclosure here & in the wards move on the even tenor of their course,though for our boys'high school Pres.Fuller of Aintab kindly furnished us a collegiate for the year who is working with good energy as chief teacher. The number of orphans is somewhat decreased,tho we have taken up a few new ones here but more at Moush of those newly made so per fate. Several of our larger girls,through marriage,have gone to new homes,-most of them in town or nearer villages. Whole number of pupils here,including orphans,falls considerably below 400,so tuition,aside from help counted for instruction of the orphans,can hardly increase. But we have put upon the people 600 pias.more on their preacher,and should he be ordained & sal'y remain 350 as now we should hope to bring them up to one half,for all depleted numbers.Only such as live or sojourn in the vilayet can appreciate what extremities the poor people are brought to-'troubled on every side but not wholly cast down & destroyed;for to the encouragement of the missionary in touring all the places where we have teachers for part of the year at least,the people,as a rule,had not forsaken the gathering of themselves where prayer was wont to be made'& that for all certain might misconstrue object of the meeting. Such extortion & cruelty from Kourds & in taxgathering,etc.from regimental-wearers small wonder is it people would flee tho they know not where & to what! The status reminds one of the picture of how poor Israel down in old Egypt bent his back under the pitiless rod of his taskmaster. Fields are rapidly falling into the hands of the K.& T.races,but how will they till it after so long time of so much free service from Christians."Oh,to be a beggar elsewhere & not a lord here"remarked a better-to-do denizen quite recently. Tho few of our teachers have undergone imprisonment keen opposition crops out respecting our schools in the villages & we know not how it is to end. They would not allow us a school for forty Prot.adherents & say we should not admit to our schools any save pupils of our own people,-to all of which we are naturally protesting,but the end of it may be after many days!

MAY 20 1902

3/ In bringing this hasty report to a close would we had some striking figures to present indicative of progress in selfsupport lines; but lacking here we submit an apology of no little weight as offset to what might be sought after for contributions in the Tab.View to follow.

Bear in mind that more than a score of families in that many years,or well on to half the congregation,are posing in foreign lands; of these some 60 are adult males some of whom were among the heaviest contributors to the Lord's work here,aside from helping through a Domestic Soc'y organized to assist somewhat in work of the outstations. The whole number emigrated-male & female,large & small,would aggregate ~~nearly~~ nearly 150 for twenty years,or wellnigh half the average congregation of earlier times as reported in Tab.V. Counting the orphans,as well as outside attendants on Sab.service,we still have a pretty full chapel-quite keeping up the old average. Ten new members have been admitted to the church on confession during the year,while others stand propounded for admission Communion next month-some of them probably to be from among the orphan boys.

Of our more than a score of outstaions of former years we have had a dozen in hand for a longer or shorter time-using such teachers(some of them local)as could be marshalled into service,and with goodly number of pupils. Since beginning this report we hear all has gone as promised with reference to the Shekhaghoub school; the teacher writes with joy that he now moves forward in pushing school work without further misgivings for the future. We know,however,that the case has been referred to Cons/ple on false report and the permit was granted till a reply might come;we hope for the best.

As for the escapade of the missionary with Govt.respecting liberty of touring the field,all is in abeyance just for the present,tho as now I have asked for papers & escort to go to Erzroum in taking Miss Knapp towards America & welcoming,as well as bringing on our new associates,Drs.Mr.& Mrs. Underwood,His Excellency replies"No order as to your case has come from C. but I will send an officer"(for obvious object)& zabtieh & will write a let- to Erz.official so there be no unpleasantries in that vilayet.We shall see. They pass no papers for the road to the male of the party as to the females! Ours it is,however,to keep pegging away doing all we can not asking many questions for coscience's sake lest light be thrown on the situation & so greater obstructions arise. Amid the discouraging things there are not a few silver linings to cheer. The coming years we hope to have more candidates for village work-many of them from the orphans,tho this year we only had one of them in a near village. There are no odds even in this vilayet that can offset the God of Missions we know & with this assurance we move forward.

Bitlis,Turkey,April 15/02 On behalf of the Station,

R.M. Cole

Year 1901 Notes

Received May 13, 1902

6 copies

MAY 19 1902

~~Report of Girls' School, Bitlis, Turkey~~

(H) 2

for 1901

~~For the year 1901~~ Thirty five boarding pupils and forty eight day scholars ~~were~~ have been in attendance at the Mount Holyoke School here.

~~We find occasion for hearty thanksgiving that this~~ The school has at last in good measure recovered from the severe shock it received a few years since.

~~One fact is noticeable, the~~ There is an increasing number of students who come from Gregorian homes. This is due, ~~we suppose~~ to two causes, one, that many of the Protestant families have removed to other places; another, that the appreciation of education is constantly gaining ground. ~~We rejoice that~~ Thus the school exerts a wider influence, and, through its pupils procures an entrance for simple Gospel truth into many new homes.

The older scholars having been considerably scattered in 1895, there has been no class to graduate since then till the present year. Three girls hope to complete the course of study and take diplomas next fall.

The loving care that was over the school during

the early terms of the year still followed as the school family was transferred for the summer months to the mountain encampment. There, in the pure air and cooler temperature the girls gained physical vigor while still satisfactorily continuing their studies.

The amount paid by the boarders was fifty two and a half liras. The year previous it was thirty one liras. In the early years it seemed best to have remuneration given in kind; with growth of the school and changes it now appears better to take payment in cash. This was realized to some extent last year, more so the present, and we expect before long it will become the rule.

For the first time since "the event" fruit of Christmas trees was enjoyed by the pupils & orphans here; affording great pleasure to hundreds of children. At least some substantial benefit remains in the shape of useful gifts received, while the happy memories of such an unusual occasion will long be happily cherished.

The Y. P. S. C. E. has increased in numbers and efficiency during the year. While the copious showers of blessing granted in the early history of this school have not been enjoyed the past year, still we believe the gentle dews of heavenly

grace have descended into some hearts, and thus they are being fitted for lives of usefulness in the Master's service.

Miss Knapp has been somewhat out of health for some time. She returned to Van with Dr. Ussher and party, who spent some weeks with us last Summer, but the stay there did not seem greatly to benefit her. Aside from the question of health she has been out nearly nine years, and has well earned a season of rest. At one critical time Miss Knapp was the only lady missionary in the three stations of Bitlis, Erzroom and Van. Our circle here and native friends all unite in earnestly hoping that a rest in the home land will prove all that is needed, and that in due time she may be permitted to return to the work which needs her so much.

Permit me to renew the oft repeated request for prayer in behalf of these girls, that by the touch of the divine Architect each may be as a "corner stone polished after the similitude of a palace".

Mary A. le. Ely.

Bitlis, April 14, 1902.

REC'D JUN 2 1903

BITLIS GENERAL REPORT For the year 1902.

Ringing out a few changes from over the walls of these Kourdish mountains for the past year in evangelistic & educational lines there has not been lacking variety in the gamut, as will appear in the progress of our rehearsl and if it is not all we could wish for in good cheer & hopefulness we would fain believe it is the fault of trying conditions rather than the workers, for such abject poverty, governmental antagonism to education, especially in fabricating charges against work in the villages, makes it hard in all respects MISSIONARY FORCE, however, is supposed to appear early in the usual regulation General Report. Under this division we have sunshine & shadow. The arrival of the Underwoods naturally falls under the former-cheery sunshine, but previous to this it was obvious our Miss Knapp was in need of a change & recuperation. Fortunately our Van friends came to pass three weeks at our summer Camp, and Dr.Ussher kindly took her case in hand while he was with us & in theeend she went on to V.with them where he treated her as late in the fall as would do, if she were to be back home ere cold rains were upon her.

On her arrival it was soon seen she had made little progress, as, indeed, Dr.Ussher wrote in his letter accompanying her but no hint was given of need of an immediate furlough, tho some of us on seeing her decline ventured to suggest it & proposed taking her towards the Syrian coast, as near winter precluded her going the northern route. But she thought she could wait till early spring & preferred to go out via Erzroum, but on her return from America take the southern route when she would visit her Bro.& family at Harpout. Of course this settled the question & we hoped for the best-little suspecting blame would be attached to the Station for not sending her away on her vacation & we are happy to say not many do cast blame & they from not understanding matters, This was the case with the saddened mother after she had receiv letters explanatory from Bitlis & Van, so that she wrote us Feb.8th" I don't think any one was to blame but Grace herself that she stayed so long without coming home, but it was a great mistake, but of course she did not know she was coming to this," etc. Our deep sympathy goes out to the mother & family.

Taking Miss Grace Knapp on as far as Erzroum May last Miss Mary Ely & the writer met & brought back Drs.H.L.& Mrs.Underwood. With nothing in the trip especially eventful, save a slight skirmish with robbers in Khanous regions, we reached Bitlis in good condition. Not long after the Doctor took a hand at touring parts of the field, in company with the missionary in charge. Sunshine became all the more apparent at the close of the season as they set up a new home which witnessed for them near enough to the date to count as Xmas present the advent to the new family of tiny Evelyn Hope Underwood who not only had a warm welcome at home but in the Station generally as fellowsharers But as the enw member of our Circle is becoming established in our midst there is to be inaugurated a scene so common in foreign missionary families- the breaking of home-ties & the going out of from us to join her sisters in Oberlin, Ohio. It has been a nick & a tuck as to whether the Mamma should not accompany our Mary E., partly because our oldest daughter Nellie's health is not such she could be in school for this her second year; if she should not go now she may later, if duty calls, & in keeping with the vote of last year that the Mission unanimously passed to authorizing such a measure.

Mrs. Cole

If not of our Missionary Force we have as a member of the foreign colony here the English official, Mr. Freeman, who has been a vigorous, persevering & persistent consular worker with good sympathy also for American interests he has been instructed to look after. Recovering slowly from his still another attack of appendicitis he has been obliged to ask for "sick-leave" probably as looking to a surgical operation, tho the trip to the coast for him is to be a serious matter. Fortunately he is to have a successor in a Mr Heathcote late on duty at Beyrout. He should arrive via Diarbekir in some fifteen days.

EVANGELICAL WORK moves on somewhat as in the past, especially at the Bitlis & Moush centers, tho not a few obstructions arise in villages of Akhlat, for our teachers also lead in Sab. services as per their ability to preach Christ. The Eng. evangelist, Mr. Campbell did us & the people much good his 26 days here. Our Ch. that has so long held some of our boy-rather almost young men for age-pupils of Sch. waiting at the door, this last Communion after he left, consented to let into its fold five of them & one rather young man from outside, and others of our pupils hope to be received next time & they seem worthy ones.

We had hoped our preachers here & at Moush might be ordained this spring, but the question is not yet settled; so the writer is still 'pastor at large' there being demand for his services this minute in Moush regions, not only for Ch. ordinances but for three weddings, as the Gregorian prelate in charge here demurs at longer giving formal permit for his priests to serve us in the latter capacity, & so we must needs play the circuitrider all the more.

With poverty conditions, etc., dragging their slow length along from bad to worse we have little of brilliancy to report in any lines & especially of self-support. With great difficulty we pushed our B. people up from 1200 pias. to 1800 for the year on their pulpit, tho if the preacher were ordained I have hope it would go up another 600 which is not so bad when we see that over a fourth of the Ch. membership has emigrated & nearly 200 of adherents. With such depletion in number, contributions also fall off, and our congregations would be much smaller only for the orphans that bring up the average.

EDUCATION of course should be a strong arm in this Missionary work, and possibly just for this reason the Powers-that-be would paralyze it, especially in the villages. Much as we may seek to conciliate officials in such matters & try for some concession it magnifies their importance in their own eyes resulting in obstructions direct or reference of the question to Cons/le which puts it so far away as perhaps to never be heard from again & so they conquer but letting common teachers be taken off by villagers for the winter with no questions for conscience's sake, and perhaps not visiting them till their schs. are about to close seems to work best with us these times & conditions. The hardship of our tour, followed by visit of the Eng. evangelist later had for a requital or sequence shutting up of two Schs. in Akhlat regions, -ergo.. Book sales, 55 bibles & 167 parts of; 68 Tests. & 150 other mostly religious books in value $71.00-equal to about five years' service for laborer @ 5 pias.

We long for showers of blessings on our humble efforts for the Master & for it we are sure you all pray.

On part of the Station,

Bitlis, April 27/03.

R. M. Cole

Rec'd AUG 3 1903

7.

The Mount Holyoke
~~Report of~~ Girls' School. Bitlis.

The year 1902 opened with thirty four boarding pupils and over forty day scholars. The teacher of the day pupils - a graduate of the school - left at Easter to join relatives in lands lying westward. Her place was temporarily supplied by one of the older orphan girls. In the fall one of the new graduates took up the work with enthusiasm and energy and the scholars increased to over fifty.

In the boarding department teacher Surpoohee rendered excellent service, especially in the family life and discipline. With her long experience and devotion to school interests, she has rare equipment for her position. She was assisted by an undergraduate admirably fitted for the duties devolving upon her. The place occupied so effectually by Miss Knapp, was vacant most of the year; though with a self-forgetfulness and devotion those who knew her best can never forget, she did what she could for the advancement of her pupils up to the time of leaving.

The pupils ~~of the high school~~ came in exactly equal proportions from Protestant and Gregorian homes. The first time in the history of this school that so many non-Protestant girls have come in

as boarders. This is due probably to two causes; first to the large emigration of Protestant families, and secondly to the widening influence of the school and increased appreciation of education. This has both its advantages and its drawbacks. Having daughters in school leads their mothers and other friends to come there to visit them, little by little they are led to attend religious services, both on Sunday and week days, and so become interested in the truth. When the girls go to their homes they often exert a most helpful influence and thus the simple and saving truths of the gospel find entrance to many hearts which would otherwise remain indifferent to its claims. Girls from Protestant families are more truthful and in many ways more tractable than their Gregorian companions. This is very conspicuous and comforting in the case of girls whose mothers were formerly pupils in the Mt. Holyoke School.

Efforts to further self support have not been lacking, and though increasing inability to give doubtless exists in some cases, the sum of fifty eight and one half liras was given by the friends of the pupils towards their expenses. In no case has a scholar ever been received into this school, see

The summer months were spent as has long been customary, at a mountain retreat near the city. The pure air and water with the out door exercise doubtless contributed largely to the excellent health usually enjoyed. And though deprived of some of the privileges of living in the town, it is felt that the physical vigor there obtained, and the rare opportunities afforded for studying nature, more than compensate.

The Mt. Holyoke School building at present accommodates three distinct departments, boarding, day school and orphanage. Owing to limited premises and conditions, it is difficult to find suitable places for private devotion. At the summer resort this is provided for by the large number of great boulders scattered over the mountain slopes. It is very pleasant on summer evenings to hear the sweet sounds of song & prayer rising unrestrained, a thing quite impossible in the city school with its repressive surroundings. These and other considerations gladden the hearts of all as the time for the hegira to the hills returns with the birds and flowers of summer. In referring to this a former pupil recently wrote "We have sweet and never to be forgotten memories in our hearts of the place, leaf and flower, tree and wood, mountain and valley

have each their special significance. The pure air and water and all the surroundings were most conducive to our health and happiness."

About the first of October the scholars returned to the city and the school year's closing exercises were held. The light and airy schoolroom with its pretty pictures, its deep window seats filled with plants, some of them carefully trained vines, its various class mottoes and other insignia of school life, never looked more cheery and attractive than on that bright October morning when a large and attentive audience gathered to honor and enjoy Commencement day. After a well rendered programme of recitations, songs, essays and music, the valedictorian touched with masterful hand the various phases of school life. All hearts were moved and not a few eyes grew dim as in an affectionate manner she showered expressions of filial love and gratitude upon the institution which had done so much for them. A very appreciative and tender tribute was given to dear Miss Knapp the devoted teacher who had faithfully instructed them and who had fondly hoped to participate in the special joys of the day. The inspiration

of her gentle presence however, rests upon this class and to her is due much of the success which attends them.

Perfect silence reigned as the three dear Holyoke daughters neatly dressed in blue cashmere, rose to receive their well earned diplomas from the hands of the Turkish censor, who, after presenting them, called for pen and ink and most kindly added his official testimony that the recipients were competent to teach in any grade of Christian schools. This is a mark of distinction never before given unsolicited to either of the High Schools in Bitlis. Thus with the benediction of their Alma Mater and the approval of all concerned, three more earnest workers stepped over the threshold of school life, out into the widening sphere of service for others. Their class motto "Living as seeing Him Who is invisible," emphasizes the promise that the high hopes entertained for their usefulness will be duly realized.

The Christian Endeavor Society has kept up its regular meetings and its treasurer reports self denying contributions received. Special school prayermeetings and work in Sunday School have also been faithfully continued.

The active, helpful interest of the older students for the younger girls, many of whom being Gregorian needed such assistance, has been very encouraging. On the whole growth in the spiritual and intellectual life has been steadily going on, while in some cases marked advance in Christian character has been manifest.

Thus the record of another school year is imperfectly given. Thankful for its past history, we look hopefully forward bespeaking the prayers of all interested in its welfare.

Sincerely yours,
Charlotte E. Ely.

Bitlis, July 10, '03.

REC'D DEC 17 1903

Medical Work in Bitlis.

Medical work in Bitlis dates from May 1902 when the missionary physician under appointment arrived on the field. The first few months were devoted mainly to language study but unavoidably considerable medical work was done and including sick calls to the schools as well as outside - a total of 1312 dispensary and bed-side visits were registered between June 1st and Dec 31st. In September 1902 limited accommodations for surgical cases were secured, the hospital starting with but two beds which have since been increased to four. Surgical operations of major importance have been few in number, partly because of the character and prejudices of the people, partly because of the difficulty of travel in this vilayet. The prejudices of the natives against surgical work are being gradually removed and a fair development of hospital work may follow. Medical touring is especially needful not only for the reason just given (which applies to Armenians

Received Aug. 3, 1903

chiefly; but also because the Kurdish and Circassian population can for the most part, only be reached in that way. In the present year (1903) a brief tour was made in the Melazgerd district, among Circassian villages which was valuable in that it opened our eyes to the possibility of a promising work among them. A second tour in the region of Moosh, was cut short by illness after lasting only ten days.

During the present year (1903) the dispensary has been open three times weekly. All patients who are able, pay a fee of ten piastres (40 c.) So far as possible the cost of medicines is also given - the very poor paying ten paras (1 cent.) The dispensary patients for the present year - to Nov. 15th - number 1294 bedside - and all other patients 868. Surgical operations are slightly in excess of last year - as listed below.

Year 1902 Cataract extraction 1.

Stone in the bladder 2.

Hare-lip 1

Tub. Knee - (incision and curetting) 1.

1908. Cataract 1.
Stone in the bladder 1.
Trachoma (expression) 3.
Ectropion 1
Cancer of the pylorus 1 (exploratory)
Nasal polypi 1.
Hemorrhoids 1.
Caesarian section 1.

Two months disability of the doctor in charge has materially lessened both the surgical and dispensary work.

One permanent and one temporary assistant have, so far, sufficed for both the hospital and dispensary but it is hoped that a druggist may soon be in training.

Of the cases operated one of special interest is that of a poor Armenian village who had suffered for fifteen years from stone in the bladder. The stone was found on removal to weigh nearly five ounces - an unusually large size and it is no wonder that the physical suffering together with his abject poverty had rendered him almost a mental wreck. During his stay in the hospital - which was an

unusually long one, he showed no special appreciation of the service rendered him; though on departing he made the usual extravagant demonstrations of gratitude so common in the East which one living there soon learns to discount. But all Armenians are not alike. At frequent intervals he has since appeared, each time bringing fresh eggs as token of his gratitude. To one so poor, these gifts involve self-sacrifice. Another case - that of a man injured by a fall of gravel caused by a recent slight earth-quake in Aithi, - shows the same spirit. He, too is miserably poor and has one leg permanently disabled. Yet he has so far forgotten the lack of food for himself that he brought a chicken to the doctor who cared for him. Bits of humor sometimes creep in, as when a dispensary patient - once warned that he would be refused admission unless he removed his encrusted filth - on a second visit was denied entrance; whereupon he stood outside and plead tearfully that he did not dare to take a bath. Or another

who, suddenly stricken with acute mania, having received a disagreeable quietus from the doctor, perhaps with motives of gratitude not unmixed with malice, wandered into his house and presented him with a stone during a recent illness. Some weeks later the doctor, then convalescent, encountered the mad-man in the street and heard the demand. "Did that stone I gave you make you well?" A more serious side to this poor creature's case lies in the fact that he in common with most of the insane class of this country, is allowed to roam the streets at will - living as best he can on charity and liable to become violent at any moment.

Though only begun, the influence of the medical work has been widely felt. Armenian villagers often coming several days' journey at considerable risk to themselves - wild Circassians, robbers by reputation, from the distant mountain districts, and more rarely, Kurds from their mountain homes. These last, however, seem far less desirous of medical care than the others, and are

more difficult to deal with.

The missionary physician is not the only doctor in Pitlis - there being one young Armenian physician besides the municipality doctor and three military doctors, to all of whom private practice is permitted.

The outlying districts, even towns of considerable size are without medical care, save as the missionary physician may visit them.

No other medical missionary work is carried on though it should be stated that there is an Armenian doctor on the faculty of the Gregorian school in Moush.

The great need at present in this vilayet is not for a large hospital but rather - increased facilities for first class surgical work in the field. The ant-hill houses, so dark that the earth floor can scarcely be seen - the absence of anything like a table, a chair, a bed-stead or any of the household articles which a doctor in a civilized land may utilize at times - above all, the dirt and filth so abundant that doubtless the lack of light conduces to one's peace of mind

these are all unfavorable to the work of healing. Transportation is necessarily by pack animals over roads generally atrocious. In these circumstances, the touring doctor must take with him everything that will be needed. A light folding operating table is perhaps the greatest present need. A powerful artificial light would make it possible to operate in the native houses during the long season of cold weather when a tent is impossible either for the tourist or his patients. When the people are aroused to the benefits of medical work a well equipped hospital will, it is hoped, be established, not merely because hospital treatment insures the best care of the body but because it ensures the environment most favorable to individual soul-winning.

H. L. Underwood.

(over)

Ans'd DEC 23 1903

Bithz, Nov. 17-03.

Dear Mr. Barton:- This brief account may serve so far as it goes as an annual report though intended as an answer to your letter of Oct. 12th just received. The attack of typhoid fever which began in Mouch just when I was getting deep into work has prevented me from doing anything for the past two months but I hope to begin work now very soon.

Sincerely Yours

H. E. Underwood.

BOS'D JUL 28 1904

Billis General Report For the Year 1903.

It is high time something in nature of General Station Report had gone out from this field or it will be too late to amount to anything for our superiors for this year. We have been the more dilatory from thinking there might possibly be a meeting of the Mission in its entirety or in sections; but again that has failed, and so this must go to Boston direct as have our Estimates & Sab. View.

As has been apparent from Watchman's Notes during the past weeks our path has not been over bright, and if Gethsemane musings are not upon us the regions may be said to have wandered via Dolorosa on many accounts.

As to Missionary Force if we were rejoicing a year ago in the addition of a new family to our wee circle, and they, as well as we all, in the addition to their home of choice little Ernest Arthur Underwood, but alas for the change that has come about in that because of the health of their little girl it seemed necessary for the family to remove to Exgrown of less malarious surroundings for some months. It is possible his family may linger for the winter though Dr. U. plans to join us again the coming autumn. He had typhoid last Sept. he being taken of it while in Mosul on a tour with Miss Mary A. G. Ely. Paul the others of our again depleted little Circle are to pursue the even tenor of their course but it

find it no easier as the years go by and most exasperating, most discouraging conditions of poverty press upon the people.

Evangelical Work - Our Churches, the two, with their various branches in the villages from the Bitlis & mouth centers are fortunate in that they have come into possession of ordained men within about six months of each other - the first Rev. Krikor L. Stepanian as evangelist for mouth regions especially & to take the place of the late Rev. H. Kapriel while Rev. Khachig Vartanian was installed as well as ordained over the Bitlis Church early in this new year and should properly be counted in the next annual report, but looking to the usual C. Y. M. way of counting the current year for report I have made this reference to it here as a note of cheer. This move on the part of these two young men looks not a little like thought of fair permanency, at least if anything like former normal conditions may be realized. Of course the so extensive emigration from our Bitlis people, both Prot. & Gregorian, gives a darker look for all the workers, whether native or foreign, and is to leave it not easy for those who remain to keep up their half of his salary - one half or £T. 24.00 as we put upon them since his ordination. Still if they will use rent on their parsonage purchased before our time, half at expense of our Board, and made into a missionary residence for the Coles on his advance rent, then they would be able to carry it for some time to come at least. But they seem inclined, contrary

to our judgment, to turn aside their some £40, in hand to purchase a better cemetery & build a smaller parsonage to accommodate their pastor while this larger one continue to serve the missionary whose aid may still help them again in the future years. But we have consulted the mission, lest we be left to meet this question alone with the people, and had satisfactory reply from all save Harpoot that may have forgotten to do so. This being in the compound with the schools seems the appropriate place for the Principal so he can closely supervise it. We much need another evangelist for the north Harpoot field that would constitute a fine center for him to itinerate among villages in some of which we have nearly enough communicants to form a separate church and so far removed from the Bitlis & Moush centers as not to be at all properly supervised.

<u>Education.</u> Would we had something more attractive than the above to rehearse under this head, for Heaven knows ignorance is dense enough to call for most vigorous activity along this line. But if "necessity is the mother of invention" we fear that old saying could hardly hold in this land; for, as our Tab. view shows, four of our schs are under the ban from Govt. obstruction, while another is only running under toleration till a reply comes from Constple. All of these but one are of some thirty years continuance or more than ten years before we entered this field.

Sometimes haughty sch. inspectors criticise the plainness of our buildings & in one case a teacher was posing in Cal. while in one case recently in a more imposing looking place set aside for service & sch. when Sab. meeting was in progress under lead of one of our Prot. merchants, member of B. church and years ago employed as winter teacher, self elected regiment bearers came along with guns in hand and began to question quite rigidly why he was thus holding forth for all God's book in hand, singing of spiritual hymns & made evident it was religious though the critics gravely insinuated it might be otherwise. After two such experiences of course timidity comes in and so this service may be hindered or go on with as little apprehension. Still so long accustomed to such croppings out, and in a way inured to various kinds of obstructions we keep right on, and with our thirteen common schs. counting two each for Bittis and Moush cities we feel good work has been done, though we have not been able to tour & visit them as much as we usually do lest we provoke greater obstructions as in the past. As it has turned when the dark clouds of early spring began to gather three of the village employees made for the B. center, as they thought for prudent reasons, and one of them was so timid as to give little hope he could serve in any work presenting itself in the field, he passed on in seen with our consent, while two others linger in B. watching the clouds, but are idle.

Never was there greater need of the Gospel & Christian Education than now in all the regions, though so terribly impoverished

have the poor people become that they have little to spare by way of financial aid, and do we know not as to the future. Open doors on every hand seem to call for "forward movement" in not a few places, and with our fourteen boy high school graduates we long to walk in & possess them - pushing more in aggressive work with a stronger native force, but the so impoverished people have no money and can seldom do more than board the teacher if even that. One of our graduates, possibly more, may decide to go to Afg. to become members of the Sept theological class there. Under anything like normal conditions it is painfully evident we with our more than a score of outstations, and graduates to enter them should have more than the old 18% arranged years ago by the Mission since which time Mardin with its then 25% has lopped off Mosul, and Erzroum with its 21% " " " Russian half of their field, so far as aid is concerned, I think. Hence our plea is to all concerned Give us our rights proportionately by raising our percent of appro.

But before closing this hasty report in the language of an eccentric like speaker "I would like to make some remarks and put in some 'ponderments on the subject of reinforcement for this station missionary circle. As is well known one Coles volunteered to come here to relieve them for the time under their dire necessity and have in the end as permanent members of the

circle held on ever since the fall of '83 but most
of the time in nature of the one-man-Station so little
permanency has there been in those that have come & gone.
And is it not enough that those who are counted by others
veterans who have borne the burdens & heat of the day
should be left this long to tread the wine press alone when
there are so many volunteers in the seminaries ready to go abroad.
A la Turkey idiom we say little here but let all understand
much for it does not become the writer to dwell on a thing
so near to personal interests; but he would dwell also
~~with~~ particularly on the need for a new lady, for should
Miss Knapp be able to return (and she is much improved
in health) still the other one asked for away back in a
mission meeting at Apt. when Miss Knapp was asked for,
should be on the ground as soon as possible in work for women.
We beg, then that this harbor reinforcement for B. be read & re-read as
really capitalized & doubly underscored for superlative accentuation.
With such poverty conditions & difficulty also in the colporteurs
circulating about few books sales naturally result.
There have been sold 318 Bibles & parts of the same - 70
of the former - the two in value 1018 frcs. only, while
of other, Mission books mostly, 275 vols - value 843 frcs.
This much as our glimpse in over these dark walls
that lie between us and interested parties of the
other stations of the Mission & the outside world,
and we know you will not cease to "hold the ropes" while
we stand down amid this pelt darkness. On behalf of all
Bitlis, July 2nd 1904.

R. M. Cole

Rec'd JUL 21 1904

1903.

Report of Mt. Holyoke School, Bitlis, Turkey.

The record of another year of its history presents little new or striking. The fact however that under existing circumstances its usual routine has been continued, that the work has gone on smoothly and hopefully, is in itself occasion for deep gratitude.

The aim of this school has always been, so far as practicable, to pattern after its grand New England mother, and as year by year we see the likeness growing closer, we rejoice and plod hopefully on.

For the year 1903 thirty seven boarding scholars were in attendance, in the preparatory department, including primary the number was fifty two. These are all day pupils, but are accomodated in the Mt. Holyoke School building are in charge of one of its graduates and share in its literary and religious exercises. The schools kept in different wards of the city have met with unusual limitations and hindrances during the past year.

Teacher Surpoohi, who with the close of the term completed her nineteenth year of service continued at the head of the native force of teachers, and was in all respects a great help and comfort.

Efficient aid was also afforded by the two younger assistant teachers, and the year was one of earnest study and harmonious effort for the good of all.

The boarding pupils came almost equally from Protestant and Gregorian homes. We feel it desirable to improve to the utmost opportunities to work for children from Gregorian families, since the influences they receive at school are transmitted with more or less earnestness to their friends, some of whom it may be are only thus brought into close contact with the simple truths of a living Gospel.

The history of this school affords many examples of great and self denying efforts on the part of the friends of pupils to defray their expenses; and this though circumstances are less and less favorable and conditions steadily becoming more and more adverse.

A Gregorian widow whose home is in a remote Mahommedan quarter placed her oldest girl in school last fall. All the male members (three) of the household were slain in the disturbances of a few years ago. The mother is now very poor, and her daughter was received at one third of the regular charges. I visited the family last Winter, and it was pitiful to see the destitution. They were living in two rooms, the outer wall of one having

fallen out it was exposed to the storms of Winter. As I noticed this the woman remarked: "You see my condition, but I would gladly sell the last thing I have that my children may be educated".

The Senior class was broken up and the Sophomore class depleted by emigration to M. S. This we deeply regret, but trust the girls carry with them the light of a true Christian life into their new homes.

The C. E. and missionary societies have been sustained with commendable zeal and encouraging results.

We most earnestly ask the prayers of all interested in this work, that we may meet each duty with a wise response, and that the guidance and blessing of the great Teacher may ever rest on this institution formed in His Name.

Mary A. C. Ely.

Bitis June 23, 1904.

It is requested that the Woman's Board, and Miss Mary C. Tarrey, Burlington Vermont be given the reading of this report.

M. E.

Rec'd JUN 5 1905

Bitlis Report for the year 1904.

Though it may seem late in the season to talk of 1904, but if we can gather up any crumbs that may be of service anywhere we are glad to pass them along. We live in the land and region where natives, from lessons of oft repeated famine, and late years such excessive poverty and oppression that it is no uncommon thing to see some one stoop down and carefully pick from the not clean path a tiny bit of bread that by accident may have fallen from some hand, as if it were a choice coin; or if it be too dirty looking for the more dainty one he puts it upon some stone by the roadside for the next passer by, perchance harder pressed by hunger be he man or beast. Let it be ours to gather up some such crumbs from these hard trodden, far from inviting-looking paths of Kourdistan rising so much under the cloud. Poor ones here are needy of and very hungry for the Bread of Life, and ours it is to feed it to them as best we can.

Received July 1904

Missionary Force.

If last year we were rejoicing in the presence and help of four new associates. Dr. W. & Mrs. Underwood, conditions have now changed. He felt that what was needed more for this field was a clerical missionary, if possible with medical wife who

could, in sort of covert ways, carry the health-bill for the little Mission circle together with the schools and a few intimate friends, as does Wm. D. Stapleton at Erzroum, while for him as a full-fledged doctor there was no promising future for a hospital or at all lucrative medical practice in Bitlis. While we tried to persuade him in view of his successful two months experience in Mousch that for the field as a whole there was sufficient promise to warrant further delay, ere he turned his back on us. Let health of his family and want of house accommodations near us as assurance for timidity then time (albeit we offered to exchange our domicil for their residence now made by new Russian Consul into one finest in town) but no, they elected to move to Erzeroum, while we are again left to plod on alone. He kindly rendered important help in relief work the first of the winter here at Mousch, whence I open this Report "between times" as I am again engaged in the relief work that has from force of circumstances taken so much of my time in Turkey.

In treating of the missionary force we should not forget to mention the temporary addition to our number for perhaps two or three years of Miss Nellie A. Cole, whose great help in many ways since her arrival in November

beyond what becomes fond parents to speak of at length lest it seem Nepolistic - Away from her Billie home for 8½ years she took her place at once as of yore with ready tongue not forgotten having a Sunday School class of 25 a mall boys from the first, she serves as general secretary in many things for the missionary - carrying no little of the correspondence with patrons of the orphans and relief cause, attending to callers, and assisting her mother in care of orphan boys wardrobe &c in "a thousand and one ways". If she and our other children can have their way she may not leave till she can take her parents along as well - Certain it is - and it should go without saying that most absolute necessity is upon us for permanent associates both for the male and female departments at the earliest possible moment, if this Station is to be kept up, as they come into possession of the new language and such experience as would warrant their taking charge of the work should necessity or choice indicate any of us are to leave at no distant day -

Churches and Schools -

As for churches and schools, between emigration for the former from the congregations and governmental obstructions for the latter

we do well if we hold our own. Though a few have been admitted to church membership by profession about as many have dropped out of the ranks from one cause or another — some of them from a lingering death within prison walls. Among the very few released has been late teacher of girls in Moush city where after incarceration for over three years she was pardoned for the remainder of her so long five years verdict, conditioned on her leaving the region; she has been taken under Government escort on to join her husband at Harpoot — Mr. Kaprielian, now in course of study at that college.

A second we might mention God-given, as the name would mean rounded out his full five years and more at Bitlis, and though his health seems so broken he may not survive long, yet he has ripened into a rare Christian. When he was able to reach our house he had no complaints to offer, but spoke with pride of the large congregation he had to preach to within those walls — larger than he ever had as assistant teacher outside. Kindness was shown him by not a few there as if he were their priest as well as teacher. But in our churches and congregations self support has taken a back seat, for the most part, these past few years; for what is to be done in places where some help for bread must needs be doled out to keep parents of pupils from starving? Though wheat is abundant cash and credit are lacking so what can the poor ones do

but reach out hands as beggars! Pupils are many but what use in keeping for study such as need to be circulating from door to door to beg their daily pittance! This for general conditions, while to particularize especially for certain of our schools would be to enter networks and manipulations that would be wearisome if altogether prudent. Suffice it to say though we are in Bible Lands we have no boasts to make of its principles applied to us by its officials. Four of our schools have been practically wiped out for a year or more - one of them in Bitlis itself, though having a regular Government permit. It remains to be seen what force can be brought to bear at Constantinople, backed up by a vigorous American foreign policy.

Our work for orphans still takes precedence in our Boys High School at Bitlis - we having graduated a class of eight, six of whom were orphans, and all have been employed during the winter in this field, teaching. Six are to complete their course the coming season; a large proportion of them being orphans.

But what of the future of some of these becomes a serious question when school obstructions are so great.

Our industrial in connection with a small farming plant we hope to start in Sivas an hour from town, that came into our hands at a cheap rate, we hope may help a little in solving this problem. In fine our faces are forward, hoping, trusting for the future. On behalf of Station,

March May 3/05. [illegible] in charge. R. M. Cole.

Rec'd JUL 31 1905

Report of Mt. Holyoke School. 1904.

Bitlis.

The little offshoot in Kourdistan which bears the name of its grand New England mother and essentially modelled after it, has kept on the even tenor of its way, with few changes during the past year.

The teaching force has been the same as that for the previous year, consisting of our experienced and valued helper Pauneesh Surpoohi, aided by three younger teachers. A fourth assistant, graduate of the school, has devoted herself with zeal and efficiency to the care of the primary department, which averaged about fifty. Two young women formerly members of the school have, with assistant pupils, had charge of the two orphanages for girls, and been intimately associated with the other teachers. The little company worked with unity of aim and harmony of action, each giving to the others the best of her experience and suggestions for the mutual good. The American teachers have as usual had the oversight of all and have taught some of the higher studies.

The number of boarding scholars was thirty seven, fifteen of whom came from Protestant families, and the rest from the Gregorian community. Steady emigration to lands where more hopeful con-

Report of Bitlis for 1904.

-ditions prevail is a prominent reason for the lessening number of scholars from Protestant homes. At the time of writing this report one of the teachers, three pupils,- including the brightest girl in the senior class,- and one of the care takers of the orphans are all expecting soon to set out for the western El Dorado to which many of their relatives have preceded them. The causes for this outflow are too well known to need recapitulation here. One can hardly overestimate the disheartening effect upon the people or the wearing pressure of the continued and increasing burdens and restrictions laid upon them. While we hope that the girls educated in this school may be useful wherever called, still primarily we long to have them labor for their own country people, either in special lines of service or in becoming the center of Christian homes from which shall radiate light and blessing amid the surrounding darkness.

The standard in regard to truthfulness among girls coming from homes where proper religious training is lacking, is low, but improvement in this respect has been gratifying. One of the girls from a wealthy Gregorian family after considerable discipline for her careless ways and disobedience wrote

a most contrite and touching letter in which she said she never realized she had a conscience till she came to school, and that now it was very hard for her to do right. When at home her friends often ridiculed her for her conscientious conduct.

Among the smaller girls one would be likely to notice two particularly fair and bright children sisters. Their only near relative is a poor widowed mother. All the male members of the family perished some years ago. The strenuous efforts made by the mother to have her girls educated were finally successful. They are the youngest of the pupils and among the most hopeful. By their docile and sweet deportment they have won the tender love of all. On one occasion the little "Lady" was ailing and we suggested that she go home for a few days for change of air and rest. When the mother told her little girl this she straightened up and said brightly: "Oh mother I'm not sick, and if I were and should die I wish to stay here and be buried from this school". The earnest desire and gratitude of the mother, the interesting and attractive conduct of her children are remarkable.

Owing to the disturbed state of the country it was not deemed prudent to take the scholars to the hills for the summer months, as has been the almost invariable custom for many past seasons. An effort

to provide in some degree for this lack was made by arranging tent walls around the large school roof, where the girls slept in the warmest weather. This was but a partial success. No epidemic or serious illness however occurred, though we all sadly missed the invigorating air, pure water and pleasant surroundings of the summer resort.

During the year the girls have been diligently preparing articles for a sale in the interest of the two missionary societies connected with the school. They have also a loaning library the profits of which revert to these societies.

We earnestly ask the prayers of all interested in this work. It is our ardent desire so to train these dear girls that they may be fitted to adorn some place in the vast and living temple of the Lord. And when in the great day of review the Master Architect graciously looks upon His holy edifice may He find many of these Armenian girls filling places as "corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

June 24, 1905.

Mary A. G. Ely.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906 EMC

Report of Mt. Holyoke School
Bitlis, For 1905

The present report varies but little from that of last year.

The corps of teachers was the same having our tried and faithful Sur poohee at the head of the native force. Ere the close of the year, one of the younger teachers, a graduate of 1902 and a lovely christian character, left to join her brother in California.

The school family consisted of thirty seven girls, fifteen came from Prostestant homes and the remainder from Gregorian families. The average age of the pupils was less than ever before, a fact having both a bright and a dark side. We are glad to have girls come under school influences early, but at the same time they are more likely to be taken out of school before completing the regular course of study.

The system in vogue in school that the older girls each have special oversight of one or more of the younger scholars helps very much, developing thoughtfulness and motherly care on the one hand, and on the other affords much help in the details of every-day school life. Circumstances during the past year have not favored much touring. Had it been feasible to visit outlying districts as much as was done in earlier years, doubtless the number of pupils would have been larger. Many parents have an ardent desire to educate their daughters as well as their sons, but great and increasing poverty forms a sad hindrance. For many years effort to promote self support was in good measure successful. At one time more than half the scholars were self supporting, but of late years the number has gradually diminished, until now

less than one fifth pay all their expenses. Business conditions have been so paralyzed by the great poverty in these parts, that large numbers of merchants and tradesmen are compelled to seek more favorable places for their enterprise. At the time of this writing, a well to do merchant who entirely supported his two daughters in school, has called to express his gratitude for their progress and to say that being unable to make a livelihood here, he expects to remove to another city by the next week's caravan. Thus after less than two years in school, these girls are withdrawn. Many similar and even more extreme cases might be given. Verily "the poverty is at its lowest ebb." Day schools in remote wards of the city are much reduced in numbers and efficiency. Three have been discontinued, the teachers having gone to the U.S. One excellent school, taught by an undergraduate, has been suppressed by the authorities. Now three day schools are continued. A few girls are also taught in

families, where no special school organization exists. Schools in several villages of our field have also been closed in like manner.

A visit from the Rev. F. Franson, founder of the Scandinavian Alliance, resulted in much good. His earnest talks in the schools, were blessed to the strengthening of God's children and served to arouse others, hitherto careless in spiritual matters.

The weekly meetings for prayer and the various services and work of the Christian Endeavor Society have been well sustained. Eternity alone will fully reveal what has been accomplished by these means.

In closing we bespeak the prayers of all interested in this school. Please uphold us by your prayers. May we all those at home and those at the front have courage and joy in the work committed to us, and guided by the Divine Father be enabled at last to give a good account of our stewardship.

Yours very sincerely
Charlotte E. Ely.

Bitlis, Turkey.
June 26, 1906

Bitlis-Turkey

RECD SEP 16 1907

BITLIS STATION REPORT FOR THE CURRENT YEAR 1906 & '07.

Though far removed in space & time from the stimulus of close touch with field, but on hearing yesterday from acting Sec.Mr.Bell that they had n'informed'(by whom not evident)'that I was to write the Report'here goes best I can in the rush of unpacking & setting up our picnic home here.

MISSIONARY FORCE if weak before is much more so now since the Coles, af holding on two years beyond time of safety to Mr.C's health,(if rest be not en)per American Dr.Underwood's professional opinion-took their leave from his May 22nd, ~~but~~ It was with keen regret that Mr. & Mrs. Cole started on their furlough leaving the Ely sisters are left so alone in charge of this station. ugh the situation,which caused us to delay so long, should emphasize most enuosusly the absolute demand for the new missionary long promised to ten on to their help before winter,as he might via the Syrian coast. With a population of near 400,000 in our field & one-third of them Ar- ian,why,if we were to cling to the note sounded out in one of your re- t International-rather Interdenominational Miss'y Conferences-of a mis- nary for every 25,000 then for the As alone four men would not fill the ta while we for years have been staggering on with only one & he calleda eran-and certainly 38 years for a period of such service with all its itions of relief work,care for orphans,pushing through cases of obstruct schools & property rights,etc.is no sine qua non. ~~But~~ The field is not hout its encouragements-more so & easier than some others on some accts. work here was taken up later and progress is greater,considering missiona- force employed & expense for buildings incurred,native agency,etc.pro- tionately, for ~~we are~~ it is among the younger station fields of the Mission. The Field naturally divides itself into five chief centers between which pass almost wholly among Armenians & have work in many of the villages- te different from Erzroom field in this respect. The population is more pact & distances from the center not so great-not over four days at most. ~~have~~ We have large villages of three & four hundred houses; one,Cope,important t.center in that wonderful Boulanik plain(3 days to our northward,should taken up as soon as possible(and the Board already has the building there g before our time,and I think may have had a Sch.once those early years.) For all these things is needed ~~the~~ a healthy,vigorous,hopeful young man vault into the saddle & dash up & down the field to oversee all the work. Moush city of over 18,000 inhabitants ~~&~~ two days to our westward,with its gion including ill-fated Sassoun & Ginj ~~we have~~ has been passed to ~~our~~ German colleagues .& Mrs.Bonne von Dobbeler to work independently,thougd safeguarded by writ n compact that should secure usual comity between Stations,with this ad- tion that the B.& M.workers are to meet once or twice a year for prayer & nsultation to forefend any misunderstanding(that the pen may not remove.) e v.Ds seem to be a devout & pleasant young couple that should do better r that important center than have we so much without an associate.)

NUMBER OF CHURCHES is the same,with branches extending into more than a dozen tside villages,tho membership of it & congregation much depleted,for all e accessions,owing to emigration,espicially from Bitlis city. ~~Still~~,in- luding outsiders and ~~our~~ the student body mostly orphans,about the average of 300 for Sab.congregation keeps up & preaching of the Word is sought after. (Small wonder with all the poverty & stagnation of business,etc.emigration goes on)

EDUCATION,especially the English language part of it,has more attraction of late,tho that tongue alone is not taught save to regular pupils with two other lessons & with higher tuition,(for it helps in their outside El Dorado) ~~But~~ Poverty is so great as to preclude their paying as much as ~~we~~ we desire or ~~we~~ would be overrun with pupils. ~~We have graduated~~ About two score interesting,hopeful boys have graduated from ~~our~~ the Sch. ~~these~~ last 23 years with nearly half that number from ~~our~~ the orphanage Industrial Dept.(the larger number of the former the later years also being orphans one of whom is in Aintab college as pupil.)

Four earlier graduates took the Harpoot college course, two of them Bros. of ages & classes differing, became teachers in our B.school, but the later one went a sacrifice that Black Oct.day, the 25th of '95-he happening in market. Another teaches in his Alma Mater at Hpt. while the 4th is helping the German workers there at Mezreh, still another left before graduating from college was at Moody's Sch. in Northfield a time, later graduated from Williams & Yale Theol.Sem'y and for some time is pastor of Congl.Ch. in Odell, Ill. only 60 miles from Chicago, and of ten graduates from Hpt.Theol.Sem'y three are pastors, albeit one is over Armenians in Providence, R.I. & the two in B.& Moush. Some of the graduates are doing good work as preachers, one over 2nd Ch. Harpoot, and two others in the B.& Moush fields, one of them to be ordained as evangelist we suppose erelong.) Several others of the graduates are serving as teacher-preachers (for they hold Sab.service as well as teach during the week), while a few elected a career in Russia, England & America, one, and several others (some of whom had been pupils in our Schs.) in London; another with companions in N.Y. city & several in Philadelphia called on us as we passed through en route for Judson Cottage, Oberlin, Ohio, where we found our two younger daughters had set us up for even our first meal, and at which place we are "at home" for a year at least so our collegiate daughters may be with us, tho in picnic fashion, to some extent. Weary & worn as we were at Bitlis under strain of such responsibilities & duties together with earthquake & relief experience the horseback ride on to Erzroom was hard, if not hazardous for one of us; but with goodly rests at Erz.& Trebizond, and more generous at Geneva & Ireland with warm friends of our cause at their special request, we find ourselves improved even at the end of our so long journey, for which we praise God.

But not to elongate further I will close by saying our eyes are steadfastly towards the new Bitlis missionary-the only appropriate one for such a hard post-where roughriding should be the order in touring a field still left to primitive methods of travel, and may the God of Missions speedily bring him to the front so the work there be not left to languish & the Elys to suffer.

On behalf of the Station, R. M. Cole

P.S. This sent "by return" hoping the merit of promptness may give it some weight at least, tho till yesterday I had no thought a Report was to be expected of me, while remarks before leaving Bitlis so early gave no hint to

R. M. C.

Judson Cottage,
Oberlin, Ohio. Sept.13th, 1907.

Annual Rep.
Bitlis Cont.

c'd SEP 30 1907

Report of Mt. Holyoke School at Bitlis.
1906.

A glance over the past school year serves to strengthen a deep feeling of gratitude that amid not a few untoward circumstances the privileges and pleasures of school routine have not been very seriously interrupted.

Thirty eight boarding and over forty day scholars have been in attendance.

In ~~August~~ October of last year (1906) our beloved senior native teacher left us for the United States. Her long term of service - over twenty years - was filled with earnest faithful effort for the improvement of the scholars, and her absence makes a vacancy hard to supply. Still we are glad to say that the present teachers have been unwearied in their endeavors to promote the good of the school, and have proved themselves efficient and trustworthy helpers.

While efforts to sustain self support have not been relaxed, the increasing pressure of poverty has rendered it not only impracticable to make advance, but even to hold the position secured years ago. Inability of friends

Annual Rep.

to meet the share of expense falling to some of the pupils resulted in the withdrawal of seven girls at the beginning of the year. Exceedingly high prices have prevailed during the entire year.

The high tide of emigration has affected this school not a little; of a promising class of ten girls a few years ago, only three remain to graduate. Had not the interruption caused by the earthquakes of the early Spring retarded their course of study these girls would taken diplomas this season. Still we hope they may soon complete the lacking study and be fitted to take up teaching to which work they each look hopefully forward.

During the series of earthquakes which began in March many of the boarders were lodged in the Protestant church which is very near the school building. At times however the severity of the shocks would compel all to flee into the open where deep snow covered the ground and often snow and rain were falling, rendering the exposure to health very great. The nervous strain was most trying and in some cases threatened life itself

We are profoundly thankful that no one was permanently injured and for the good degree of self control maintained by the girls. A calm trust in God, bore many quietly through the most startling and terrible phenomena imaginable. This helped us much and made the care of them during the sad season far less burdensome than it would otherwise have been.

The departure of Rev. M. Cole and family in May, a somewhat serious fall my Sister met with at about this time, and some strange occurrences touching the authorities of the town all combined to prevent the girls from going to their Summer resort on the mountain side as has been the custom for many years. Special precautions to keep up the tone of their health were taken and proved successful.

The weekly prayer and experience meetings have been well sustained and the C. Endeavor services continued with good results. Offerings to aid in support of evangelical work were sent to Koordistan and also to other countries. Five dear girls have publicly taken the vows of God upon them and are we trust growing in grace and consecration to the Master's service

Evidence that this school has a large place in the affection of the people is gratifying. Many touching instances of self denial to provide for the pupils occur each year. The appreciation and gratitude often expressed form quite a strong plea — were others lacking, — for the maintenance of this institution.

The scholars join Sister and me in grateful greetings.

We beg you to pray that the divine power may quicken the seed sown in this needy field and especially for a blessing upon the schools.

Yours most sincerely,
Mary A. C. Ely.

Aug. 29. 1907.

G 1 1908

Annual Report of Bitlis Station.
1907.

A brief retrospect of the past year calls for humble gratitude and leads us to devoutly acknowledge the Lord's goodness in using small and weak forces to accomplish His blessed will.

The departure of the veteran missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, left the station in charge of the Misses Ely. Before Mr. Cole left, a part of the field, with Mosh as its centre, had been passed to the Germans. This step cost us a severe and sad struggle, but as the station field is so large and the force of workers so small, we reluctantly consented, having some idea that co-operation would be feasible. From the experience of some sister stations, we now deem this impracticable. That section of the field occupied by the Germans, is however so situated, that we believe it can be worked separately, while the other part of it is so large, it affords ample scope for missionary effort. It is with indescribable feelings of tender love and longing, that we call to mind some of the outstations now under the care of the Germans. Mr. & Mrs. Von Dobbeler spent the winter in Bitlis and left for Mosh in June. During the summer and fall, we enjoyed delightful and helpful visits from each of three van missionary gentlemen. Owing to a series of earthquakes, partial failure of crops and other causes.

conditions during the year have been very hard. The kind and generous response of christian friends has however helped greatly to alleviate the suffering of the people. The general oversight of distribution of relief funds has severely taxed our equipment and time, still strength for this service has been given, and it is a great satisfaction to have been useful in this work.

Evangelical work in Bitlis and vicinity, has had a fairly prosperous year. Sixteen members, including those from the outstations, have been received into the church, within the last few months. Many many from the church and community have emigrated during the last few years, the attendance at church services is large and new adherents are constantly being enrolled. The semi-weekly meetings for women are very fully attended and some exceedingly interesting cases of awakening and fidelity to conscience have been noted. The Bible woman in Bitlis goes on in her quiet but impressive way and accomplishes much good. Baron Malik, after his return from Harpoot Theological Seminary, has been working at Kooltig, but is about to return to his former post in Boolanik. It was thought best to have him transferred in order that besides occupying an important place, he could also to some

...tent oversee work in several other villages. A teacher at Tongaloo, who has for a number of years failed to give satisfaction, was dismissed last Fall. Four tours to the outstations in Akhlat and the lake villages have been made by Miss Mary Ely. In three of them she was accompanied by the pastor of the Bitlis church and on the fourth by a teacher. Very encouraging work is being done at some of the outstations. The winter was uncommonly mild and less snow than usual fell here - a great boon to the poor. One of the tours was made by a covered sled, a very comfortable way of journeying, when ordinary methods of travelling are not feasible. During the winter season meetings are largely attended and both men and women are more at leisure to listen to the gospel message, than at busier seasons of the year.

The Boys High School under the efficient leadership of Hagope Eff. has had a prosperous year. A class of five boys are soon to graduate. Notwithstanding the hard times, the number of paying students has increased. Gradually the number of children in both orphanages is being diminished. Several boys who were dull in their lessons put to industrial work. Efforts to strengthen this department have been attended with good

success. A formal arrangement was entered
with the shoemakers at Easter, by which a
the chief workman and all expenses are paid
older apprentices shall share in the profits.
plan is working well, and since the returns
largely proportionate to the amount of la
expended, it seems to stimulate diligent wo
The quality of manissa woven by the orpha
has, during the last six months, steadily impro
Considerable cloth, sheets, towels and handker
have been sold in Bitlis and the Germans at Ma
have bought from the factory what they need
for their orphanage. In tailoring, little wo
received from outside, but all the clothes n
for the orphan boys are made here and good wo
is done. Rug-making by the girls has not p
profitable - materials are so high and the ma
here to sell rugs so poor, that this industry
for the present been abandoned. The girls, t
active part in domestic work, do some embro
and lace-making, and a great deal of sewi
and knitting. Their number is being depleted
by marriage. This morning one of the old
girls was married to a graduate of the Bo
High school, a teacher in Boolanik, and
set out by the Koordish Express (oxcart!) fo

for their new home in Gonjalos; twenty-six hours distant.

In the Bitlis calendar, the 11th of April, 1908, is a red letter day, since at that time word came that the long looked for missionary family had been found. Efforts to secure young lady teachers from a group of hopeful young friends, having so far failed, the Women's Board has been asked to send out associates, and if possible to hasten on one with the Maynards.

Special and grateful acknowledgement is due to the kind and efficient help of pastor Hatch ig and the teachers in both schools.

The memory of the tender support and guidance of the Master during this our fortieth year of service, and of the grateful appreciation of what, with Gods blessing, has been accomplished at this remote outpost, will long be cherished by us.

The outlook is full of promise. The prayers of all interested in the Lord's work in this part of His vineyard, are earnestly desired.

In behalf of the Station,
Charlotte E. Ely.

Line 63

Report of Mt. Holyoke School,
Bitlis, 1907.

The boarding school has had an attendance of thirty seven, and forty in the primary department. The high price of bread stuffs have rendered efforts to sustain self support perplexing; but regarding it as vital to the best interests of the work, strenuous endeavors - though not wholly successful - have been made not to lower the standard. For this reason several of the girls were unable to return, and some new applicants were not received.

Examinations, oral or written, have shown that study has been thorough. The conduct of the girls during the year has been highly satisfactory. It has been most encouraging to see, on the part of many, a quickened conscience, thoughtful love and grateful appreciation of school priveleges.

The series of earthquakes which occurred last year, striking consternation into all hearts, shook the girls out of their school home, and for several weeks they took refuge in the solid stone church near by.

There were necessarily many irregular
but we admired the self control sho
by most of the older girls, and it wa
indeed remarkable that they were able to adap
themselves so well to the trying conditions
prevailed. For more than two months, fifte
of the more timid girls, came over to the m
sionary garden and slept in a shanty haste
put up there. For weeks it was impossib
to maintain school routine. Meantime the g
rendered efficient help in various ways, p
ticularly in assisting to make thousands o
tickets which were used in relief work. T
Mt. Holyoke School building was not ser
damaged, still each room shows some
pleasant cracks. Repairs on the parts m
needing them, have just begun.

On the Armenian Christmas a pri
entertainment was gotten up by and p
the two schools and orphanages. The m
bers of the Christian Endeavor Society to
an active part and made generous don
to the poor.

No special religious interest ha
been manifested, yet tokens of God's pro

and grace have not been lacking - Though circumstances have been adverse, the Christian Endeavor Soc. has done nobly. Much thoughtful self denial has been manifest in their gifts to the needy and visits to the sick and bereaved. We feel sure that He who knows their abilities and opportunities will accept and bless accordingly.

Steady advance has been made along some lines in the Mt. Hol. School; we feel however that the best as well as most permanent work accomplished, is the development of Christian character.

We are very happy in the expectation that lady teachers will soon come to share in this most interesting and hopeful work.

Our hearts are glad as we give humble thanks for the way in which we have been led, and we look forward confident that the Lord will still care for the work as manifestly His own.

In behalf of the Station
Mary A. C. Ely.

June 16. 1908.

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Bitlis, E.T.M., Turkey.

Annual Report. July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909

Besides the statistics shown on the table I also make note of the following, as showing other work done by the mission, ~~and~~ which in itself has been helpful to the people and has provided opportunities for influencing them favorably.

#5102.28

$1159\frac{61}{100}$ Turkish liras have been distributed this year for the relief of the poor. This money has come from Scandinavia, Canada, England the United States, and from Armenians in this and other lands. From this we notice (1) the general interest in this land, (2) the growth of a spirit of cooperation between Christians of various lands (3) that the Armenians give to their own people who are in need.

#2496.20

$567\frac{32}{100}$ Turkish liras have been expended upon the orphans under our care. This money has come from Germany, England, the United States and Armenians in this and in other lands. The same conclusions as above

may be drawn. The orphans number about 50 ~~but they~~ and are classed as boarders on the sheet of statistics.

~~About~~ 14 ~~men~~ & boys are employed in our Orphanage cloth factory. There is a small credit to this account.

480 Turkish liras have been contributed for the general work from ~~sources~~ outside our appropriations.

~~Although~~ Bitlis has been one of the poorest villages in Turkey and the suffering during the last winter perhaps the greatest of any time in the past, nevertheless we are glad to be able to report that $9\frac{71}{100}$ Tk. liras $\$42\frac{72}{}$ were donated by the community for the relief of the refugees in Cilicia.

Every outstation, ~~but~~ one, has been visited this year, some of them three times. High water prevented a trip to the one excepted.

In the winter a Young Men's Club, similar somewhat to the Y.M.C.A., was organized, with a membership of 40. They have a regular weekly meeting with an average attendance of about 80. This is on Sunday and is

distinctively religious. Some effort is made to distribute newspapers to the members by the members. Preceding the religious meeting the head-teacher in our Boys Boarding School reviews the news of the week, as culled from the periodicals and our telegraphic despatches.

On Sundays and Wednesdays each, are regular meetings for women, usually conducted by the pastor's wife, a very efficient woman. The average attendance is about 35 on Sundays and 200 on Wednesdays.

In the spring a class of three girls graduated from the Bitlis Mt. Holyoke Sem. for Girls. The exercises drew out many prominent Gregorians of the city.

The evangelical interest continues to increase. The more favorable political conditions have made it possible to open up several schools closed before by the government. Only a lack of teacher-preachers prevent the opening of work in many more places this coming winter.

The revolutionists have caused us no direct trouble, although for a season, their schools somewhat detracted from the

attendance on ours.

We are glad to be able to say that the emmigration from this section is not so large as in the past. We have however lost some of our helpers this year, and still feel the loss of those gone before the greater freedom came.

The outlook for the work is very bright so far as the interest is concerned altho we are cramped for helpers. We rejoice greatly with the people in their new liberty and in the freedom and opportunities it gives us. We are grateful to God for his continual care and guidance and rejoice that we are permitted to have a part in his work.

Harrison A. Maynard.

SEP 25 1909

Annual Report of the
Mt. Holyoke School, Bitlis, Turkey.

It was ardently hoped that this year's report might include word that the much needed re-inforcement of two or at least one lady teacher had reached us. But since this urgent need has not yet been met, we again refer to it. We most earnestly repeat the request that no effort be spared to find and send out one - or better - two young ladies to have special charge of the Bitlis Mt. Holyoke School. We are profoundly thankful that tho' the need for the presence of another American teacher was so great, yet we have been given strength and guidance to care for the dear school another year.

Forty boarders made up the school family, with about fifty day pupils in the primary department. The story of the school year, is as a whole, one of more than ordinary interest and encouragement. The principle adopted when the foundations

Catalog Journey - 1908-1909.

of the school were laid, that no boarding school pupil should be received free, has been upheld, tho in some cases funds for the use of very poor girls have been given by the Christian Endeavor Society of the school. For this society we can report more than usual self denial and sympathy for those in spiritual and physical need. Special efforts were made to raise funds for the distressed in Cilicia, and a larger amount than usual contributed to aid needy girls in the school.

The very inadequate supply of native teachers, owing to the removal of two to the United States and one to the school in Broosh, made it necessary for each one of the three members of the Senior class to take several recitations, so they were unable to finish their course last summer. In the early spring of the present year, they were ready and the graduating exercises formed a program of

deep interest and unusual merit. The subjects chosen for their essays were "The use of obstacles," "Songs of life" and "Look up!" The last subject was the class motto and combined a very touching and beautiful valedictory. One of the class read an address in Turkish entitled "The voice of Knowledge." In this impressive and happy allusions were made to the changed political conditions, and the freedom of speech and of the press were gratefully ~~alluded~~ referred to. The songs with which the exercises were pleasantly interspersed, also depicted in unmistakable tone, the altered state of things. A year ago who would have believed that songs of the "Fatherland," "a crown for the victor" and other songs of similar import would enter into a public exercise in our school? At the close of the exercises appreciative remarks were made by several in the audience. It is indeed a cause for deep thankfulness whenever a few names are added to the list of noble, christian

young women prepared for efficient and earnest work in needy fields. These dear young women are now working in the school and girls' orphanage, thus filling important posts of service and having also opportunity to continue to some extent, their own studies.

Several exhibitions for different objects were given during the year, but none more beautiful than the surprise celebration arranged by both High Schools in honor of my sister's seventieth birthday. Unknown to either of us, an interesting program was prepared and when the day came we were invited to the large school-room of the Mt. Holyoke school where we found all the members of the two schools and orphanages, Mr. & Mrs. Maynard and the pastor's family already gathered. The unique original manner in which the day was celebrated gave no little credit to the originators of the plan. At a suitable point in the exercises, a gigantic cake was brought in, upon which were ten large wax candles each having seven branches.

all brilliantly burning. The essays, songs, recitations and tributes given occupied about three hours and were most appropriate and well rendered. With the closing remarks a large and beautiful silver and gold cup having six views of interesting places in the neighborhood engraved on the outer surface, was presented to my sister.

We close this report again committing Mt. Holyoke school in Bitlis to your hearty support and fervent prayers. May the united efforts of home and foreign workers result in the sending forth of many young women fitted to take active part in rearing the beautiful temple whose corner stones they, themselves may be, polished after the similitude of a palace.

To all interested in this school the pupils and we send special greetings.

Mary A. C. Ely.

Bitlis, Aug. 31, 1909.

Cottle Murphey

1908 - 1909

FEB 15 1910

A Report of the Protestant Congregational Church of Diarbekir, Turkey in Asia.
from 1854-1906
(Prepared by the Pastor Vartan B. Amirkhanian)

1. Organization.

This church was organized by the missionaries of the American Board Messrs. Dunmore, Marden, Lobdell and A. Walker. A.D. 1854 April 16.

2. Pastorate.

Mr. A. Walker has been the first pastor of this church from 1854-1863, laying the foundation amid much persecution. He was a missionary of unusual gifts. He has done more than any one else for the spiritual uplift of this church. He died in 1886. He did his best and the influence of his consecrated life remains.

The first native pastor of this church, Rev. T. Bagajian, was ordained 1863 May 27. He was educated under the late Dr. C. Hamlin of Constantinople & was a graduate of Bebek Seminary in that city. He was the most gifted of all the native pastors and the most eloquent too, and he did most toward strengthening the influence of Protestantism in this country.

FEB 15 1910

C. Report of the President & Superintendent of Schools of Nicholas County for the year 1854-1906

(Report of the State Board of Education)

Organization.

The school was organized by the work of the Commissioner of Schools. Summary from Schools was C. Martin. C.J. 1854 Chap 16.

Teachers.

Mr. C. Martin was the first teacher of the school for 1853-1854. During the formative period school teachers were a unknown quantity. We have no means there are any records for the educational work of the school. We date back to 1886. We did the best our the records of the superintendent of the county.

The school system of this school Rev. J. Sayers. Was established 1853 May 27. We have adopted under the act R. C. Stevens of Commonwealth. We a system of Schools in that city. We have the most of all the written records and the most difficult to find. In this most Commend strengthening the influence of Relationship in the system.

His inclination to Episcopalianism and his endeavors thereof made divisions among the church and quarrels between Pastor Boyajian & the American missionaries of Harpoot. He resigned from the pastorate in 1882 and entered the service of the English Consulate at Diarbekir. In this period the church increased in numbers & decreased in Spirit.

Five persons have succeeded Pastor Boyajian one after another, the last one being the writer.

3. The Building.

The foundations of the present church-building was laid in 1871 Feb. 20, but the building was completed 1871 Dec. 6. The sum given toward the erection of this building was 211,362 piasters*. Of this the people gave 93,000 piasters & the remaining was collected thro' Pastor T. Boyajian in England and America. The independance of this church begins practically from this date.

4. The people.

The Protestant Congregation of Diarbekir is composed of the Armenian, Syrian & Chaldean Protestants. At the present there is a people of 250 families with 1200 souls speaking Armenian, Arabic & Kurdish. Turkish is the general language of all. There are 221 church members

* 25 pts. is a dollar.

of both sexes.

Two committees, one secular & the other religious, selected by the people for two years, have the charge of the whole work. The political head representing the people before the government is the president of the secular & the pastor is president of the religious committee.

This church is represented in Marpoot Union every year thro' two or three of its members, one of whom is generally the pastor.

Among those who come to attend the Word, are Gregorians, Syrians, Chaldeans, Chaldeans & Greek. Some of the religious awakenings of the last years have had great influence on the number of the attendants.

5. The Work.

This church has been & is a working church, tho' not in a high degree. There are ten religious services during a week. Three of these are for the young-men, one for the young-women, one for the full-grown men & one for the full-grown women. The remaining are for the whole congregation. Of these services eight are prayer-meetings one S.S. Lessons & one Sermon.

There are four religious societies. Women's, men's, young-women's & young-men's. Women's Soc. pays the salary

of a Bible-woman, who gives regular lessons in twenty houses in a day, of these 13 being Gregorian families. The members of this Soc. give time for spiritual visitation in search of the lost souls. Mens Soc. tries to keep on a higher level the spirituality of the church & helps the poor. Young-women's Soc. works for & among the Jews of the city of whom there are more than 50 families. This work has created a wide interest among the christian population of the city & awakened some interest among the Jews for Christ and His Gospel. Young-men's Soc. has spiritual visitations and conversations for & with the lost, & tho' not very active in the present, in the past they exercised a great influence (spiritual) over the lowest classes of the city. They have organized a library with a scanty supply of some good books, not more than 200 volumes. They met many difficulties from within & some from without

The church, in the last three years, has done some Missionary Work by sending its pastor to preach the Gospel in the villages around, one month in the year.

The church has abundantly given for the progress of the Kingdom of God in this country. Evangelists have been joined (or helped), Bronsa Prot. Orphanage has its annual share. Money has been given for the work of the

Gospel in Kurdistan. Something (money) is sent to the box of the aged-pastors in Marsoot, & to the Union each year. The Protestant church in Constantinople, that in Samsoon, & that of Khoilor have been ~~paid~~ helped. Occasional helps as to the Bible Society in Constantinople etc. etc are not rare.

Souls Saved? Yes, God be praised, but the church has not done all that she could for the Salvation of Souls. More could be done.

6. The Schools.

The people has done a great deal to found & keep her own schools. Some years ago Protestant schools had not their equals in the city. In the last three years a Kindergarten is added. The schools are male & female, have their School-Comm. & a Superintendant. The course of Studies in these schools are compared with those of American schools in this country. The teachers are selected, as a rule, from the American Schools of Marsoot. An annual expense of more than 13,000 piasters for the schools is a heavy burden on the shoulders of this people & no help from outside. The people is now under a heavy debt of nearly 14,000 piasters. Who will pay it? Will the people be able to (Continue) keep

her Schools in a better condition? It is doubtful. Will help come? May God help this people.

7. What about the Progress?

Has the church gone forward or backward? Do the movement progressive or retrogressive?

A comparison will answer –

In	1902	180	church-members.
"	1906	221	" "
"	1902	2	persons giving their tithes.
"	1906	10	" " " "
"	1902	25 L.T.	given to the poor.
"	1906	50	" " " "
"	1902	150	" " for the church & school expenses
"	1906	300	" " " " " "
"	1902	2	Sunction of christian workers
"	1906	4	" " "

8. The dark Sides?

Yes, no money to help the Gospel work among the Jews, & the darkest is the opposition of some Protestants to everything which is christian or progressive in the church.

9. The greatest Need?

The greatest need of the church is a High School independant of the purse & power of the native people. Much depends upon this. Much in Diarbekir & in the whole region. May God raise the man, & this the money & this the building for His glory. Amen —— So the prayer of

V. B. A.

Rec'd AUG 1 1908

1907-08

Report of the Medical Mission to Diarbekir.

In the summer of 1906, we were appointed to take up medical missionary work provided for by the will of Mr. Arslan Sahagian. According to the terms of this will it was the plan to build eventually a hospital in Diarbekir and carry on the usual work of such institutions in Turkey. This work, being an integral part of the work of the American Board was assigned to the direction of the Harpoot station. On May 7, 1907, we sailed from New York and after a short stay in England travelled on to Paris. There three months were spent studying French in preparation for the examination for licence to practice medicine in Turkey. That examination was taken and passed early in September and we were instructed to proceed to Aintab for a year's study of the language and of the methods of medical missionary work there. That year is almost over now and we feel that we have greatly profited by this investment. Not only do we hope to begin without the need of an interpreter constantly by our side but we have learned how to avoid many mistakes which would have given us much trouble. During the winter in Aintab calls came from both Mardin and Harpoot for medical services. The journey to both these places was performed with considerable difficulty and yet with God's blessing and the results were all that could have been asked for. This tour gave an opportunity for initiation into medical work such as we shall have to look forward to in the future.

At Diarbekir a most cordial welcome was given by the people of all

nationalities and creeds. All seemed eager for the establishment of a clinic for the poor and a hospital or operating plant to make possible up-to-date medicine and surgery. The reception at the church was most cordial and I tried to show the people in a straight forward way that we are to do missionary work as well as medical work. Owing to lack of appreciation of just what the hospital will mean it seemed best to do nothing about this as an institution, at least for the present. It has been decided according to the advice of the missionaries at Harpoot and elsewhere that we had better settle in the old Walker house where American missionary work has so long been in evidence and there begin clinical work, doing as many operations as possible. In preparation for this arrangements have been already made in part for the equipment of the building and supplies have been ordered from England and America. We want to begin work at once after our arrival. It is our hope that some one of the missionaries at Harpoot may be with us to start us aright.

In the missionary work we shall have the cordial co-operation of the workers in the church and for the medical work we are hoping that one or two native Christian doctors will join forces with us. If the work grows rapidly, as we have reason to expect, we shall need a trained nurse from America or England, to look after the operating room and supplies, and to assist in the surgical work. We have already secured the services of Nishan Effendi Bakalian as interpreter, teacher, assistant, and servant. His being a native of Diarbekir, a graduate of the College at Beirut, and a pupil of Dr. Shepard, makes him a very valuable help.

We look forward with joy to establishing the work at Diarbekir.

Doubtless there will be many misunderstandings and perhaps some opposition which will delay the building of the hospital for some years; but we mean to do what we can, as God has given us ability, to show forth the Spirit of Christ in medical work. For His blessing in this we ask your prayers.

Respectfully submitted,

Edwin St. John Ward, M.D.
Charlotte E. A. Ward.

Hosp. Turkey-in-Asia.
June 16, 1908.

Rec'd Aug 10-1908

REC'D AUG 1 1908

Account of Diarbekir Hospital Funds and Expenses, January, 1907 - June, 1908.

1907						Gold £.T.	
March	Mr. Cooley, for Microscope - gift	2	84	Jan.	Tools	7	94
April	Diarbekir Hospital Funds, per Mr. Wiggin	17	05	"	Stationery	1	64
May 5	Mr. Tinker, for work - gift.	1	14	April	Books	3	81
Jan.-May	D. H. Funds, credit with Mr. Wiggin	20	94	"	Instruments	7	55
October	Miss Newnham - gift	20	00	"	Books	11	65
				"	Drugs, Instruments & Supplies	5	40
				"	Microscope, repairs	2	84
1908				October	Dental instruments, etc.	3	14
Jan.-June	Consultation fees	3	01	1908			
				March	10 Bedsteads - Diarbekir	3	70
"	D. H. Funds, credit with Mr. Wiggin, to pay for drugs and supplies	64	16	June	Advance a/c Sterilizers	2	00
					Kira - Dakin Bros.' shipment	1	43
		129	14		Excess Freight - Samsoun to Harpoot	4	04
					Salary - Nichan Bakalian	4	94
					Drugs - ordered thro' Mr. Hoemer		50
					Mr. Pett's statement, March 31st.		
					Dakin Bros.' shipment	63	66
						124	14
				June	Balance on hand	5	00
						129	14

E. St. John Ward M.D.

To Mr. Peters
June 16 - 1908.

Rec'd SEP 10 1909

MEDICAL WORK AT DIARBEKIR

Report for the year June 30, 1908–June 15, 1909.

This is really the first year of the work at Diarbekir, though not a complete year nor one in which the work has been fully organized. However, the following report is given as an indication of what has been done and to outline plans for the future.

The First of July, 1908, found Mrs. Ward and myself still in Aintab, where we were studying the language and becoming acquainted with the methods of work here in Turkey. We enjoyed and profited greatly by association with Dr. Shepard for some months and by attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Central Turkey Mission and the Conference of the Medical Missionary Association of Turkey. After the Conference we left Aintab for Harpoot and spent the remainder of the summer there. Not much medical work presented itself during the two and a half months at Harpoot, but what calls there were, were met to the best of my ability. Leaving Harpoot about the middle of October, we came to Diarbekir and at once settled in our permanent location. The old Walker house, used as a girls' orphanage for many years, was fitted up to do service both as a house and as a clinic.

An operating room, a consultation room, a room for treatments, a small clinical laboratory and several waiting rooms were prepared hastily to meet the immediate demands. These were not altogether satisfactory, but proved serviceable. With the equipment which had been ordered from America and England, I was enabled to carry out nearly all the treatments which were required with one or two exceptions; as, for example, electrical treatments. At the beginning I had only one assistant, Nishan Effendi Bakalian, who served as a surgical dresser and anaesthetizer, but soon required more. Mrs. Ward helped a little and we trained some others to assist in simple ways. From the first I felt the need of a trained nurse who could serve in two capacities, first, to oversee the work of the clinic, dressing of wounds, preparation of surgical supplies, etc., and second, to treat the women who would not come to a male physician. We have been particularly fortunate in securing Miss Baldwin, who spent many years in hospitals in Marsovan and in Constantinople, to fill just this need; trained as a midwife, with permission from the Turkish Government to practise in any part of the Turkish Empire, she will be of great assistance in our work next year. She arrived at Diarbekir only a few weeks before the end of our year but in time to understand the nature of the work and to plan somewhat for the year to come. The people seemed to appreciate the facilities we offered for the treatment of diseases and the careful, sympathetic consideration we tried to give them. Many difficult cases given up by other physicians have been cured or greatly benefited after coming to us; our only regret was that many were quite incurable and offered no hope of relief. On three

DIARBEKIR MEDICAL WORK—Receipts and Expenditures,
June 30, 1908—June 14 1909

RECEIPTS	L. T.	EXPENDITURES	L. T.
On Hand, June 30, 1908	5.00	Wages	66.92
Fees	270.82	Fuel	16.53
Medicines	15.71	Equipment of clinic	44.51
Appropriations	230.24	Surgical supplies	20.43
Commissions for other people	18.98	Drugs	8.34
Voluntary contributions	3.49	Free medicines and help	4.19
		Rent and maintenance of clinic	11.29
		Orders through W. W. Peet	158.73
		Freight	18.21
		Miscellaneous	1.87
		Expenses—outfit and travelling—for nurse, Miss Baldwin	95.66
		Balance on hand	97.56
L. T.	544.24	L. T.	544.24

Bills Payable and Bills Receivable to June 30, 1909, estimated

	L. T.		L. T.
Bills Receivable	36.39	Bills Payable	50.00

afternoons of the week attention was give solely to poor patients who brought recommendations from reputable persons, while more urgent cases, whether poor or rich, have been seen at any time of the day or night. The amount of the work was limited only by my time and strength. Many times the court was full at the beginning of the clinic and at the end about half had to be turned away to come another time if possible. The total volume of the work has been good, both as to pay and free patients. Many patients have come from the surrounding villages as well as from the city itself. All the races and religions in this section of the country have been represented. The statistics will show something of the extent of the work, but cannot give an idea of the interesting individual cases. A rich young Turk, nearly blind from sore eyes, was brought by his father; for a year he had been treated by various doctors without much improvement, but after two months of regular treatment and one or two small operations, he was able to see nearly as well as before his illness. He expressed his gratitude by frequent gifts of flowers and food, and by bringing many new patients. A strong contrast to him was a poor young Christian from a village two days distant, suffering from stones in the bladder. These were removed by operation, much to the suprise and delight ofhis old father. The father and son stayed in the house for a few days, in a room set apart for patients after operation, and though unable to speak directly with us seemed very grateful for the careful attention given them. One of the last patients of the year was from a village down on the desert to the south, where Satan is worshipped instead

of God. He was a most unkempt, dirty, pitiful sight when he came to us; shot in the arm, he suffered much from his wound, but after a week or two of care and two operations he recovered in great measure. The son of one of the wealthiest Turkish Pashas in the city was very ill with typhoid fever. The native doctors at last gave up all hope, advised that I might be called and then went to the market amouncing everywhere that the patient would be dead iu two hours. God kindly blessed our efforts and little by little after much personal care and nursing he recovered without any complication. The employment of modern methods of treatment, both of medical and of surgical cases, has been much appreciated by the better educated people as they have watched the results. An operation on the brother of a very prominent Christian resulted in such a speedy recovery and solittle discomfort that he expressed his pleasure and suprise often.

Because of the local condition, both political and social, and the status of the Protestant Church at Diarbekir, I have practically limited my activities to those of an ordinary practitioner of medicine, though I have taken what opportunities presented themselves to speak and advise and aid, irrespective of creed or party lines. My work has not been all that I could wish it might have been as an influence in favor of coming of Christ's kingdom in Diarbekir, but I hope that it has laid a good foundation upon which we can build in the future. On several occasions I was invited to adress the young men of the Gregorian and the Syrian Jacobite churches. These were good opportunities to testify for the Christ whom I wish to serve and and for the ideals for which I wish to stand. In

addition there were many meetings in our house and many chances to speak in the Protestant places of worship. The attitude of all the leaders of the various churches has been most cordial toward me.

In the coming year we hope to meet the needs of the people more perfectly than we have as yet been able to do. Our first year's work has given us the advantage of learning what these are and has shown us how we can work to better purpose in the future. We feel that we ought to have in the city in a central location a building well-equipped for diagnosis and treatnent of all sorts of diseases; there seems no better place for this than the Walker house, and we now plan to reconstruct the building and refit it so that clinical work may be carried on there efficiently and economically. This will require considerable investment of funds, but we feel that this is absolutely essential to a successful medical missionary work. A more perfect outfit for the operation room, so that aseptic work may be performed, a better laboratory and examination rooms are what we seek first to secure. We wish to provide for a place where the patients may be nursed after operation, and we shall also need a pharmacy well stocked with drugs so that we may quickly obtain whatever medicines may be needed and may be able to depend upon their good quality. We hope that Miss Baldwin will be able to show the people what careful modern up-to-date nursing can accomplish for the comfort and benefi tof the sick; that she can also treat many women and help them to stronger, happier lives; and lastly, that she may be able to train several nurses or assistants. Practically all treatment for women's diseases is limited to midwives, of whom

only one in Diarbekir has received a training and been granted a license, and she threatens to leave the city soon. These immediate plans do not interfere with our hopes for a hospital in the near future, and we have selected the site which seems to us the most favorable and are negotiating for the land. As soon as this is secured, we shall apply for a firman for the building. The people are very eager for the hospital, but many of them do not understand just what sort of work it will be able to accomplish and so it seems wise to show them first our ideals for medical and surgical work by means of the clinic, that they may better appreciate the hospital when it is built.

It is not necessary to say that with added contributions we should be able to do more to complete our equipment and to relieve the suffering among the poor. We wish to acknowledge with gratitude gifts of 3.49 liras Turkish, sent by an Armenian in America for the relief of the poor in Diarbekir, and of 80.00 liras Turkish, promised annually for the support of the nurse. There are others who have signified their intention to give after the work should be established; we invite their attention to the specific objects needed and also to the general work described above.

Statistics for the Diarbekir Medical Work, October 18, 1908–June 15, 1909.

Number of new patients 1351

According to Race		According to religion	
Turks	318	Mohammedans	371
Kurds	53	Armenian Protes.	128
Armenians	787	Armenian Cathol.	64
Syrians	129	Armenian Gregr.	593
Chaldeans	29	Syrian Protestants	28
Jews	10	Syrian Catholics	12
French	2	Syrian Jacobites	95
Greeks	7	Chaldeans	30
Arabs	1	Jews	10
Persians	1	Greeks	7
Hindus	1	Yezidis	1
Egyptians	1		
Total	1339	Total	1339

N. B. – Statitics of last week not included

Number of Returns for Consultations 2104

Number of Treatments 6424

Treatments by Assistant	
Medical, including eye cases	4323
Surgical, chiefly wounds	1700
Treatments by Doctor	401
Total	6424

Outside visits (only recorded since January 1st, 1909), not including those of Assistants 774

Pay	522
Part pay	37
Free	215
Total	774

Number of Operations 126

Major Operations	111
Minor Operations	15
Total	126

DIARBEKIR STATION ✓ DR. E. St. JOHN WARD, TREASURER

BALANCE SHEET, January 1, 1910.

	L.T.	L. T.
Diarbekir Hospital Account	54.62	
Dr. E. St. John Ward, personal account	37.185	
Medical Missionary Association of Turkey	1.74	
Miss Baldwin, personal account	15.79	
Bills Payable, D iarbekir		3.59
Due from W. E. D. Ward, Harpoot		9.385
Due from W. W. Peet, estimated		21.90
Balance cash on hand		74.46
	L.T. 109.335	L.T. 109.335

Diarbekir Station
Medical Records

DIARBEKIR MEDICAL WORK - RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1909 - January 1, 1910

Receipts

	L.T.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1909	97.56
Fees	84.31
Sale of Supplies	6.30
Rent of part of house	15.00
Operations and treatments	19.28
Medicines	16.05
Commissions for other people	17.61
Appropriations - A. B. C. F. M.	124.24
Contributions to work	83.26
L.T.	463.61

Expenditures

		L.T.
Wages		31.12
Fuel		1.05
Surgical Supplies		10.48
Drugs from City Pharmacies		.67
Rent of house, per agreement		36.00
Maintenance and expenses transfer of house		9.54
Food supplies		2.85
Soap		7.76
Equipment for Clinic		36.41
Bills paid by W. W. Peet (Of these, drugs abt. 100 L.)		173.65
Freight		19.44
Pharmacy		26.21
Wages	17.00	
Equipment	6.54	
Supplies	2.37	
Maintenance	[illegible].40	
Miss Baldwin's Salary		51.04
Miscellaneous		2.67
Balance on hand, Jan. 1		54.62
L.T.		463.61

N. B. There are only a few small bills outstanding, and some accounts not collected.

Annual Report Of the Erzroom Field. For Years 1900 & 1901.

In this land every thing seems to move very slowly, except Time. This speeds along with such rapidity as to make it nescessary, like Agassiz, when wat-ching glacier movements, to place stakes to determine any progress. But we believe the year has brought some advancement along several lines of our work.

We are sorry to report that the much needed reinforcements have not yet reached us; so our Missioary force remains the same as last year, viz. one Missioary family where there have been three, and two lady teachers. The work of our station is greatly hampered for the want of another Missionary family. This need ought to be met at once so that the time ere that worker would have mastered the language and thus be ready to take up the work would soon be accomplished. As was last year reported the out-stations are becaus of this, neglected.

Among our native workers there are several changes to report. To the church at Erzroom has come a preacher from the Bitlis field. Here, he is doing good work amid many discouragements and with an uphill task before him. Again we have to report an emmigration which is taking away our lay-workers . This ought to call forth a greater effort to gain recruits from outsiders and especially among the young people from whose ranks the workers may be drawn. This coming Autumn we hope to put in the field one who will reach some of the many villages round about us. This we hope will result in increasing a zeal among tho se of the Gregorian church for a better study of God's Word and the Truth thus taught will free them from the superstition and the mere ceremonial worship with which they as a people, have been satisfied so long. This work has been attempt ed on a small scale by the Girls' C.E. society this past year. Going to one village they sought to gather the women together. At first their efforts were met with success, but soon it was apparent that opposition to the work had been aroused an d the courtesy shown them at first was conspiscuous by its with drawal. Again will the work be taken up in the Fall and a worker placed among the villages.

The Sabbath schools are attracting more attention from the outsiders and a substitute teacher stands ready to gather them into a class and so teach the Word.

The relief and medical work is being carried on tho' on a small scale but as far as it goes it is on a paying basis and brings help to many needy for it is mostly among the poor that the medical work is carried on.

The school work in Erzroom has shown some progress despite the large number of scholars who, since our last report, have left us to go to Fresno Cal. From the Gregorian schools have come in paying pupils who are filling the places of those who have left. Of the two pupil teachers reported last year, one has developed intoa fine teacher and worker. He will remain with us yet as a pupil teacher taking still higher work in teaching and also his preparation

Another teacher will enter our school this year with the idea of advancing in his preparation for greater usefulness. He is from one of our out-stations. This we take to be the one aim of our educational work, viz. to prepare workers for the work in the out lying churches and schools. As our first need is for an American Missionary to tour among these churches our second great need is for workers to fill these churches and schools and we hope in the future our school here in Erzroom may furnish them better than it has done in the past. We rejoice over the prospect of having three in the school this year who, while teaching, will be fitting themselves for larger usefulness. Two teachers who were in the school this past year now go out to preach and teach in the villages.

The number enrolled in our boys' school for the entire year has been ninety-eight while the receipts from tuition was $66.00. This is an increase of nearly fifty per cent over two years ago. Nor does it include the part that the orphanage give toward the salary of a teacher. We hope that this may still increase and thus bring the school nearer to that desired end of self-support. From time to time the boys have left the orphanage as places have opened up for them or their friends have come forward with the proffer of their support. The improvement made by all the children while in the orphanage is very marked and we hope that the standard of manhood and Christian living which they carry away with them is such as to elevate the communities into which they go. Two deaths have occured among the children this year. One a manly little fellow whose constitution had been weakened by hunger ere he came to us and so he fell an easy prey to the disease. But we felt that for him it was better for him to go as he was ready for that home which is prepared for all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. The second was a bright little girl who fell a victim to measles. Both these deaths made a deep impresion on the children who had been their playmates.

So much for the work in Erzroom; altho' we wish we could speak more hopefully about the spiritual life of the church here. The way to us seems clearly to point to the preparing the children to take a more active part when they grew older to take the place of those who now do nothing. We now turn to the out-stations.

The Erzingan church under its new preacher Israelian has been undergoing a change, the need of which has been felt for some time. This Garabed Israelian was the teacher of the community for a year and so was acquainted with the people who called him to be their preacher. Quiet yet observing he had come to the conclusion that the element which had been disturbing the church for so many years ought to be dealt with in a summary manner. Their names were onthe church roll and this gave them the opportunity to wield a baneful influence in the church, while out side their lives did not conform to the standard of membership held by the church. In the regular way he had them tried and dismissed by the church from its

membership. When again these appeared in the services he warned them that for the unlawful disturbances they were making ~~for which~~ they would be made answerable to the Government. This seemed to have the desired effect in that it stopped them in their nefarious work. He is about to enter upon his second year of labor as pastor and teacher in their church and school.

The adjoining church of Kemagh has made little or no progress as far as we can judge. To us, it seems that the influence of the pastor is finished and the cause we take to be in himself., For some years past the pastor, having money, has loaned it to this, that, and the other person, in his two congregations and this has been a cause of the many misunderstandings between pastor and people. We do not object to thrift, but when it is so managed to interfer with one's work and usefulness then it is not only harmful but wrong. This pastor will either be transferred to another church this Fall or he will leave the work.

In another church and region the baneful influance to the work of a simular practice by the pastor is to be seen. It is the Khanous church as represented in the villages of Heramik and Chev ermeh. For many years the pastor carried on a business of farming and bee-keeping which occupied much of his time so that the people said he did not need their contributions and so they gave nothing to the work. When that pastor left the field it was or has been so far impossible to bring them to the point of giving any thing to the work altho' they are able to give something. For last year the ten liras promised remains unpaid to day and, as a consequence, their worker was withdrawn. "For fifteen years" they say " we have not given any thing and why not go as we have been doing and let the preacher work for himself. Not yet are they ready to receive aid from us.

But we are pleased to say that it is not so withall places in Khanous. The work in Part has been faithfully carried on by a lay worker who conducts the Bible services on the Sabbath amid some difficulties but without receiving any pay whatever. He is asking for aid to enlarge the building in which he has been holding these services. During the week days he is conducting a girls' schoolhaving as a teacher one from the Bitlis field. In other parts of this section the need of workers is deeply felt but the workers are not to be had just now. From one of these villages a young man who in his own way has kept the school going in his village now seeks to enter the Erzroom school in order to advance in his studies so he can go back to teach there. We hope he is but, the first of many such who may be led of the Spirit to enter the work.

Into the ~~Ay~~ Passin field has gone a new worker to aid Pastor Sukias. He entered the work at Komatsor Last October and was well liked by all the village and with his earnestness he is drawing many to his Bible-services. This man Tateos Bedrosian by name has not been a Protestant many years but ere we sent him to the work it was

evident to us that his change of heart had been sincere and his zeal was such as to commend him to us. But the pastor who has been there for the past twenty years or more tho' not an old man, either thro' fear as he claims, or thro' indolence, is not visiting the other villages on the Passin plain as he is supposed to do. It may be that a younger man is needed for this itinerant work while the older and more experienced pastor remain in his village and advise in questions that arise. I use the word indolence above, advisedly for a little experience we have had with him reveals this in his nature. I know that the Kourds give cause for fear since scarcely a week passes without a visit from them to some of the villages on the plain and away they are gone to the hills ere one is caught and some cattle accompanies them. But even in his village the "grist seems to have run to emptyings" altho' he has time to prepare for them richer food. His plain will receive an extended visit from a worker this Fall with the idea of stirring the villages into a new life.

The Russian part of our field has to be reached by letter which is to say the least unsatisfactory. Letters have not been wanting but any definite report of the work is entirely lacking. Here again the attempt to combine secular business with the office of preaching the gospel has resulted in a bitter emnity between two of the workers and this has spread to the field at large. One known as the Evangelist of that region- Bar. Zorab Sarkisian has been cut off from receiving aid from us for several reasons. Carrying on an extensive business outside of his church work which must take up a great deal of his time that ought to be given to the church work, he has continually been seeking a loan from us to increase his business with the promise that it would ultimately aid in placing the work beyond the need of help from us. Inreply I explained that it was impossible for us to make the loan and urged him to give some report of his work at the same time to stop the active part he was taking in the disgraceful quarrel. In one sense, it is a struggle for supremecy as leader among the churches there. Along this line last December , this Zorab called a meeting of some kind whether of organized churches or not I know not, and with the aid of some sort of of foreign missionary from Tiflis he allowed himself to be ordained. This was done without consulting us and with them hope of gaining this advantage over the other and senior worker. As he was acting in this independent manner it seemed best to us to let him be independent altogether. So with this last January he was suspended from the list of those workers to whom we were giving aid.

The other worker, living in the same village, has become discouraged entirely, is in debt, and being the poorer of the two is the under one in the quarrel since there, money wields a great power as in other places. Our thought is to make his work cover that of the other suspended, as Evangelist of the entire region.

An old worker who was formerly the only ordained man inthat field and only a deacon at that has been on the retired list for some years. This was unknown to us till last year at which time westopped the six liras which had been sent him formerly. Last year money that was sent to this Bar. Zorab to be given to his compan - ions in labor was detained by him to pay what he claimed had been promised to the retired deacon as a pension This pension he claims was promised to the deacon for life by my predecessor. Nr can we touch him or secure the money. So, you see there appeared suffici ent cause to us why this man ought to be suspended.

The entire, does look rather gloomy at first sight, but we firmly believe that there are rays of hope that the changes occuring are for the best, and ere long will tell in better work being done. The present difficulties are not unsurmountable but with the needed reinforcements which we believe the Lord will send us in His own good time, with the young workers who are springing up , with the better realization among the people of their duty and obligatios to the work which we believe is coming we still trust and prayer for greater results in the lives of the believers among whom we are living and working, and this in turn will tell on others who have not felt the New Life stirring within them to better things.
We still continue to pray for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon the workers first, and then upon the people, until all shall become ethused with the privilege of making the Kingdoms of this world the Kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.
On behalf of the station prayerfully submitted by;

Yours fraternally,

Robert S. Stapleton

American School for Girls.

Erzroom.

Report for 1900 - 1901

As we write this report the work of the school year is just finished and its results have been summed up in three days examinations of the principal classes in the three grades - Primary, Intermediate, and High school - in a concert, the fruit of the Alumni meetings , and the graduating exercises of the class of 1901.

Perhaps we cannot report our year's work in any better way than by giving an account of these exercises.

At all of the examinations the room was crowded to its utmost capacity with visitors, many of whom sat almost without moving, for five hours at a time.

The Day School: In the examinations we notice an advance in both teachers and pupils. The discussions in our teachers' meetings during the year of new methods suggested in the Teacher's World has stimulated the teachers to brighter and more original work. This showed itself especially in the gymnastics of the little ones which were varied and pretty and a tribute to the ingenuity of their teacher who has devised them all herself. The improvement in the work of the pupils we attribute in part at least , to the monthly report cards which we used this year for the first time. These show each girl her standing in each of her lessons at the end of every month, and as they are taken home to be signed by the parents they have proved an incentive to better work. In the High school there were examinations in Physical Geography, Algebra,

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Geometry, Arabo-Turkish , Zoology, Bible , English Grammar, and Ancient Armenian, with two classes in Gymnastics. This year for the first time we have two classes entirely in English. The Zo o l ogy class used an English text book, and gave their recitation and examination in English. This is we hope only the beginning of a strong advance in the use of English. We expect the girls hereafter to get sufficiently familiar with the language before graduating to enable them to avail themselves of the many helps afford ed by English books and papers.

This year we have put much time and thought into the improvement of the fancy-work, as that was most critized by friends outside; so that, while the girls have not given any more time in school to it we had a much better exhibition than in the last two years. At the examination of each school the fancy work done by the pupils was hung on the wall. The Primary school children have learned various kinds of knitting- stockings, bed-socks, baby-sacques and ~~shi~~ shirts of pretty patterns. The Intermediate Room have been taught crocheting:- shawls, some of exceedingly pretty, delicate patterns mittens, slippers, fine white table-mats &c. were exhibited. They also had neat books ofsamples of different kinds of sewing and mending and miniature garments. The High school shewed some of the work most admired in the country- gold embroidery on satin network &c, and also delicate drawn work doilies, white embroidery, garments neatly made and embroidered or trimmed with lace also the work of the girls. One new feature introduced this year was rug-

making and the real genuine pretty rug hung upon the wall attrcted much attention. The dress-making teacher, as the result of her work called out twelve of the girls who were all clad in new neat dress as all cut and made by the wearers themselves.

If we may judge from the attendance, the attention and the warm applause, the visitors, as well as the teachers felt proud of the girls, who not only showed good, faithful work in their lessons but did us all credit by their neat appearance and lady-like behaviour.

The reports of the school read at the close showed the whole number of pupils131, average attendance 118. The average attendance is not quite so good this year, comparatively, as last, when we had 108 scholars with average attendance of 104. The difference is due to sickness this Spring among the children in the Primary Dep't which Dr. Stapleton attributed to the unsanitary condition of that room. Their teacher, also, has almost broken down in health and was herself ill in the Sprin g with the Typhoid fever.

Boarding department. The state of the school building was such as to make it impossible to remain there longer and at the beginning of the year, the boarding department- teachers and pupils-took refuge in the Mission House. Altho' the girls have been crowded, and in some respects without proper accommendations, we have been able to keep them warm and dry and clean, for which we are very thankful

This year it was thought best to put only four girls from the

orphans as boarders, instead of eight, and the school paid for half of their support from the Beneficary Fund. Our whole number of boarders, therefore, has been twelve instead of sixteen as last year, four orphans and eight others. Of these eight, only four have paid anything themselves, but no one received her whole board from the Beneficiary Fund. One paid the whole price, one two-third one one-half; two were supported entirely by gifts from outside sources, and two partially so. Our receipts for boarders this year have been $92.40(i,e, from the people themselves) against $44.00 last year. Our boarding department grows more satisfactory year by year and the difference between the boarders and the other pupils in the school more apparent. This year especially we have been able to have careful supervision of their clothing and insist uponperfect cleanliness and tidiness, and notice much improvement inthat line.

Our Christian Endeavor Society, of which Miss Bushnell is the president, is still, as always, the most interesting and hopeful feature of the school. New members have joined nearly every month. Our membership is now sixty-three but of these one has died and nineremoved . The average attendance at our Sunday meetings has been sixty-eight.

This year we voted to give up our Sunday afternoon prayer meeting once a month, and, instead, hold meetings in the homes of the sick whom we have under our care. We meet together for a prayer and then dividing into four or five groups of from ten to fifteen each go to different houses. These meetings have been very inter-

esting. Each girl takes some part in the meetings. Sometimes many neighbors come in to listen and ask questions. We have never received anything but a kind welcome, and cannot go to nearly allthe places where we are invited.

In May, when the rains were over, we called for volunteers to visit the nearest villages on the Plain for a Sunday morning service. Many of the girls and teachers responded with enthusiam. We made three visits to a village about four miles distant. Two teachers and ten girls walked out Sunday morning/ returning about noon The aunt of one of our orphans, a Gregorian, received us kindly, and the first two Sundays we had about fifty women for audience, who listened most attentively. They were perfectly ignorant. Many of them did not know who Jesus was. We read the Bible and explained very simply. They seemed eager to hear and would hardly let us go after sitting on the floor and talking for two hours or more. The last time we were sad to find that the priest had evidently been warning them against us.The aunt hardlt treated us decently., and only a very few came in to listen.Still in the Fall we hope to continue the work, and when they will not receive us in one village, we can go to another.

The members this year have pledged themselves to give a certain amount at each missionary meeting which has increased our contribution nearly one half. They have amounted to $14.20. At Christmas we took up a special contribution of $5.22 for our poor friends, whom we visited with Christmas cheer of provisions &c.

At each of our monthly business meeting a committee of our teacher and eight or ten girls has been chosen to visit the poor. The reports of these committees have been most interesting. We have given bibles to some who could read. Our visits have been almost

exclusively among the sick. For these Dr. Stapleton has kindly prescribed, and many, some of whom we found very ill, have complet ly recovered. Several of our poor sick friends have died. In all about one hundred and fifty visits have been made. In the course of the year all of the members have served one month and the visits have been a joy to us all.

We observed C.E. Anniversary Day in February, with a very interesting Meeting. Our room was decorated with flags, the C.E. banner and pictures of C.E. societies of other countries and our own protégées in China and India. We had reports from forty or more different socities in different parts of the world.

But we must not give more space to our C.E. society excep t to say that we feel it is the most important and helpful thing inour our school life.

Our Alumnae, meetings have been continued thro' the year, most of the time being held every week. We have studied this year for practice in English as well as for general information the cities of London and Paris, taking up the buildings and places of interest with stereoptic views. One half of our time each week has been given to chorus practic, which Mr. Stapletonhas conducted. Considering the material, the results as shown in the concert given at the close of school, were remarkable.

This concert was given to raise money for the support of two orphans in India, protégées of our society. We sold about one hundred and thirty tickets,- our small room could not seat more. The audience consisted chiefly of the elite of the city,- Consuls, Professors, Officiers &c. of the city. The program included The Gloria from Mozart's 12th. Mass, The Gypsy Chorus from the Bohemian Girl &c.- in all five choruses prepared in our Alumnae meetings; quartettes, duets, and solo; with contributions from the schoool girls The Anvil Chorus with dumb bells, a Sun Flower Drill, and a Good-night drill by eight little ones.

The audience were very appreciative applauding enthusiastically

Our receipts were a little over $24.20. This makes the whole amoun raised this year for our Bible-woman in China, our orphans inIndia and the Christmas offering, about $43.60 .

Our Graduating Exercises closed the year's work. We graduated a class of three all Protestants. One, a member of the church, is to teach next year in our primary department. The motto of the class was, Working against the darkness of ignorance." Th ey are all three members of the C.E. society, and we cannot ask more for than that they may live up to the watchword they have chosen. The graduating exercises were followed by a pleasant reception in the Girls' school.

Our Building. We must still appear as the importun ate widow and close this report, as the two preceeding, with an appeal. Our old school building could not wait for the word ,"Rase it; Rase it "; and taking matters into its own hands has already begun to crumble to pieces. One night, most fortunately it was in the night, the wall of the wash house fell. Then the roof of the "L" caved in and we were obliged to tare down the "L" to escape accidents. The part of the building used by the primary department is in the same condition and has to come down this Summer. That part which remains is in such a state that many a day this past winter- and the mercury at times here goes below 20 degrees below zero - teachers could have no fires in their recitation rooms on account of the state of the chimneys. We cannot trust ourselves to speak on this subject. The Lord knows whether He would have this work given up, and He reigneth.

Agnes Mc Cartney Lord.

SEP 2 1902

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD, ERZ ROOM 1901-1902.

Had this report been written on time, it might have had a more encouraging tone in some respects than it now bears, but as so often occurs, the good conditions do not bear the full fruit we were expecting and the out-come of certain features, which promised well, is disappointing. We are still without the long looked for re-inforcements altho' we have the encouraging news that the sub-committee, of the Prudential committee having this Mission especially in charge, is considering this subject of re-inforcements. We live in hope of yet seeing the day when this station shall be fully manned and the work making progress as a result. Our circle is the same as when last we made our report with the exception that to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton a son has been added who was born on Nov. 6th. last year, just two days before the earthquake shocks that so shook this city and people. We very much enjoyed the visits of our Bitlis friends, who came to meet the re-inforcements for their station (Drs. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood). Our Missionary was called upon to act as escort to Miss Knapp of Bitlis ? who was going to Trebizond on her way home to America.

As a result of the figures given by the commission appoint by the Governor General to look into the distress caused by the earthquke - and these figures were given by the Governor in person to our Missioary - a cablegram was sent to the New York Tribune with the hope that some relief might come for the suffering.

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Some money was sent and this has been given out to those who suffered in the damage done to their homes. Yet the small amount could go but a little ways in relieving the great need. This disaster has brought a great deal of extra work to us, as the need of repairs and the puting up the new building in place of the old school for girls, along with the distribution of the help that came for relief from Constantinople and elsewhere. All these things took up so much time that touring was impossible after November.

But we were able to give the Khanous church a much needed visit at which time we received some eleven new members into church fellowship, while other names have been added to this number during the winter as the result of some special work. More than this, we put into that field for the winter, until this June, two good worker with the result that the Khanous church became awakened and has called one of these workers to its pastorate, pledging a fair sum toward his salary. This step gave us great hope for the work; but alas for such hopes. This pastor having given his promise to this people broke his word with them when his former church promised to keep him independently of the Mission and he agreed to stay. This pledge the people are not able to keep we know, but we have taken the ground, that we are here to help the churches to whom the workers belong so we could not coerce this pastor to keep his word but we could let the church alone to fulfil its pledge.

The Erzingan field which we were privileged to visit we found in a progressive condition. Here the worker is preacher and teacher which means hard work in a city church. He wishes to finish his college preparation for work which was abruptly broken off by the loss of an eye a few years ago. This coming year we may have to spare him so he can carry out his desire. His absence will be greatly felt by the church which he has so ably guided thus far and relieved it of its disturbing element.

Of the Kemakh field we have no good report this year. The pastor, who has been there for the past eighteen years, is leaving. But his influence for good we felt had been entirely distroyed by his money lending. When we learned, that during the distress of this people some eight years ago this man was the reciepient of relief money and now is able to leave the country carrying several hundreds of liras with him, we received some light as to his work ~~th~~ there. But there is a bright side to this picture and that is, the going of the one opens the way for another with whom we haves hopes for the future work and this worker is already on the field ere the former pastor has left.

The report from the Pasin field is similar to that of last year. In Komatsor the work is pushing forward while in Todoveren it is at a standstill. And yet that can hardly be said, for during the absence of the pastor another worker has been there this past winter with some good resulting from his labors. But this is the

church which is assuming more than it is able to fulfil in pledging the entire salary of the pastor whom they desire to keep because I verily believe he is so easy with them. Into this large field out-side of Todoveren we hope to put an evangelist who will have the entire plain of Pasin under his care. The man is here and is ready to begin his work.

In the city of Erzroom the church is again the loser by the passing of certain families on to America. There are signs of progress within the church but there is yet little gain from outside, altho' the services are well attended by Gregorians. The remedy needed is to get the church interested in other work or the work of others and then we would have no fear for the results. There has been an addition to the church membership, this past year of some twenty people most of whom are young people and largely from their own ranks. Their Sunday school work is not what it ought to be and there is in the church no other work for ~~fear~~ the ~~church~~ children. This is a mistake and our effort has been, along with other things thro' our station to increase this interest for the young among the churches. To this end, more Sunday schools are being established thro' out the station and with this we hope for other efforts in the same direction, to reach these whom God has sent for us to train for His kingdom.

The Boys' school in Erzroom has finished a good year. At its beginning, we lost two of our older boys who left us to go to col-

lege and from them we hear good reports . But neither of these can we expect to enter the Lord's work in any direct way. There are others with us who have a desire to do the work of the Master Another couple of pupil teachers have entered upon a training for school work. One will take the place of one who has gone to his village home. These are mostly from the orphanage which is with us still. One of last year's pupil teachers was called to go to a village as teacher in one of our schools. This he did with credit to our school. Nor was he satisfied with merely the day school work but he carried on a Sunday school. His desire is to advance in his studies so as to be the better able to take up the Lord's work. Tow ward the latter part of the school year I was unable to personally superintend the Boy's school as the new building for the Girls' school engrossed all my time. This building is now ready for the roof after the placing of which I think the work will be shut down till the coming Spring when work will be cheaper and our flooring will have time to get seasoned ere we use it. But this Fall after we have paid a visit to one or two of our out-stations we expect again to take up the school work.

The report of the school s in our out-stations is good, especially that of Erzingan. But we wish we were able to help some of those desiring to prepare themselves for larger usefulness by coming to our city school. They have not the necessary funds which would be needed here in the city. From the villages here, as in the home

land very often the most energetic workers come from the villages, and how to help them in gaining the help they need is the question with us just now. Indeed it would be a good investment to spend money on some of the earnest youths in preperation for this work especially where the number of workers is so small.

Just now the Boys' school is undergoing repairs made necessary by the earthquake and in September we will be ready to receive new scholars who are likely to come as one of the boys schools of the city has been closed.

In regard to the building and repairs needed this year we have been greatly aided by our Consul Mr Bergholz and the Vice-consul Mr Ojalvo who have secured for us the necessary permits from the local authorities, required for such work. These two have given us all the help possible and we are glad hereby to acknowledge it.

During the last week of the school year that is the week of examinations we had a conference of our workers to which most of them came and we tried to give them some Bible instruction along the lines of work and training in which we felt they were lacking. More teachers and preachers are needed to enter the open doors among our villages. As we turn to other fields for help the same condition of things confront us. So it becomes evident we must rely upon our selves that is upon our own schools to supply us with workers for the field at large. We cannot depend upon any of the

colleges for aid in this respect for the fields in which these colleges are situated require all that pass thro' these institutions.

Our efforts in regard to the Russian field have not resulted in material for our tabular view of the work. But there have been some good results. The church in Samaghar has called for the ordination of their preacher whom, according to our plans with the American Missionaries at Tabriz Persia, they sent to Persia as he could not possibly come here and there he was ordained. This means that the Samaghar church has become awake to their own interests and for the work they have pledged a larger sum for itsmaintenance. They have never had a full ordained pastor with them before I believe and we hope for better results from this field. This pastor's son is seeking to enter the work but desires a better training in our school first. The father is very anxious that his second son should also enter the work and, as he is younger, that he should enter our school. Here are two examples of boys needing aid to enable them the better to acquip themselves for larger usefulness

The church at Kara Kalla which heretofore has been a self-supporting church is seeking aid from us to pay their preacher. This results partly from emmigration from their number and again from conditions arising in the land. They have kept their schools going by forse of the authorities there at a much higher expense than heretofore so that their ability to pay their preacher has be curtailed.

Later reports from that field justify our action in dismissing the general evangelist of that region. The same difficulties exists which prevent our visiting that field and it is dangerous to try and send a native worker from this land. For if he were arrested he would be thrown into prison and in our attempt to free him we would lose ground with the authorities here.

As we look back upon the year with all its light and shade we feel that it has not been in vain that we have labored. The year has been marked with great merey and God's hand has been over us and not only did He vouchsafe to us protection at the time of the earthquake but He kept our minds in perfect pease beeauses we trusted in Him. As a circle we have been preserved in health and strength and now look forward to the year before us with renewed hope and trust for the work, having Christ's promise ever before us," LO I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS EVEN TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE AGES"

Robert S. Stapleton

SEP 2 1902
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REPORT OF OUT-SIDE WORK FOR WOMEN, ERZROOM. 1901 - 1902.

The Bible-woman's work has been more promising this year than ever before. Whereas the first year she began her work, she was looked upon rather suspiciously by those whom she visited, now she has more appeals for her visits than she can fill, and she finds a welcome whereever she goes. Owing to the earthquake, many doors have been opened to her and since that event she has been giving twice as much time to the work as formerly. She has had ten pupils who have been learning to read, some of them coming to her every day for their lesson. She has made during the year four-hundred visits and has given four-hundred ninety-two lessons.

The Sunday-schools for the women and children have been kept up during the year with an average attendance of about two-hundred.

Mrs. Stapleton's medical work must not be omitted. Two mornings in the week she devotes to the poor who come to her for medical advice, and many poor people have received consultation and medicine free. Besides this, she has had many calls out-side, including some wealthy Turkish families, and her practice and reputation are extending more and more. Mrs Stapleton also carries on relief work among the women, giving employment to about forty women and girls in lace-making. This needle-lace finds a ready market in America and these poor people are thus enabled to keep starvation from the door.

Among the village schools is the girls' school of Erzingan =

which has been closed this year as the people demanded a college graduate for teacher and no suitable person could be found. The Missionaries arehoping to visit that station this Fall and induce them to open the school again.

The Todeveren school was taught for a while in the Fall by a young lady who was formerly a student in the Girls' School of Erzroom. About Christmas time she was married and the village provided a teacher from their own number.

We are glad to report on the work on the Khanous plain from observation. We found in Pert a school of fifty-six children - both boys and girls - seated on a mud floor in a room about 14 x 16 ft. which served also as bed-room, kitchen &c. for the family of the teacher. The teacher is a bright energetic little woman and seems to inspire her pupils with the same energy. There is no work among the women, as there are only two or three Protestant families there.

The school in Heramsek has been taught by one of our High School girls, who very nobly gave up her school work for the year in order to go where a teacher was so much needed. She had a school of 36 pupils which she taught with a great deal of satisfaction. Besides her school, she organized a Sunday school for her scholars, led the women's prayer meeting, and spent most of her time out side of school hours in visiting the homes of the poor village women, and reading the Bible to those who were not able to read. She went

several times with the pastor to neighboring villages where she held meetings with the women.

Thus the work is progressing as well as possible with the present number of workers. Bible-women and teachers are needed in all of these out-stations. "The harvest truly is great but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into His harvest".

Ruth M. Bushnell.

SEP 2 1902

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS , ERZROOM 1901-1902.

This year will long be memorable in the history of the Girls' School for the trials it brought but more especially for the great blessing which came as their result.

We were scarcely well started in our school year when, on Nov 8th., we were turned into the street by a succession of heavy shocks of earthquake. We were obliged to live in tents for several weeks until the weather became so severe as to make it impossible. In two weeks sixty-two shocks were recorded, some of them so severe that fifteen-hundred houses(mostly of the poorer sort) were rendered uninhabitable and some lives lost. The shocks have continued at short intervals all through the year to the present time (July) and have been a great strain upon the nerves. The quiet behavior of the girls and their trust in God's care through all these trying times has proved the reality of their Christian faith. Some remarked that our tents were the only ones where there were happy faces in those days of anxiety.

Our lessons were continued without interruption, save the first day, and school was regularly reopened ten days after the first shock , tho' all the other schools in the city were suspended for a much longer time.

The earthquakes did not affect the schools unfavorably as regards attendance, but the nervous strain has told some-what upon both teachers and pupils. Still we can but acknowledge that the Lord was in the earthquake, and " Behind a frowning Providence"

Congregationalist for 1902
Received Sep. 2, 1902

He did hide "A smiling face". Our old school building was so injured as to be pronounced dangerous by the Public Inspector, and we were ordered by Government to tear it down. Under the circumstances we were able to get permission to rebuild in an incredibly short time Feb. 6th. just three months from the day the earthquakes turned us out of home, the permission, signed and sealed, was in our hands. The insurance, too, aided greatly in raising the sum required for a new building. The W.B.M.I. voted what additional was needed and the building was commenced at once. On May 13th., when friends from Bitlis and Trebizond were with us, the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. The building is now nearly ready for the roof, and shows itself a substantial edifice, well suited for its purpose. As we watch its growth from day to day and think of the remarkable way by which it has been made possible, we praise God for His wonderful works to the children of men.

Our new school building is of course the event of the year. The school itself being turned out of the old accommodations has all been crowded into the Mission House- every out-building, every hall, every corner has been crowded to overflowing- one room serving as dining room, school room, gymnasium, ironing room and dormitory all in one, &c. But in spite of these unsatisfactory arrangements new pupils have been coming in, so that altho' we lost many of our former scholars who moved away from the city during the year, at the close of the school year our number was 142,

twenty more than last year, with an average attendance of 130.

In regard to the progress of the girls in their studies, there has not been a year in which there has been such a spirit of obedience, diligence, and general enthusiasm in their work. The report cards, especially of the High School pupils, show a decided advance.

The Christian Endeavor society has been, as always, the great blessing of the school. The suffering caused by the earthquakes brought unusual opportunities to which the members gladly responded. About 280 calls were made during the winter and Spring upon the sick, and in almost every case some material aid was given(rendered possible by gifts from out-side friends) as well as the comfort of God's word with prayer and song. The members contributed, nearly every one, to buy a rug for the church pulpit as an Easter gift. The collection of the monthly Missionary Meetings amounted to about$32.00. In addition, a concert given at the close of school, brought about $25.00, making in all $57.00. This goes to support our famine orphan in Mrs Hume's school in Bombay, to help pay the salary of one of Mr. Hagar's Bible-women in the South China Mission, as heretofore, and to enlarge our horizon by taking an African child as our protegée.

A temperance committee has been appointed this year, and has prepared interesting meetings with 56 signers to the pledge as a result. The monthly neighborhood prayer-meetings have been kept up and two visits made to villages on the plain. We were cordially

gifts for 1901-2 Tuition $63.06 Board $77. Tuition $60.54 Offerings $88. Pub

invited to hold our Annual Meeting in the Church. The president, our High School teacher, conducted the exercises with dignity, and the reports of the nine committees were read by the various chairwomen, giving an interesting resumé of the society's work. The church was filled, and the brethern and sisters after the meeting were hearty in their expressions of sympathy and desire to then selves go and do likewise.

The greatest joy which has come to us this year was when our Bitlis friends were with us in May . Communion was observed in the church at that time, and without a suggestion from any one , five of our girls, one of our servants, and two of our teachers, who were last year's graduates, expressed their wish to be examined for admission to the church. They were received on Communion Sunday with thirteen others.

With the exception of the Turkish, no schools had any public examinations this year. Ours were held as usual. The room was packed beyond its utmost capacity from beginning to end of every session. The parents were most kind and cordial in their thanks. For the closing concert it was not possible to sell tickets to all who wanted to buy. This was the fruit of the chorus practic of theyear which Mr. Stapleton had conducted for our Alumnae Meetings, supplemented by a cantata by the school girls, a bell-drill by the little ones, toy-symphonies, trios, &c.

As we close another school year our hopes are higher than ever for better results in the future, and our gratitude beyond expression to the Lord Who hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Agnes M. Lord, Principal.

	Tuition	Board	Tuition of Orphans	Board of Orphans
Receipts for 1901—2.	$69.06	$77.	$60.54	$88.

Rec'd OCT 6 1903
Ans'd OCT 7 1903

REPORT OF AMERICAN BOARD WORK IN ERZROOM TURKEY IN ASIA.

1902 - - -1903.

This past year the time of the Missionary here has been largely given to the construction of two buildings and the repairing of the Boys' school made necessary by the earthquake in November of the preceeding year. The Girls' new school building tho' partly occupied is not yet completed. A summary of the building accounts this June is as follows.

Expenditures.

Materials	L.T. 1673.35	$ 7362.74	
Work	650.29	2641.27	
Total Expense	2323.64		$ 10004.01

Receipts.

Money on hand	120.66	530.90	
Gift from Mrs Bliss	227.27	1000.00	
Interest on same	12.00	52.80	
W B M I	1015.91	4470.00	
Insurance	455.00	2002.00	
Erzroom Circle	100.00	440.00	
Windows &c sold	142.62	627.52	
	2073.46	2073.46	$ 9123.22

This shows an approximate debt of from L.T. 260.00 to L.T. 300.00 or $ 1320.00. A word as to this state of affairs may explain just how this debt came about. The earthquake which opened up the way for the new building was largely the cause of the increased expenditure. Materials and work were almost fifty per cent more than the year before as both were in such demand. Again when we came to dig for the foundation, three feet or rather 3 meters below the the street level had to be excavated before solid earth was found, and the frequent earthquake shocks made it necessary to go to solid ground. Thus the foundation ate up twice the amount of lime and stone than we had bargained for. But, for the money thus far spent we feel certain that any unbaised person will say that the building has been well put up and the money well used. The debt was necessary to make the part now occupied fit for use. A careful estimate places the amount needed for the final completion of the two houses at L.T. 500.00 or $ 2200.00. Towards this there are already some gifts in sight and if a long enough time is given us, the Circle may be able to raise another L.T. 50.00 or more. The debt will not further be increased except to make the part now occupied more comfortable for the coming winter.

Let me give you a peep into the first story of the two houses The iron gate on the street was a gift. The lower hall of the one large house has a mud floor as yet. The two rooms under which there are cellars are filled with shavings mixed with dirt. The four rooms on this floor now occupied have tempory floors of rough wood which will last for a year or two. The ceilings overhead are not finished at walls while the walls have received their first coat of plaster to make the rooms lighter and so usable as school-rooms. The second house has but one room floored like the last four mentioned and is used as a kitchen. The upper story of the larger house has received the more attention and is roughly finished so that it might be fit for use and its whole capacity is being tested.

As to the repairs on the Boys' school these were begun soon after the vacation began last summer. It was felt that the heavy earth roof which at times had the thickness of four feet was the cause of the walls spreading during the earthquake shocks. So it

was thought best to replace the earth roof with an iron one gable ends. This gave us a large attic to be used as store room or if need be as a dormitory. The walls had to be torn down for from two to three metres and rebuilt. This was done in time for the opening of school but the wood work has not been finished yet as the wood supply ran short. We had hoped to do it this year but as yet the wood has not come in.

The following is the account of the repairs done.

Receipts

For Mission House	113.64 LT.	$ 500.00	
For Boys' school	700.00	3080.00	
Total	813.64		3580.00

Expenditures.

For material	368.20	1620.08	
For work	157.31	693.92	
Totals	425.91		2314.00

Leaving a balance for the completion of the ($ 1266.00) work.

In the above account is the repairing of the upper Mission House which is finished excepting some much needed painting for which we have ordered paint from the States.

The Girls' orphanage had to be built which took up a great deal of the Autumn so that with the exception of the nearest villages the outstations of our field were not visited till this Spring. But a conference was held here in Erzroom during the examination week last June and also this year. We trust these conferences may be continued and we hope will be productive of good to the workers and the work as the years go by. Since the New Year we have been permitted to visit the most distant part of our field (Erzingan and Kemagh) as well as the villages of the Pasin plain. The visit to the latter place has been reported. The conditions of the former part is such as to demand a much longer visit than which we have been able thus far to give them. But we hope to visit them again this Fall. But oh for another family for this post that one man might give his entire time to the out-stations. It is indeed poor economy as far as the work in the out-stations is concerned. The short visit we are able to give them from time to time is by far too little in order to give them the aid they need much more than the money help they receive.

The Khanous plain has had two workers this last winter yet we pray for a man who will preach righteousness to this people and will live as he preaches. We lack workers in our field. The young men in the school here as yet are not acceptable althe' we know that they would do better than many who hold forth from time to time. Such is the custom of this land; the son of a place is not acceptable in his native place since a "Prophet is without honor in his own land" which is scripture (?) and therefore cannot be gainsaid. This coming Fall, a graduate of the girls's school here in the city is going to Chevemeh on this plain while two others are going into the Pasin plain for a similar work.

The chief worker in the Russian part of our field has been ordained this past year. This was done by the courtesy of the American Missionaries in Tabriz Persia to which place the road is open while no permission exists to go to Russia from Turkey or to come here from there. If these churches are permitted by the Russian Government to continue, we would strongly urge that the entire field be given over to the Russian Missionaries who are already on the field and covering this ground. From what I can learn of them they seem to have the true evangelical spirit and are three days nearer all points of that field. I know that Billis and Van would second such a motion. Unless it were thought best by the Board in Boston

~~deem it best~~ to send a man into Russia who has originally come from them and for him to have full charge of that work. This would mean much more expense but would certainly insure one thing and that is a better supervission of that work than we are able to give.

The decree of religious toleration published by the Tsar a few months ago is so beset by restrictions that it practically becomes nil. Accompanying it is a move on the part of Russia to absorb all the church and school property of the Armenians in Russia, a step toward enforcing them to become a part of the Russo-Greek church. If there should occur the need of Missioary interference for the churches in that land it would be better that the Missionary be on the ground.

The school here in Erzroom is quietly working out the Mission it has. From its ranks this past year three boys have joined our church and two of these if not the three will become helpers in our schools and churches. For the coming Fall we have promise of several new scholars from the Khanous schools. If we can only awaken the churches to the responsibility of preparing workers for themselves we shall then hope for the future. Slowly we are trying to better the material of the school so as to offer a better attraction to the boys of the city. Another member of our community has gone to Marsovan college this year. Now we have three pursuing a college course there and we are praying that they may be led to enter the Master's service as a teachers or preachers.

The church work of the city here is growing. A new feature in its services is a Missionary meeting every month conducted by the young men who use the material furnished by the Christian Endeavor world from month to month. Our hope is that the interest may grow even to the touching of their pocket books and then the reflex influence on the church itself will be a stimulation to a greater and a larger life.

As yet the pastor of this church is not ordained and we feel like taking the stand of other missionaries that is to say plainly that whereas they have a man ready for this step our duties here are not to act for them as pastors and refuse to act in such capacity. But we hope that this year will see this accomplished.

Since the Girls' school vacated the upper Mission House it has been rented to the American consul as a consulate while the Missionary and family are living in a rented house which is much more cosy and comfortable. The circle has passed thro' a great sorrow this past year, when they were called upon to lay to rest the body of the one year old boy Ellis son of Mr and Mrs Stapleton. He fell a victim to scarlet fever which doubtless his mother brought from some of her patients. It was his first birthday when his body was laid away while his soul sought the Home above. The parents were greatly sustained by the consoling presence of the heavenly Father and His love. Miss Lord is to be absent for one year in America and we are praying and searching for some one to help Miss Bushnell during the year. Miss Bond, who for the past three and a half years has been giving efficient help in the orphanage, has returned to England as the funds from that land for this work is falling off so the work will revert to the hands of Mr and Mrs Stapleton. But we trust in the Father above for strength to do His will in this work, so may His Kingdom come and His will be done.

On behalf of the station

Robert S. Stapleton

Erzroum Station.

Rec'd SEP 17 1903

The building of the Girls' School and Orphanage has been perhaps the most important work of the past year. Much time has necessarily been given to the superintending of the work, which has consequently been on the whole very satisfactory.

The latter was planned entirely by Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, and is a very suitable and convenient building.

Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have given much thought and care to the one hundred and fifty orphans, and Dr. Stapleton has most unselfishly devoted herself to the care of the sick.

In June all the pastors were called in from their various fields to Erzroum for a ~~set of~~ conference. Daily Bible readings on practical subjects were given ~~by Mr. Stapleton~~, consultations were held in regard to the work. Being the time of the closing examinations the pastors had an opportunity of seeing something of the Erzroum work, and so returned to their fields with new ideas and inspiration.

In the spring Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton ~~taking with~~ them their little three-year old daughter, visited the most distant out-stations in the field.

Their journey took them over difficult and dangerous roads, often they were "in perils of robbers," in hunger and weariness," but their purpose of carrying cheer and help to the lonely workers was accomplished.

Dr. Stapleton's medical work has been constantly increasing, and her reputation growing. She has been called to some prominent Turkish families, and frequently summoned to consultations with the leading physicians.

She has also carried on quite an extensive relief work, employing a large number of women in lace making.

The Boys' School has decidedly improved this year. Mr. Stapleton has given much time to it himself and has been successful in getting a good corps of native teachers.

Three manly young students, all of them from Gregorian families, united with the church this year. Two are suffering bitter persecution for taking this step.

The Girls' School has had a very prosperous year. The permission to move into the new building and use it for school purposes was obtained from the Government by our Consul, Mr. Bergholz, ~~and in~~

~~moved into our~~ the new quarters were entered upon Feb. 21st.

In order to get the permit we were obliged to take possession of the building at that time but it was not finished, and is still in a condition that makes it dangerous, if not fatal, to occupy it in cold weather.

When ~~we have the money~~ funds are in hand to finish it, it will be a most substantial, convenient and cheery building.

This year several improvements have been introduced. A kindergarten was opened in the fall and has been quite satisfactory. This year for the first time we ~~introduce the giving of~~ certificates were given to those who passed examinations for entrance into the High School from the Intermediate. ~~We were able to secure~~ special teachers were secured for the Mathematics. The instruction in all departments has been the best ~~we have yet~~ the school has had.

Miss Emeline Libby of Portland, Maine, gave us this year $500. for furnishing the High School room. With a part of this generous gift we have bought American seats, and the rest will be spent for books and apparatus.

A class of five graduated in June, all earnest Christian girls. All of them are teaching this year,—

4 ~~three in our own school and two in villages.~~

The Vali's Representative, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a kindly, benevolent Turk, were present at the graduating exercises and reception following, and seemed to be truly pleased with what they had seen and heard. Our accommodations were quite insufficient for the crowds that came, and the expressions of gratitude and delight at the progress which the school had made, especially the last year, were universal and seemed sincere.

The Christian Endeavor Soc. has grown in interest and activity along all its lines. They assume the support this year of a boarder in the Amanzintoti school in Natal, Africa, in addition to their Bible woman in China and orphan in India. Their contributions amounted to about $ 49.

~~Our~~ The new building has already brought in more pupils, and girls from better families.

The whole number of pupils this year 150: average attendance, 127.

AUG 31 1904

Report of the work of Erzroom Station of the American Board.
1903 - - 1904.

This year has had its shade as well as its sunshine in regard to the work here. The one sad calamity which befell the stationwas the burning of the new building of the Girls' school on the morning of the 16th. of January. The building was not yet completed when the fire destroyed it and left us with a good year's work on our hands to rebuild it. This, along with the school work, has kept your Missionary close to the city. The work of rebuilding has gone on without any interruption on the part of the authorities and we hope to be able to turn it over to the school for use this October.

In regard to the extent of the damage by the fire, it might be well to say a few things. The entire inside wood workwas burnt along with the roof. The wall was intact except over the windows and doors where the wood supports were burnt. But as it was put up in lime, there was little of the wall that fell here and so in that there was a great saving. But it will take all of the six thousand dollars and more ere the building is completely finished. With this sum we shall be able to put the building further along toward completion than it was before, so that all the rooms of the first two floors will be usable. A few very desireable changes were made with practically little extra cost. The roof was raised in the gable some twenty inches which will make the attic rooms fit for dormitories. Then the enlarging of the door between the two parts of the building downstairs will be a great benefit, as will the change of the position of the attic stairs. Beyond these few changes the building will be practically as it was before except that the upper rooms in the little house will be completed and the American teachers will have the rooms originally planned for them and so give more rooms in the larger house for school use.

Before leaving this part of our report, some mention ought to be made in regard to the help which came from this city as well as that which the friends of the Mission both here and in the home land sent us in our time of need. From the church and the city here we received over $ 150.00 while all the stations of the Mission remembered us and sent their gifts to help us refurnish the girls with clothing and other necessary things.

One of the bright features of the year was the coming of a daughter to the home of Mr and Mrs Stapleton on the last day of 1903. Allie May is her name and she has done her best so far in growing and being good. The last of the month of May brought to our circle Dr. Underwood and family from Bitlis, who thus sought a change of place to benefit their little daughter Evelyn Hope who had been very sick with malaria in Bitlis. While here the Doctor is giving his time to surgical work here in the city. This is a sphere of work that he has to himself in this place and it is a much felt need. We are looking to the Fall when we hope to welcome back Miss Lord to her work. For the past year she has been on furlough in the home-land. With her, we expect Miss Foote who is coming here to take up the work after spending several years in filling vacancies in the Missions of Central and Western Turkey. Her coming here will aid the women's work in the city a great deal and one of the three ladies will then be able to give some time to touring in the field outside of the city. Another thing which indirectly affects our circle and the work was the removal of the American consulate from here to Trebizond. Just after the events of 1895, our Government established the consulate here. Now for commercial reasons it has be removed to the port of entry for this place some six days distant . The British consul of this place has been requested to take charge of American affairs here and in this we are well favored in having Mr A. Shipley filling that

position and he has been of great help to us this year.

In regard to the city work here it is with sorrow that we have to report the resignation of the pastor of the church who has left for America. Not only he and his family but the usual number of immigrants from this city and church have left for various parts of the United States. Those from this place have to do some prevericating in order to gain permission to travel. This it is sad to say is not confined to, the laity and causes some ill feeling especially when the members of the church think that their pastor might remain with them. The services are well attended and it shows that some good work has been done. But there is one trouble as else where in this field, and that is the church members have not be taught to work. No they refer to the work as belonging to the Missionaries and regard the workers in the same light. It is hard and almost impossible to eradicate this impression from their minds. Another idea which we have to combat is their thought that certain churches and societies in America send money especially for their church or school. At times it is as much as hinted that we are keeping back money which belongs to this or that church whether they have a pastor or not or whether they are doing anything them selves. Our effort has been and is to day to get the various communities to call their own workers and we then would aid the church in the support of their teacher or preacher. We sincerely hope that this city church will soon call a pastor who will lead them into a great work for the Master and will lead them to take an interest in the work beyond their own membership. I have been able to pay a visit to each of the out-stations of our Turkish field since my last report. But the rebuilding of the Girls' school building has kept me so busy this last six months that the overseeing of the work out-side has had to be done thro' correspondence. The troubles of the Bitlis province have not been without their effect on that part of our field which lies along side of the districts in which the disturbances have exisited. This is the Khanous part of our field and into its villages soldiers have been sent and their presence, while preventing the disturbances from spreading into that part of this province, has also been a hinderance to the freedom of the people and so a hinderance to the work. Another portion of our field lies on the border of Russia and thus Pasin becomes a thoroughfare for the many bands of agitators coming across the line. Last Fall after our visit to Pasin, a big skirmish took place between these agitaors and the soldiers near and around the village of Komatsor where our worker Bar. Tateos Marderosian is at work. In this way the quietude ofm the section was destroyed for that season. This had its effect upon the work and tho' the work has been faithfully done it is with a discouraged spirit that the report of that field was given. The girl teacher who went to that village was brought back to the city and the school as far as it was held fell to, the preacher who had long desired for such a helper. For several months the soldiers were kept in these village and ate very largely at the expense of the villagers so that some had merely bread for the rest of the winter. Cattle and vegetables g gone as all were called into requisition for the "boarders". During such an unsettled time little time was given to religious thought except to sigh and take God's name in vain, a too frequent custom in this land. Since the winter the villagers are again disturbed by the coming of these agitators. These have been repulsed with loss to both sides. In Khanous one teachers was imprisoned for a few days as the government was in search of one with a very similar name.

The need of an ordained man in that field is greatly felt and has led to some irregularities among the church members which must be seen to when we are able to visit there this Fall.

In the Erzingan church the worker Bar Hagop Israelian is still struggling with a mischief loving people. But the church committee and church members are united with their pastor in the work. One severe case of discipline had to be seen to and in this the church as a unite acted. In the Ke-magh church, beyond Erzingan, Bar Tateos Ghougasian is trying to do an up-hill work. Three-fourths of the men in that reigon are in other lands seeking employment to eke out the scanty livelihood to be gained on the hill farms. After so many years these absentees come home for a year or two with the loose habits gained away from home and with little care for religious things, so that the time they spend at home is not passed in a manner conducive to helping in the church work. It is not true of all but it is too frequent and so forms a very discouraging feature in the work of this region.

In our village work the teachers are hampered by the lack of books and the ability on the part of the parents to provide them. We have tried to supply them at cost but without much success as the villagers have declared that they are unable to buy them at any price. One of our boys from the school, here went out this past winter to teach the school in Khozloo and to have charge of the services there. But the people here failed again to pay their little part, for they had promised to give the young man his food. Nor will they ever pay it, but think they are one point ahead in thus getting a season's teaching at some body's expense. In a neighboring village Or. Arusiag from the last year's graduating class has been helping in the school f or Chevemeh where she has also had charge of the women's meetings. This she did faithfully and showed her great desire to do her best, as it were in gratitude for what she had received in the orphanage and school here. This year she will be retained in the school here. One of the girl teachers who went into the Pasin field kept her school until the last of June with great acceptance. But we are sorry to say that her time of usefulness has been cut short by the foolish action of her ignorant mother who has married her to a worthless young man, so as to prevent her from going to America. But all these schools will be filled again this coming winter.

The boys' school here in the city has just closed a good year. The number of boys in the Grammar grade has been twenty-seven while in the lower two grades together the number was forty-eight. The number of orphans are naturally decreasing as time passes and the funds are falling off, so the number of pupils as a whole is decreasing but the number from the outside is increasing. This year six boys in the grammar grade were boarders from the villages around. For some of the sciences English text books have been introduced this year and the boys have enjoyed the test to which this put them. The two days of examinations the last of June did the boys credit and the audiences enjoyed them. The study of free-hand drawing has been added this past year and the work presented at the examinations in this line was a good showing for the eight months instruction. But this coming year we hope to have it taught in a more systematic method and have it extend down to the lower grades. We still continue the system of pupil teachers but this next June three of these hope to graduate from the school and then we hope they will enter the work as teachers in the villages after their training under our eye in the art of teaching. The money received from tuition this year apart from the orphans is $ 88.74. The boarders have eaten with the

orphanage.

The care of the orphanage has devolved upon us altogether this past year as Miss Bond left us a year ago to take up some work in England. The funds for orphans is continually becoming less and this increses our care to see that the little goes a long way. For with the decrease in numbers the rate for each increases which makes it hard for us to keep above water. The health of those under our care has been exceptionally good this year so that the work of Mrs Stapleton our doctor has been slight along this line. The coming of our little daughter has also hindered her from doing much outside and so except in very urgent cases she has not gone. But in many of these cases she has been the means of saving lives. The money received from this source has been spent in medicine for the poor and the orphange.

One word in regard to the Russian part of our field. The over seeing of this work has to be done by letter as neither missionary nor lay brother is permitted to visit those churches. The Rev. Hovhannes Kalcustian is preaching at Samaghar and visiting as far as possible the churches in the other villages. The church at Kara Kalla has lost its preacher by his going to America but one who was formerly a worker in the Bitlis field has taken his place. In many of the villages there is the desire to build a place for meetings and they ask from us aid to a large amount. For this work they promise a portion themselves but we feel that unless one from here was able to go and superintend the work that it is risky to send any large amount for such a work. The ordained pastor there is asking for help in visiting the surrounding villages. We have contended that the villages which he visits ought to bear this burden. But then we are met with the fact that Sweedish Missionaries are there on the field and do this visiting work gratis as far as the people are concerned and pay higher salaries to their workers.

Our last item but not the least in importance is the need for another Missionary family here in the city of Erzroom. Yes we know we are one of many stations having the same need nor do we wish to press our need before others who perchance are by rights before us in this respect. But we do not wish to be forgotten in this respect. Then can we hope to work this field as it ought to be worked and not until then can the best results be seen for the outlay of money that is being made every year, in our endeavor to keep going the churches that have already been established.

Yours in the Master's service.

Robert S. Stapleton

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ERZROOM.
1903 - - 1904.

The report of our school for last year was filled with thanksgiving for the beautiful new building for which we had been praying and waiting for five years, and which , altho' not quite completed, we had then been occupying for four and a half months. It had come as an answer to our prayers, and we felt that truly a brighter day was dawning for the work here.

In addition to the building we had another occasion for gratitude when the new school year opened. A friend in America had just given new seats and blackboards for our high-school room, which made it not only a more pleasant and attractive place, but much more comfortable, as the old seats were of native manufacture, high and straight, and were constantly needing repairs.
For only a few months more, however, were we allowed to enjoy our new school, for on January 10th. just at the beginning of our native holidays, the building, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. As it happened in the night the fire had gained such headway before we were awakened that we had barely time to escape without saving anything.

After the fire, the boarding pupils were taken into the orphanage and boarded there until the close of the school year. We received many messages of loving sympathy from friends thro' out this Empire as well as from those in the Home-land, and many substantial gifts which made it possible for us to get the much needed clothing for teachers and boarders who lost their all in the fire.

The Mission House had been rented early in the year to the American Consul, But in November the consulate was removed to Trebizond. This enabled us to continue the school without any greater delay than was necessary for clothing the boarders and having rough seats and tables made for the school rooms. So in three weeks from the time of the fire we reopened the school in the Mission House, having lost only one week besides the regular vacation. Of course we have felt the need of the necessay apparatus for successfully carrying on school work, but in spite of that lack the school moved on smoothly until its close on July 6 th.

The year's work closed with three days public examinations and the graduating exercises. The examinations were well attended and highly praised by both Protestants and Gregorians, in spite of the fact that many of the usual attractions such as gymnastics, fancy-work, &c. were wanting on account of the fire.

On Sunday July 3rd. Mr. Stapleton preached in the church and addressed a part of his remarks to the graduates upon their class motto " Ye are not your own". Three girls graduated this year, and the exercises consisted of English and Armenian compositions interspersed with songs, and addresses to the graduates by Mr Shipley, the English consul, and Mr Stapleton. The songs were mostly the result of the chorus practice during the year under Mr. Stapleton's training.

Miss Lord, the principal of the school, has spent the year on a much needed furlough in the United States, and is expected back to take up the work in October. Mrs Stapleton very kindly assisted with some of the English classes until the arrival of her little daughter the last day of December demanded her attention at home. During the rest of the year the one remaining American teacher carried on the work as best she could. We are hoping for an additio to our forces this Fall in the person of Miss Foote, who has been for three years in the Gedik Pasha school in Constantinople. This will make it possible for one of the American teachers to give more time to visiting the out-stations and overlooking the work for women in the city here.

#2. Girls' school Report.

The native teaching force underwent some few changes, some older teachers leaving and some new ones being put in their places. About a month before the close of school our High-school teacher, who taught the higher Armenian Branches, left suddenly for America. It was the critical time of reviews and examinations, but fortunately we were able to secure the services of a young man who had just come here from a Bitlis field where he had been teacher and preacher, and he carried on the classes successfully to the close of the year.

The attendance has been less this year than last, being 120 as against 150 of last year. This decrease in the number of scholars is due to two causes. First, the orphans have hitherto composed about one-third of the whole attendance, but now, as the orphan funds are growing less from year to year, as many as possible have been put out to work for themselves. The second cause was a well formed plan on the part of the Gregorian bishop and priests to keep the Gregorian children away from the Protestant schools. During the Summer vacation a year ago, all homes of those Gregorians having children in our schools were visited and the year's tuition demanded from them in advance. Furthermore, they were all threatened with excommunication if they did not comply with the priests' injunctions. These methods proved so effectual that about fifteen scholars left our schools. We have no fear however but what we shall soon have our full number back again, for many of the parents will not be frightened by the threats of the priests.

Receipts of the school. As all records were lost in the fire, the figures given below can only be approximate.

Tuition:-

For orphans	$ 52.80
For others, native sources	78.14
For others, outside sources	29.04
For Boarders, Native sources	52.80
For Boarders, Outside sources	140.90
Total	$ 353.68

Perhaps we can best sum up the religious spirit of the school by giving a report of the Christian Endeavor society, a vital part of our work. It has a membership of fifty, composed of teachers, older scholars and a few outside members. The organization, officers, committees, &c. correspond to those of our societies at home.

The sick visiting committee made about 150 visits during the year upon the poor and needy who came to their notice. Sometimes material aid was given, and thro' the kindness of Dr. Ida Stapleton many of the sick were made well. The members were always cordially received and thus they had much opportunity for seed sowing, which, tho' it may not bring immediate harvest, cannot help but bear fruit for the Master in His own time and way. Along this same line were the meetings on the second Sunday of each month. As heretofore, we continued the plan of dividing the society into groups on that day, and instead of our meeting altogether the groups went to various houses where they had been invited and held a meeting there. Often the rooms would be filled by neighbors attracted thither by the singing, and thus many were reached who would not have been reached in any other way.

The work committee have dusted the church every Sunday and when possible have decorated it with flowers. Under their supervision the whole society turned out during the Easter vacation

Girls' School Report, 1903 - 1904

#3 Girls' school Report.

and gave the church a thorough cleaning. At another time when the sexton was sick, it was this committee that prepared the church for the Sunday service.

The Missionary meetings, which have been held once a month, have been full of interest. Japan and Africa have been the chief topics of study. The life and work of Joseph Harby Neesima and the story of an African Prince were read by the members and related in the meetings, besides many shorter stories and sketches. The collections for the year amount to about $ 35.20, which goes toward supporting a Bible woman in China, an orphan girl in India, and a scholar in the Inanda Seminary in Africa. Thro' the letters which we have received from the Missionaries in these countries, the girls are helped to feel a greater interest in their sisters in other lands.

The last meeting of the year was a resume of the year's work with an outlook over the future, and a strong inspiring address to the members by one of the teachers. There has been an earnest Christian spirit among most of the members during the year, and a desire shown to do whatever the Lord would have them do.

The outlook for the school is promising. The work of rebuilding has been going steadily forward. With the insurance money on the burnt building we think we shall be able to put the school into as good a shape as it was before. If there are no hinderances to the work we hope to be able to move into it in October. It was hard to see at first what the purpose of such a calamity could be, but we can see now that many blessing have come to us thro' the fire, and perhaps not the least of these is that so many people in the Home-land have become more deeply interested in the work here which promises well for the future of the school.

Work for Women. Our Bible woman, Digeen Mariam, has continued her work in the city this year. During the six months of which we have her report, she has made 185 visits upon fifty different families. She reports a decided difference in the way in which she is received now from the time when she began her work three years or more ago. At that time many looked upon her with suspicion and would not listen to her unless she carried money or food with her to relieve their physical needs. But now nearly all give her a warm welcome and eagerly ask her to read and explain the Bible to them.

The Sabbath school for women and girls, which has been under Mrs Stapleton's care, has been well attended by both Gregorians and Protestants. The average attendance for the year had been about 90.

The Village Schools. Three of our girls were sent out to the villages to teach this past year, but on account of polictical conditions the school at Komatsor was abandoned. At Todoveren a very successful school was carried or until into June, with an attendance of forty in the winter and twenty in the Spring. The school at Chevemeh in Khanous has also been taught by one of our girls. She took charge of the Sunday school there and the Womens' prayer meetings and did the work of a Bible woman in addition to her school work. In Pert, Digeen Sara still continues her school, and has about sixty scholars Summer and Winter. The work in the villages is not as promising as we would wish it were. The villagers are so poor and so oppressed that they find it difficult to think of anything except their daily existence.

We pray that they may realize their own need of a complete turning to the Lord, Who will deliver them out of all their distresses.

Yours in the Master's service,

Ruth M. Bushnell.

JUL 31 1905

Report of the General Work of the A.B.C.F.M. for Erzroom.
1904 - - 1905.

In order to vary our report from last year, we are glad to announce that this year has had much sunshine as well as some little shade. We thank the heavenly Father for all "as he doeth all things well". Last Fall the Girls' school , having been rebuilt after the fire, was dedicated again to the Lord's work upon the return of Miss Lord from her furlough in America. The rebuilding we were enable to do without exceeding the amount given for the work by the Board. But the old debt that existed before the fire still exists and Miss Bushnell now on her furlough has that matter in hand.

Another cause for thankfulness is the coming of Dr. Underwood and family as permanent members of this station as well as Miss Foote who came here from the Constantinople circle. But our needs along this line are not met. The coming of Dr. Underwood has not supplied the long felt need of another missionary family whose time might be given to the much neglected out-stations of this center. His work in medicine creates a special sphere which he alone can fill and filling it he has little time for the general evangelistic work. We do not wish to press our need before that of Bitlis which we feel ought to be supplied at once but we cannot help but feel that our labors are handicapped by the lack of the proper forces here to carry on the work.

Again we are thankful for the additions to our native forces even if in some cases it is only for this year. The pulpit of the Erzroom Church has been acceptably filled by Bar Kruzian and we are sorry that he cannot see his way clear to accept the invitation given him to remain. The services have been well attended and some out-side young men are showing great interest in the services. A weekly bible-class for those desiring to become the more proficient in the Master's service has been begun this winter under the leadership of your missionary. The Y.M.C.A. is being reorganized under the leadership of Dr. Underwood and we believe the young men are feeling a new spirit of service and have a desire to do something for the Master. The men and boys' Sunday Bible school has continued thro' the year with an average attendance of fifty. This has attracted some young men who are becoming interested in things spiritual. A very encouraging featuwchas occurred among the boarders of the Boys' school. Last Fall they organized among themselves and the orphan boys a Christian Endeavor society excepting in name. This came spontaneously from some of the bigger boys of our school.

The enrollment of the Boys' school for this year has been eighty-two and the receipts in tuition have been $61.60. The examinations at the close of school were held in the Girls' school building and occupied two full days. From the Primary room six boys are advanced to the Intermediate classes of the Higher room. Four boys were graduated from the High school which exercises took place in the church in conjunction with the same function of the Girls' school from which one girl graduate this year. Three of our boy graduates (two of whom are members of our church) will be retained as teachers in the school and at the same time will take advance studies with the view of becoming better fitted to take higher places in the field.

The church of Erzroom has been self supporting for some years but yet we think they have to learn the blessedness in systematic giving. There are many sources thro' which their benevolences run The poor box of the church, the weekly collection of the Y.M.C.A. the monthly collection of the Christian Endeavor socities and the frequent causes for help as the orphanage work at Brousa&c.

The one cloud which overshadowed us this year was the accident which took away our Boys' school building. As it was Summer there were but the family of the residing teacher in the building and so no loss of life occurred. We hope soon to receive permission to rebuild with the insurance granted us by the Board. The school has had the use of the Upper Mission House and now is sharing that building with Dr. Underwood and family and his work.

Your missionary has given his time to the rebuilding the Girl's school after the fire and to the work in the Boys' school. But he has been able in company with Miss Foote to visit the entire field last Fall tho' rather hurriedly. Again this Spring we were able to give a more extended visit to two large sections of the field. With one exception every churchn and school has had its worker this year. That exception is Khozloo of the Khanous plain. There was no worker to send there altho' we tried to secure one from out side Perhaps the two villages that have the best reports are that of Heramik of the Khanous plain and Kematser of thr Passin section In the former Bar Arshag (who for three years had taught in our Erzroom Primary school) has been at work. At once he set to work visiting the church members and then made a systematic canvass of the Gregorian homes where he was well received and listened to with great interest. When it came to laying to rest their loved ones called home he was in many instances called upon to preach at their funerals. Of course this did not go to make friends with the village priestat all. This Spring we received nine new members into church fellowship and the coming of some caused great rejoicing among the friends. In Kematser the brethern have them selves kept the Sunday services going as well as the prayer servic each evening. Four were received into fellowship this Spring. Oh for an earnest worker for this village and vicinity for in all the field there ias not to be found a better spirit than among the brethern there. We were hoping that Bar. Armenag Saroyan who came to us a year ago from Bitlis and for this year has taught our primary school here. But being able to preach we do not feel it right to keep a man in the Primary school work while there are villages needing preachers.

In the Erzingan region the church has had a harmonious member ship this year and altho no new additions have been made yet the work has a firmer grasp than it has had for some years past. For the visinity beyond Erzingan Bar. Tateos gives but an indiffer ent report. As one of our most faithful and praying workers he is laboring unceasingly to overcome the lethergy into which his predecessor had brought the church members

The only worker we have in Russia is Bad. Hovhannes Kaloustian who is preaching at Samaghar. But once or twice a year he visits the seven or eight other villages where protestants are to be found We still pray that the door may be open that we in person may see the work there and if possible place more workers for Bad. Hovhannes alone cannot do justice to the many villages. There is a need of travelling evangelist there. There is but one ordained man in our Turkish field and this need we have ever before us. Our hope is that some of our boys and young men now in the work may come to accept of such a place and thus help on the Lords work among their own people. We continue to pray that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into the field for the harvest is indeed great. On behalf of the station I remain yours in the Master's service

Robt. S. Stapleton

Rec'd JUL 31 1905

Report of Women's work for Women of the Erzroom Field.
Year ending July 1st. 1905.
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We reached Erzroom October 22nd. and after just four days started out on the Fall tour beginning with the Khanous and the Passin fields. I myself clad and equipped largely in Missionary hospitality as my boxes sent by "snail express" arrived some days later. This my first visit to the whole field was a hurried one from beginning to end the whole being done in four weeks being urged on by the approaching winter and the attendent inclemencies of weather which would make the roads impassable.

In the two churches of Khanous and in one of Passin meetings were held with the sisters few of whom could read. There were bright exceptions dating from the days of Miss Van Ducee and Miss Powers both names being often heard thro' this reigon In all the villages the ignorance is equalled only by the lack of that virtue said to come nearest to Godliness. Neither was there a lack of poverty and its attendent evils in all of which as in the ills of the world the sisters bear a generous share. At first it seemed shocking to see a beer-bottle(used as an oil-bottle here) doing service in communion set and in one place the water from the baptismal bowl was partially drunk before and finished just after the service. But both were in a place where the real Christian spirit is more in evidence than in any of the other out-stations. So these little irregularities were easily forgiven.

In Passin there has been no girl teacher this year. The coeducational schools in both Komatsor and in Todoveren being taught by the worker - an elderly man - in each place. On our tour in May we took time to call upon almost every church member in that field and held three meetings with the women and feel that the time was well spent in doing so. There four sisters were received into the church and eleven infants christened. Some of the Gregorians were exercised over the fact that a WOMAN could hold a meeting which meetings were well attended however.

Last Fall three young women were sent to Khanous as school & Bible teachers, to Pert, Chevermeh and Heramik. Two of them from the Brousa orphanage and one a graduate from the girls' school here. In early Spring the latter gave up school work for employment more to her taste in the field of matrimony. She had begun a good work among the Gregorian women but it was of short duration. The one sent to Pert as assistant to Degeen Sara in that well attended school became ill in the early winter and later developed quick consumption and entered her rest June 11th, at Heramik where she was with her friend and school mate Or Mariam. So but one remains to the end of the year. In Chevermeh a bright young woman who wished to join the church was refused countenance by both preacher and committee because she was only a girl and there were no other candidates. "O Tempes. O Mores."

It was rather disappointing when we visited these places in early May to find most of the schools closed that the pupils might go to the fields, and a thought came to us that if a slight tuition were asked the school privileges might be held in higher esteem. The experiment may be tried next year as the principle seems to be the same here as else where "What costs nothing is of little value". During our visit last Fall two meetings were held with the women and three this Spring.

In the Erzingan and Kemagh fields we have had no girl teacher for some years. In Erzingan there is a small private school for girls taught by a former Protestant woman who married a Gregorian

Report of Women's work for Women of the Erzroom Field
of the Board - for Oversees
Robert S. Stapleton
1904-1905

and now supplements the family purse in that way mingling school with household duties. In the villages of Packerich and Haserik one is impressed with the number as well as the bright faces of the big girls but few of them can read. In both places the large majority of Church membership is women but they were not held of sufficient consequence to be notified of a church meeting but the business was settled by the two church brethern with the help of some outside brothers still of the worldl.

My plan for spending the whole Summer with our Bible woman from here in those two vill- was frustrated by the notice of an annual meeting and the necessity of being a delegate to the same. The people of that region seem so eager for worldliness in the form of money that no sufficient desire has been shown on their part to justify sending a girl there to teach. But a Bible woman in each of the fields is greatly needed and if only the right woman could be found I believe we would raise her support some way.

As to the villages of the Erzroom plain, in which we have no definite work but wish to have, an experiment is being tried this Summer of sending such of the teachers as are ready to go to various villages to do bible work among the women and childrenwith the help of a Bible picture roll for Sunday lessons, we paying the board only. Dr. Underwood and I planned in the early Spring to visit different of the villages on Sundays but have only succeeded in getting out a few times. Once to Chiflick about one hour away in which place the priest is very friendly. He took us to their school room where we had a little service well attended and very attentive. Doctor saw several sick people and we were warmly invited to come again. In Gann it was not so. There they have been known to stone those that were sent unto them, the head priest as manager of the business. We did not feel that very much had been accomplished by our first visit. Doctor saw a number of sick people and a quantity of bible pictures was distributed with explanations and some personal application of texts. The priest came to call upon us and asked the doctor to do something for his blind horse. We were not invited to return but hope to do so. I wish we had a bushel of those bible picture cards they are such a help in the village work for even the most ignorant like them and with help seem to understand in a small measure. We hope to be able to do more in that line next year for in these near villages the darkness and prejudice seems most dense. But the most obstinate of them yield to the Doctor's kind ministrations.

In the city Degeen Mariam has continued the work as for the past four years and seems beautifully fitted for it. I have spent most of my afternoons visiting in company with her. Altogether some two hundred visits have been made since October first. We began by a kind of pastoral call upon each family where there was a church member having prayers and endeavoring to stir up their Christian spirits to more active service and the women's meeting were begun at once, Dr. Stapleton took the last meeting of each month for practical talks to mothers. The attendance has never been very large not exceeding twenty-five and the majority were Gregorians. They have been held from house to house the different sisters taking the leadership. In early winter they were sufficiently aroused by the need of Khanous to contribute about a lira which together with the Y.M.C.A. contributions supplied books for two of the most needy villages . The prevailing condition seems cold like the climate, so, satisfied and comfortable and willing to do nothing and be left undisturbed. Pray that they may be awake

from their deep sleep but there are some bright exceptions to be thankful for. In the Gregorian homes of all classes we are received kindly and often as many as eight or ten come to listen to the Bible reading and explanations and often say "Oh that things were so plain and simple in our church. We have visited many homes of church goers where not one could tell who Jesus Christ was or what he did, literally it is those for whom nothing has been prepared and the number of such is great.

The Primary Sunday school has had a successful year under Miss Bushnell's supervision, the attendance reaching a hundred and eighty, many or most of them coming from poor families who have no other means of learning what Christian really means. They have met in the school building as the larger ones meet in the church at the same time under Dr. Stapleton supervision and the church is not large enough to accommodate both at the same time. In the church we have had an attendance as high as ninety mostly Gregorians there too. They have combined for the Summer and will meet in the church. The teachers feeling the lack of the usual printed helps have met on Friday after school to study the lesson under American guidance.

Aside from this there is Dr. Stapleton's medical work in wh which she has done much for the women of both races to relieve their various kinds of poverty and misery and the influence of which would be hard to estimate.

So as we review the year's work we would like Paul forget some of the things that are behind, and so be able to press forward with greater courage and hopefulness to try what the furture may have in store. Thankful for the blessings, sorry for the mistakes and glad for a part in the work which is surely the will of God and in which we so often prove His goodness and mercy.

Yours for His kingdom

M. Myrtle Foote

Rec'd JUL 10 1905

Report of Women's Work for Erzroum in the Erzroum-Bitlis Field
Mr. Yarnell's state
1904

REPORT OF MEDICAL WORK FOR 1904-1905.

In presenting this report I have necessarily omitted to specify to what particular mission station it pertains. Reasons primarily of health compelled a temporary change of residence from Bitlis to Erzroum andit has been deemed best to remain here permanently . The encouraging beginning made in the early summer of 1904 was suddenly checked by the burning of the boys' school and the consequent loss of nearly all of the surgical instruments essential to our work. That loss remains largely unrepaired although in response to letters sent to various churches in America some encouraging promises have been received. The autumn and winter were spent in Bitlis and Moush - the primary work in the latter place being the distribution of relief in money , food and clothing to the amount of nearly 2200 liras($9680) The major part of my time ,however , was taken up with medical work and I was fairly overwhelmed with calls to typhoid fever patients, often having to omit calls from inability to be in several places at once and not seldom from sheer physical exhaustion. Four operations for vesical calculus were done y two of them by the supra-pubic method which cost me much trouble both during and after operation on account of lack of instruments which I had lost lost in the fire of last year and also the foul and unsanitary condition of the Moush houses in which the operations were done. Several cataract operations were performed and various minor things but I left much undone to return to Erzroum in response to telegrams announcing serious illness in my family . Nearly all medicines etc. necessary to a dispensary work remained through tde winter and consequently work here has been difficult and too interrupted to be tabulated. Typhoid fever has been very prevalent this Spring in Erzroum, brought by soldiers from Moush it is said; and my time has been largely occupied here as in Moush in treating the disease. The number of patients seen during the year is probably greater or at least as great as last year but no accurate record has been kept. Medical receipts for the year are approximately sixty-five liras from patients and a generous donation of ten pounds sterling from the English consul in Bitlis - a duplication of his ~~XXXXXXXX~~ gift of the previous year. The losses by fire directly and by circumstances which limited the time which could be given to the work , the expenses of transfer to Erzroum etc. aitogether far exceed this sum and leave the work rather heavily in debt . Exact figures cannot be given owing to Mr. Coles absence in Moush and the fact that the accounts are still in Bitlis . It has been a year of broken and unsatisfactory work

d a year of disaster as well but we see no reason for discouragement and
ve large hope for the future inthis city , which from its importance and
cessible location seems well fitted for the development of a hospital work
e of the things which repeated unpleasant experiences have emphasized with
inful severity to the doctor(would that some of the effect might be felt
America) is the great need of some sort of hospital with a fair equip-
nt , not necessarily an expensive one , and a trained nurse. The value of
cal talent" in caring for the patients after operation , or those with
ute illness which need especial care , is well-nigh infinitesimal . To em-
asize this need I should like to report one instance which fairly exhibits
e difficulties under which a doctor labors in this country if without hos-
tal facilities. Shortly after my arrival in Moush I was visited by a Kurd
om a neighboring village . He had suffered long from stone and would hear
no delay in operating although in that city of superlative filth,more-
er ,crowded with soldiers and refugees from Sasun, no decent place could
found for an operation of such magnitude.The large size of the stone ne-
ssitated the more difficult and dangerous of the customary operations. Ar-
ngements were made,finally, to operate in an unceiled , earth-floored
m long employed as a kitchen and store-room nominally , but which I found
o also a hen-yard and a cat alley . All praparations were made even to
e sterilization of instruments when it was discovered that the patient had
half-degree of fever and symptoms of a possible beginning typhoid. In
te of protestations I insisted upon delay and under treatment the indis-
ition passed away and an operation was performed. A surgeon in America
ld have been amused to see me endeavoring to keep my equilibrium upon
t muddy,dirty, slippery floor and utilizing a small anti-toxine syringe
irrigation in lieu of something better. The want of light and the lack of
instruments were my greatest troubles at the time but ten days later and
t when I was about to set a day for his discharge my patient came down
h typhoid fever - caught probably from other inmates of the house who
developed in their turn the disease so epidemic in the city. The wound
pened and caused much trouble. After a long pull with the typhoid came
attack of malaria.and - but suffice it to say that he survived and his
tor also. The latter would like to plead the question with those who
ht be interested at home- Is it worth while doing this hazardous and har-
ing surgery when a few thousand dollars would make it unnecessary? If the
e allowed I would mention another instance in which an operation upon the
le son of a sheik gave opportunity to cultivate relations with the
religious leaders that were most promising from the spiritual as

Rec'd JUN 12 1905

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ERZROUM

I904--5

Whole number on roll,IOI,-High School,22;Intermediate School,25;Primary,35;Kintergarten,I9.Average attendance for the year,82.

Number of boarders for the year,I6.

Received for board and tuition from the people,$241.84;from outside private sources,$224.06. Total,$465.90.

The new building was sufficiently completed to allow the school to move into it at the beginning of the fall term in September. Since then gifts have come in from private friends which have enabled us to nearly finish it. It still needs to be white-washed and painted.

Two of our last year's graduates have been doing good work this year as teachers in our intermediate and primary departments. Our pastor who came to us this year from the Van field,has very kindly taught the higher Armenian classes and two of the high school classes have been taken by Miss Foote.

The winter was unusually long and severe and there was consequently considerable illness in school, but on the whole the class work has gone on very satisfactorily and we have had many visitors who appeared much pleased with what they saw and heard.Mr. Stapleton has conducted as usual the weekly chorus class which is a very pleasant feature of our school life.The high school girls have been much interested in learning to read music at sight in their daily singing lessons and have benefitted perceptibly by their physical culture exercises.

The C.E.Society which now embraces nearly all the older girls of the school either as active or associate members,has continued to be thoroughly interested and earnest in its work.Twelve members have been added. Up to May I03 calls have been made on the sick besides the monthly meetings held at their houses. We see with gladness that the members are truly learning to care for and sacrifice for others both near at hand and far away.

The primary department of the Sabbath School which meets in our school

ilding has increased much in numbers this year. It is largely made up of poor street children and taught by our teachers and girls. Since March have had an average attendance of I2I, the largest number being I56.

Miss Bushnell left us on the eighth of May for her regular furlough s being her seventh year in Erzroum. The strain and heavy work of the pre-ing year when she was the only American teacher in the school under cir-istances rendered especially trying by the burning of the new school build , had overtaxed her strength so that it has been a painful effort for her perform her duties through the year and in the spring she was so inade-ate to them the station voted that she leave without waiting for the close school. We greatly miss her conscientious and efficient work but we re-ice that she is having the rest and change she so much needs.

r graduating class this year consists of one, an orphan, and an interesting, ight girl. As the Boys' School graduates a class of four we shall unite in r closing exercises.

This year for the first time we have offered prizes for scholarship, deport-nt, punctuality, and penmanship. Five girls are to receive certificates of omotion from the intermediate to the high school.

This year also we have had the same determined opposition from the Gre orian Bishop and priests, but we feel that in spite of that the school is owing in favor with the people. God has surely shown His favor in the many essings He has showered upon us. "Therefore we both labor and suffer re-oach because we trust in the living God".

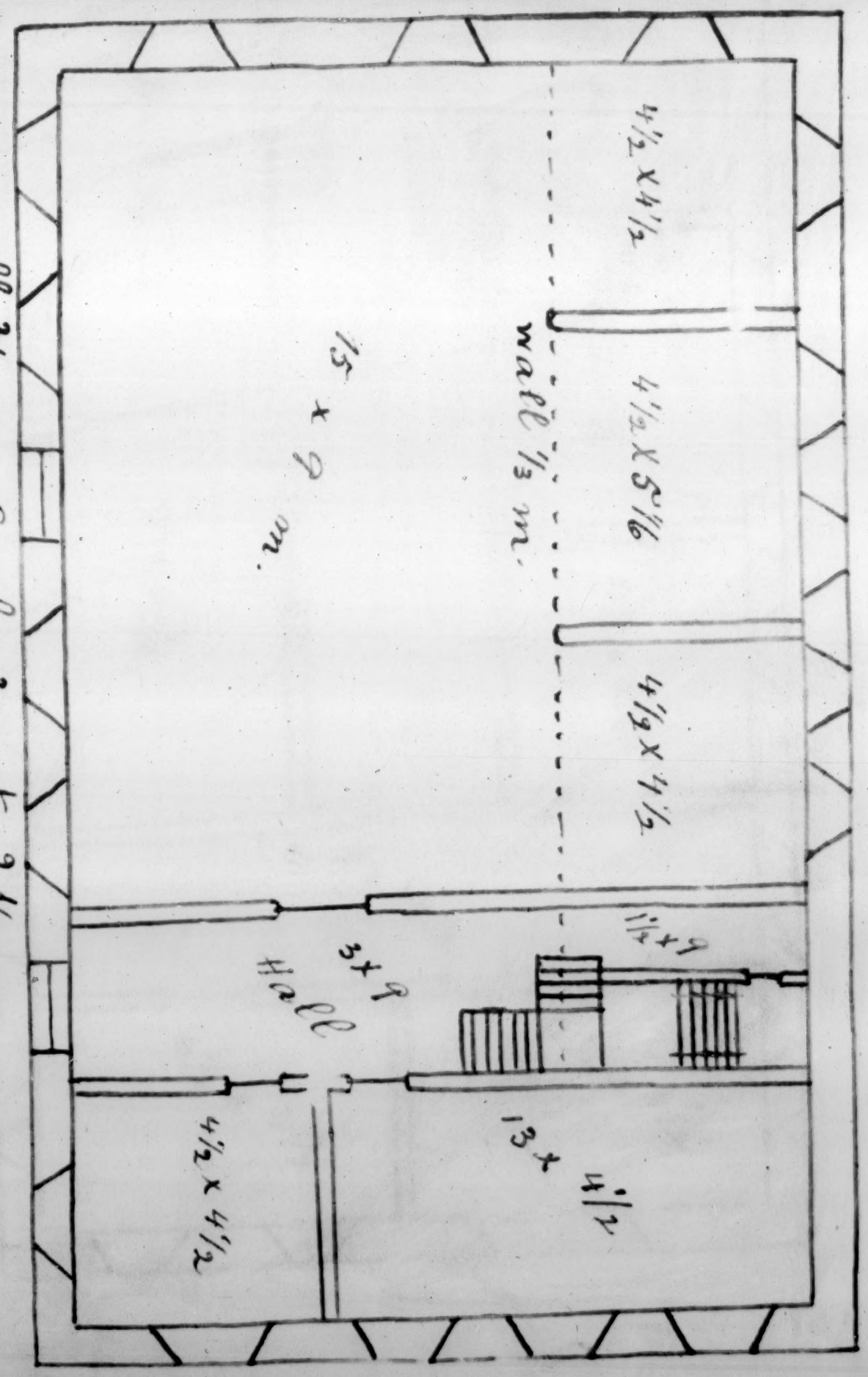
Agnes M°C. Lord, Principal

May 20, 1905.

Rec'd SEP 25 1905

1st. story plan of the proposed Boys' school building at Erzroom. 50feet front 80 feet depth and 13 feet high.

Walls of field stone put up in lime. Corners of cut stone and also window casings.

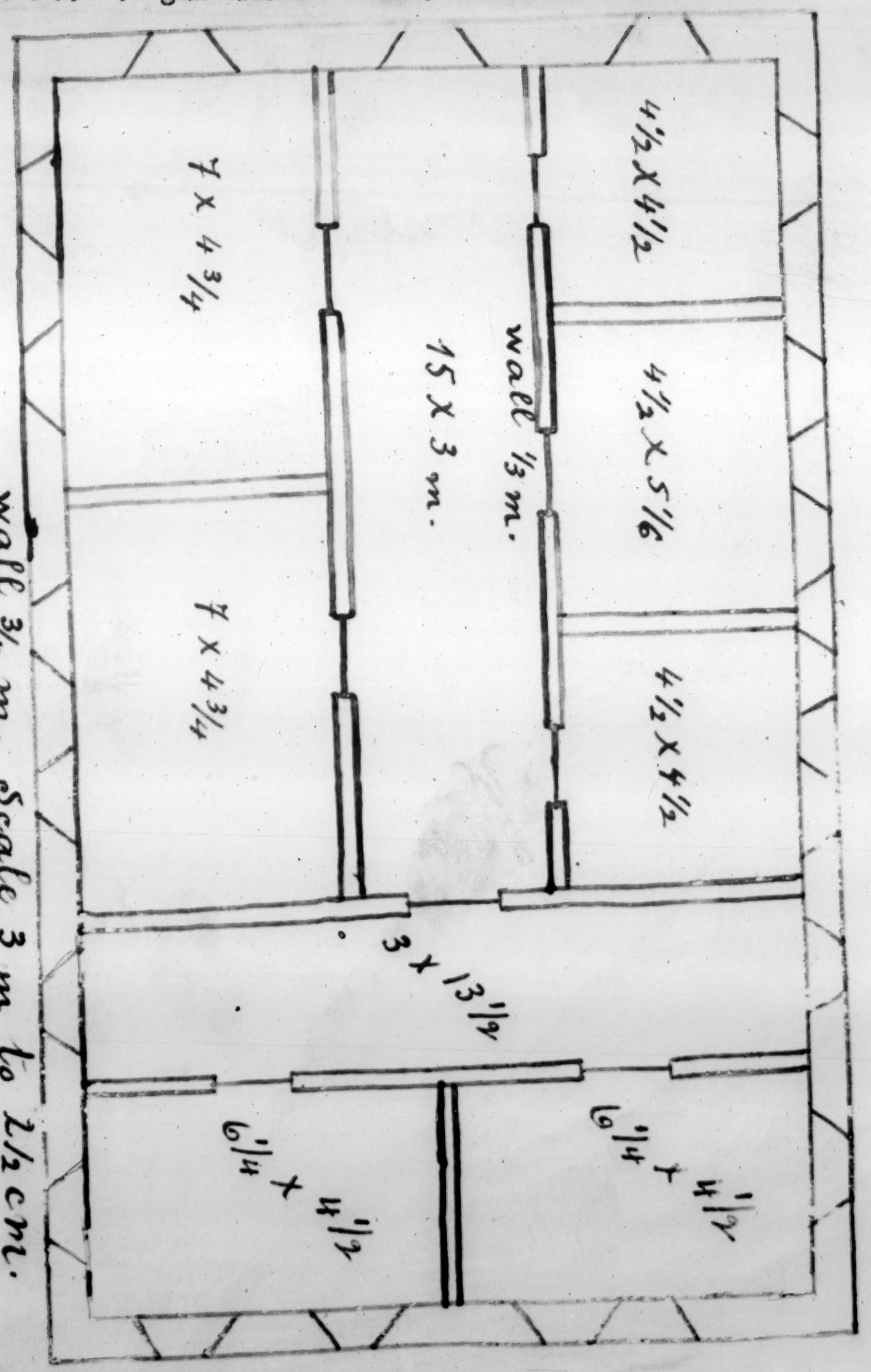


Erzroom - Report of the American School for Girls 1904-05

Rec'd SEP 25 1905

2nd. story plan of proposed boys' school building at Erzroom

Height of story 10 feet.
Gable roof of galvanized steel. Already on ground.



OCT 1 1906

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A. B. C. F. M. WORK IN ERZROOM TURKEY.
1905- - - - - - - - - 1906.

Since our last report the E.T.M. has indulged in an annual(?) Meeting. It is seven years since it enjoyed such a luxury before and it does not yet appear when again such a treat will come this way. Our station was represented by Miss M.M.Foote and Mr. R.S. Stapleton who were late in reaching Van ,the place of the meeting since our Governor General was unable to give the neccessary papers or travelling permit needed here when going from one province to another. The English consul here,Mr Shipley who has the American interests in hand,wire Constantinople and Mr Leishmann,then our Minister to the Porte , replied by telegraph and ordered us to go forward first notifying the Governor General of our intentions, the route to be taken, destination and the time of our leaving the city. This we did and he very kindly gave us an escort to the boundary of our province and furthermore sent a message ahead of u us announcing our coming. We met with no interference at all and on the strngth of such an order we took in Bitlis and the old volcano Nimrood on the way back. The meeting with the round about way home took up nearly all our vacation and brought us close to the beginning of our school work which marks the opening of the year's activity.

FORCES. American. Miss Bushnell was away on furlough and Miss Foote was giving her entire time to the work outside of the school which left Miss Lord with full charge of the school.Dr.Underwood was establishing hinself under rather restricted circumstances as he had but little room having to share, as he did, the Upper Misson House with the Boys' school , bearders and boy orphans.This coming year this will be changed as the new school will be usable by the time for school to be opened. This will leave the extra rooms in the Upper House and the new rooms built this past year over the garden rooms for the embryo hospital for which Dr. Underwood is working. The long looked for reinforcements for the general work has not yet arrived and so the one here has had in charge the Boys' School, the village work, the construction of the new school for boys and has extended his teaching to included classes from the Girls' school this past year.

The native forces have been changed and will be spoken of in place as the various churches are mentioned

EVAGELISTIC. The Erzroom church has been without a regular pastor this year. The pulpit has been in charge of the city high school teacher who combined both offices as well as he could. They have now called a young man who has just finished his Seminary course. As a result of speacial effort quite a large number of young people have united with the church this winter.Most of these young people were from the city schools where they have had both in teaching and we hope practice the principles of a true christian character, for again from these but a few are the children of Protestant families. The three Sunday schools of this church have been active this year and well attended. Miss Foote has had a special class for the study of the lesson besides classes for Bible study for workers. This is and has been a great need of this center for in the church there are few if any real workers and it would seem that the fault lies in their lack of training and too often the work that the church member should do has been done for them or an effort made to do it for them.

There have been several changes among the preachers and teachers in the villages. To the church at Komatsor in the Pasin field thes has come a worker from Van our sister station, Arshag Husian. His going to that church has been a blessing in awakening or rather let it be said in directing the work there so as to bring good results and some fifteen have been received into fellowship this

winter and now these are at work in the church. From the Khanous field comes the word that the Chevemeh church is awaiting my visit this Autumn when a number there are to be received. Bedrosian Tateos went there a year ago. From the above church in the Kanous field Nersus Yeretzian went to the church in Khozloo of the same district where we have reports of like additions to the number professing faith the Lord Jesus Christ. The government seat of the district known as Khanous Pert is now calling for a preacher and for this year have selected one of their number to hold services every week. They have had a good school there for some time and we are hoping and praying that here the Lord may have a godd energetic church. Now going over to the West part of our field into the Erzingan and Kemagh fields. The former of these two churches has immerged out of a long season of discord and turmoil and are now more united than ever, that is those who remained in the church and their number has been strenghtened this winter by the addition of thirteen new members. Their pastor has left the work for two years during which time he is studying in the seminary at Harpoot and thus realizing a desired formed long ago. The two churches in Kemagh as a result of a speacial visit there last Autumn had a speacial communion season when ten new members were received. Among the number were two or three girls which marks a new step in the work as it is the custom for them to wait till they are married and then very often it is too late for if they go into the home of one belonging to the old church it is seldom that permission is given for the bride to take such a step.

But the entire field is crying for more attention than the one missionary is able to give. It is impossible with the work in our hands to thoroughly visit the places we have now and there are still many times the number of villages in our field that we are not able to see but where we would find a welcome. One or two of these we have seen almost forced by circumstances to visit and we feel that not only is this need imperative but it bids fair to be the most promising part of the all the work.

There is a feature of the work in several places that we can not afford to overlook in this report and that is the work for and among young men. Here in Erzroom the meetings of the Y.M.CA. have been largely attended by young men from out-side who found here an opportunity to show their oratorical powers. It has needed some tact to handle these meetings for the outsiders wished to introduce subjects which they were unable to treat from a Christian standpoint. It gave us all the better opportunity to show them the true thought and life as they are found in the Savior. Again in the Komatsor church the work among young men has had a marked success and no where else in the field have we seen meeting so given to prayer. This Lental season the church did fast for two days and then came together for prayer. The result was that some fourteen young men from the old church began to attend the meeting and two of the most prominent of these united with the church. At first there was bitter opposition to one who was formerly the helper or singer im the old church. His father turned him out of the house but he remained true to the light as he had newly received it and in time was again received at his home. But Erzingan has the most remarkable movemnet among young men than I have seen any where. It was in the winter time that a group of young men the chief ones of whom worked with a protestant but all of the young men were of the old church wished to study the bible and find the help it might have for them. At first they met in the house of the above mentioned protestant but it was considered rather dangerous to have such a meeting at a house for fear the government might

wrongly construe its meaning. So they went to the Bishop of the old church and asked permission for a room where they might hold their meetings. But such gatherings were not desired. So the young men turned to our church and were given the privilege of meeting there every Sunday morning and here for two hours they study the bible and speak upon religious topics. The preacher meets with them and helps where he can as well as some of the workers, I had the privilege of attending one of their meetings and found them in earnest. As yet they use the prayers of the old church and some of the hymns as well as using our hymn books.. If only more of the young people of this land would study their bibles to see wherein their lives might be bettered it would greatly increased the num ber of those serving the Lord in spirit and in truth. For this we are praying that even in the old church this may be seen.

Schools. The number of boys in the Erzroom school for this year was seventy all told. Of these sixteen are orphans under our care and ten are from the villages and are boarders. This number might be increased greatly if we had but some means wherewith to help them for it is few indeed who can give the $24.00 needed to keep a boarder in the school for a year. There is another side to this question as to helping these village boys to an education. It is from this number that we recruit our forces for the field for the preachers and teachers. For this coming year we have over twenty applications for boys to be taken as boarders but it means with help. Most of them can and would pay half the amount needed. But we cannot take them for we have not the means at hand. But that our new school is ready our next need is a fund to help some of these worthy cases to the privileges for which the school stands and the bread thus thrown out on the waters I feel sure will return after some days in the workers for this field. From the day scholars we had about $50.00 in tuition. This seems a small sum but it means quite a lump to these people.

In our out-stations we have had eleven schools this past year. The lowest number in attendance at one school was twenty while in some instances this was increased to forty-five. It is but little that these villagers can give toward the school but our plan is to have them give the teacher's food and keep the incidentials of the school going

In the city of Erzingan we have felt that we should have a girls' school. But the number of girls in our community is small and the brethern have hardly awakened to the idea of doing the same for the girls as for the boys. Our endeavor has been to stir up the brethern to their duty in this matter and not to send the girls to the schools where the influence is anything but helpful to one trying to serve the Lord Jesus Christ. We call upon the people for a little sacrifice until a good school is established and we are sure that it will pay in the long run. In the Pasin as nearly every where we meet with the same apathy regarding the girl at school. In one village we know of a girl who dressed in boy's clothes that she might attend their school. Two new schools have been started in the Pasin villages and there are calls for more. In one of these schools we have placed one who formerly taught in the school of the old church but who has received the light and it is in Christ Jesus andhe is working acceptably with these old churches. But whether it be preaching or teaching we stive through all to show the Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior of world and pray for the coming of His Kingdom into the hearts of this people.

Robt. S. Stapleton

REPORTOF ERZROUM MEDICAL WORK . Mar.1st. 1905 - Mar.1st 1906

Rec'd MAY 7 1906

The work of the past year has been hindered in some respects by lack of suitable quarters and also because drug supplies formerly in Bitlis, did not arrive till early summer. Encouraging development has been made however and we look forward to greater things soon,-when, the Boys School being rebuilt the entire Mission House will be utilized for medical work only reserving a part of the upper floor for residence . At present the school is occupying a part of the building . In view of the high rent and great expense involved in fitting up a native house for medical work it was decided to use three rooms in the Mission House ,one of them for operating upon patients who for any reason could not be treatedin their own homes, the other two rooms , for office and waiting and drug-room.

By September we hope to be as well located as we can expect to be until the time when a complete modern hospital building can be erected- a fond dream of the future based on present needs. The improvements for the present year provide for a small operating room and two surgical wards in the second story of the rear extension of the Mission House - the rooms below serving for kitchen, wash-room and store-room. The dispensary will consist of the office and drug room next the street as at present to-gether with a small room adjoining the drug -room to be a waiting room for women. A large room in the lower floor will be partitioned to form a medical ward and a small private room while across the hallway is a fair sized room for a second medical ward. The three beds now on hand will be increased to fifteen and later asneed arises the number may be increased to perhaps 24 without undue crowding. A trained nurse to help in the operating room and especially for the care of patients is most needful. Would that we had one in sight.

The following figures indicate approximately the work done by Dr. Underwood since his return from Moush and Bitlis the last of Feb. 1905. to Mar.1st. 1906. Dispensary Patients (different) Male 387 Female 415, Total 802. Many were of course seen several times.

Outside visits : Male 432. Female -379. Total 801.

Annual Report Erzroum Station - Eastern Turkey Mission 1905-1906.

Operations (Abscesses, ascites , and minor operations excepted)

Operation.	No. Patients	Recoveries	Died.
Perineal Lithotomy	5	5	0
Urethral Calculus	2	2	0
Lithotrity for calculus	2	1	1
Cyst of orbit	1	1	0
Tracheotomy	1	1	0
Roller Forceps Op. (Trachoma)	3	3	0
Plastic Operation(ear)	1	1	0
Cicatricial contraction after burn	1	1	0
Fatty tumor of shoulder	1	1	0

This is not a large record but we expect an increase whenproper facilities are secured.

Financial.

Receipts from Medical Work		Expenses.	
	L.T. 101.02	Surgical Instrmnts.	29.00
Gifts	34.08	Furniture, Stoves ,	14.17
Bal. Jan04.	32.05	Oil, Fuel	4.48
	167.15	Medicines	34.71
	($ 735.46)	Optical Goods	3.83
		Salary	12.18
		Transportation	
		Sundry supplies	18.00
		Bal. Janlst 06.	52.78
			167.15

Value of Medecines on hand Jan 1st $ 200.20
" " Surgical Instruments 265.00
" " Furniture - Beds etc. 90.
Total $ 555.20

Religious Work in connection with the Medical Dept.

Signed H. L. Underwood M.D.

During a part of the year a Bible woman has given her tim to the dispensary patients during clinic hours and her influence has been most helpful. Religious meetings have not thus far been held in connect ion with the dispensaryclinics.One of the great disadvantages which we alreadyregret in anticipation will be the lack of a suitable room in whic hospital meetings can be held. The wards are often out of the question.

The Field:

The city has a population of between 40000 and 50000 of which more than two thirds are Moslem. The vilayet (province) is divided into three sanjaks (districts) Erzroum Sanjak with a population of 300000

Erzingan Sanjak , population a little less than 200000 and the Sanjak of Bayazid with about 50000 population. Total for the province of 544502 (Lynch-) Turkish statistics are very exact but oittimes not at all accurate. These figures are doubtless under the truth for in this country many escape registration and evade the tax-gatherer . This is especially the case in the unsettled and wilder parts ofthe country. And it must be said that the government has only itself to blame for dissatisfaction so intense that here it has recentlyculminated in a general strike . The first strike ever organized by Moslems I believe. Theyhave gained their point temporarilyat least and the shops are again open.

It should be said that in addition to this report Dr. Stapleton has given as much time to medical work as other duties have permitted and has kindly aided in a number of operations . Her workamong the Moslem womenis one of very special value bringing her into touch with all classes including the wives of the high militaryofficials and the Governors family.

Needs: The pressing needs for the immediate future are:

I. Operating room equipment-including an operating table & sterilizer .
II. Money for ward supplies and Furniture including Invalid Chair.
III. Pictures for the dispensary and hospital wards.
IV. Last, but first in urgency- a fully qualified trained nurse.- One of the right sort has an influence not second to that of the doctor.

Signed- H. Z. Underwood. M.D.

Rec'd AUG 30 1906

Report of American School for Girls

Erzroum, Turkey

I905 - I906.

The School Building:- The first words of this report must be an expression of our gratitude at the removal of the debt upon the school buildingthe responsibility for the payment of which the W. B. M. I. have this year assumed. This has lifted a heavy burden from us all, and we not only would record our hearty thanks to the Home Society but remembering that every perfect gift cometh down from the Father of Lights, we would add in the words of the Negro song,- "We thank God and we thank you too

We've heard from Heaven to-day."

This year for the first time since we came to Erzroum has it been possible to have the cleanliness and order of the school building what it should be. The beautiful new dormitory with its separate tiny room or closet for each boarder, the new lavatory and the convenient dressing-room, the money for all of which was the gift, unsolicited, of friends, have made the arrangements so complete thatwe now have a place for everything and can teach the girls to keep everything in its place. Few days have passed this year without visitors who beg permission "to walk the house", and a frequent exclamation is, "How clean! how in order! Ah, you live in heaven! ". The English Consul has more than once remarked that he liked to come to the school because it was always so neat and every one looked so happy. The stoves for the halls, which the W. B. M. I. also gave us this year, with an appropriation for the necessary extra fuel have made a great difference in the comfort and health of us all. They have been more than satisfactory, exceeding our expectations in their heating capacity, and we would again express our thanks for them.

Statistics:- The number of pupils on roll this year has been I00; average attendance 88. Of this number there were in the High School 20

Middle " 23
Primary " 37
Kindergarten 20

Report of Erzroum Medical Mission for 1905.
H. A. Underwood, M. D.

Of these 100 pupils 20 were orphans coming as day scholars. The receipts for board and tuition were:-

From Native Sources,	$307.43
" Orphanage, 20 day pupils,	32.32
" Outside sources	181.75
Total	$521.50

In the Boarding Department there have been fourteen girls. Of these only three have paid the whole amount, all the others being entirely or nearly entirely supported from the beneficiary fund and special gifts of friends. It was thought best not to put any orphans in the boarding department this year as has been done in other years, and instead we have had few girls from villages, who have proved to be bright and promising and we hope will stay until they are fitted to go back as teachers.

The price for a boarder for school year is	$35.20
" " " " day scholar in Kindergarten is	2.60
" " " " " " " Primary & Middle Dep'ts is	1.30
" " " " " " " High School is	1.74

Instruction:- This year has been the year for Miss Bushnell's furlough in the Home Land and the school has sadly missed her, in every respect. The missionaries have kindly assisted in the class work but her careful, faithful, untiring and efficient attention to the thousand details which make up the comfort and good of the school could not be supplied by anybody outside. We have tried to fill as much as possible the great gap made by her absence, and rejoice in the thought of her being another year, in her place among the teachers and girls who are eagerly awaiting her return.

Our corps of teachers has been the same as last year, viz:-

2 native teachers for High School
2 native teachers for Intermediate School

I native teacher for Primary

I native teacher for Kindergarten.

I native teacher to take special duties of Matron and assist in Primary Department.

These all are our own graduates with the exception of one instructor for the highest Armenian classes in the High School, which place has this year been filled by a young man who is a teacher in the Gregorian schools. We feel greatly the need of some one of our own training to fill this position. Miss Bushnell has collected the necessary funds in America, and we are arranging now to send one of our brightest and most successful teachers, Or. Perousa Voskerijian a graduate of class of '04, to Marsovan for more advanced work, with the expectation that she will graduate there and return to take the highest classes in our school. The teachers this year have entered into their work with enthusiasm andin their supervision of the girls and in their class work have been given unusual satisfaction. It has indeed been very gratifying to see how they have done their very best to help through a hard and trying year. In their own personal manners and appearance we see a decided advance from year to year,as well as in their teaching, and we feel they are worthy of the pride and affection we feel toward them.

New features of the work this year:- First and most important is our new Kindergarten teacher. Last year one of our graduates, Or. Arousiag Saatelian, who seemed to have a special fitness for Kindergarten work, was sent to Miss Halsey's training class in Trebizond, where she graduated last summer and returned to take up the work in our school. While in Trebizond she united with the Protestant church. Her work for the children has been far in advance of what we could get before. Her love for the little ones and her winning ways aswell as her thonough preparation are proving a strong attraction and we expect that department will grow to be an important factor in building up our school.

2. In order to stimulate the teachers in their class work and make them helpful to each other we have adopted the plan of having each teacher in turn conduct, once a week one of her regular recitations in the presence of the other teachers, and the recitation afterward criticized by all before the teacher who conducted it. The result was a real help. We also took the teachers several times to visit classes in other schools studying similar subjects to those they were teaching.

3. We have made a special effort this year to interest the girls in what was going on in the world about them. A bulletin board has been put up in the High School upon which pictures ofleading events have been put every week. The news thus illustrated has been given in school. Thus the girls have gradually become interested until they are now quite familiar with the crowned heads and leading men of Europe and much interested in the exciting events which have been taking place.

4. Gymnastics which have necessarily been suspended since the fire were begun again, and proved as always a great attraction. Mrs. Underwood kindly took charge of theclasses.

5. Basket Ball , for which the Ladies sent us the outfit, has been started this year and proves one of the greatest diversions. The game was conducted as a regular class exercise, the score being carefully kept for the last half year, with the promise that the winning team should have permission to invite a few friends to a final game. The girls have enjoyed the game immensely and it has been very beneficial as well as pleasurable.

5. Our Music has been somewhat different from previous years. Mr Stapleton, who formerly conducted the chorus class, failed us this year, and our heart sank within us at the difficulty of keeping up an interest with no male voices and no outside help. But, as always, good came out of what seemed a great disappointment. The teachers and older girls feeling the responsibility, put all their heart into their practice and having no one to lean upon did more independent work and better than before, so that

our chorus practice has been a great source of delight to us all, and we were prepared with a good number of songs - four-part songs and trios- and choruses for our closing exercises, all of which were carried through without a mistake. The Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhauser was prepared with accompaniement of violins and piano, but as the exercises were held in the church, the church Committee were not willing to have the violin.

The Religious Work of the School.:- Although this year has been in somerespects the hardest we have ever experienced it has also been one of the very happiest, because of the unusual spiritual interest in the school. Early in the year the president of our C. E. Society and the other teachers felt much distressed at the coldness and indifference of the members,. After much prayer, we decided to discontinue the meetings and by ourselves alone to meet to pray for the society; and as the chairman of each committee was a teacher, to continue ourselves the work of the society visiting, missionary meetings temperance meetings etc.as usual. Our hope was that the earnest andtrue Christians among the girls would ask one by one to join us, and so we should begin a new and more earnest life. The result was just what we had hoped. The members came back with new purpose of consecration and many half members became active members. Our society has accomplished more and the meetings have been more helpful than ever before. We tried to fall in with Dr. Clark's suggestion for the new work ofthe year, the inviting new people to the church and C. E. meetings. Our girls gave out the last half of the year in all 3234 invitations. These were mostly to people who never attend church. Our weekly meetings increased from a dozen to an average attendance of 80, the largest number being 140. We scattered during the winter a number of cards, according to Dr. Torrey's suggestion, on which were put in Armenian, "Get right with God." The regular work of visiting the sick and blind and poor has been kept up, and all the various branches of work. This year we have done mending for the prisoners. Each week we sent to the prison for any garments

which needed repairing. On Friday evening the members met to sew and knit. It has been a very happy work, and a wonder to see how skillful the teachers were in patching the most impossible rents. We mended over 300 garments and re-footed and darned 98 pairs of hose. We also made a number of new garments. These we sent, back each week, with reading matter, books and papers and leaflets, Bibles and hymn books. We have become very much attached to these poor men who are sentenced for "IOIyears", and most of them unjustly. We feel that some of them at least are learning to look to our Father in Heaven for help and comfort.

Eleven members of our C. E. Society, seven of them boarders, have joined the church this year. We have a little band who have pledged themselves to try each month to lead at least one of their friends to Jesus. This band began with three and increased to twelve. We met every week to pray for each other's friends and we had the joy of seeing someof them already coming to the Lord.

We have raised our usual sum of forty dollars ($40) for our Bible Woman in China and our little orphan in Bombay; also our usual New Year's gift to the poor and in addition we sent a small donation for the Quarter-Century Memorial Building. The boarders having no other means of getting money for their contributionhave of their own accord gone without dinner every Monday night (one of the two nights in the week when they have meat) and thus honestly earned the amount which was divided among them to put into the contribution. I asked one of the principal movers in this plan - a dear girl who is quite delicate from having been half-starved the first ten years of her life- if she didn't feel hungry those nights and she answered with a bright, sweet look, "When it is for that I don't feel anything."

Our Closing Week. It is always a satisfaction when the year's work is summed up at the closing examinations, to see how much has really been accomplished. The principal interest of course centres about the graduat-

ing class, which this year consisted of four girls, three of them members of our church and all of them bright and interesting girls. Our closing exercises began with the Basket Ball Game played before friends and followed by refreshments and music.

On Sunday the noon sermon was for our graduates, upon their motto, Faith is the Victory, and the Annual Meeting of the C. E. Society was held in the church presided over by the President, one of our Armenian teachers, in a very happy and dignified manner. The church was crowded. Reports of all the seven committees were very interesting and well read by the chairmen. It was, as several mentioned afterward, an unusual thing to see Armenian young ladies conducting themselves a meeting of such a kind in a church, but it was done in such a modest and suitable manner and the facts which they related were so interesting the audience seemed to be favorably impressed.

The three days of examinations were attended by such crowds that on the last day we were obliged to close the doors and refuse to admit some very nice people, as there was positively no sitting or standing room. The final graduating exercises were held in the church. We could have given twice or three times the 250 invitations had there been any room to seat that number. The church was packed and all seemed very attentive and appreciative. The exercises were simply the reading of Armenian and English compositions by the four graduates interspersed with music. The two English compositions, on "Some Things I Have Learned from the Letters of the Apostle Paul", and "What Has Greece Given to the World" called forth some very warm expressions of praise. Many remarked that the exercises were the best we had ever had. The class motto, Faith is the Victory, was the inspiring note in almost every part. The girls were truly in love with their motto, and we pray it may be the inspiration and comfort of all their lives. Twelve prizes were awarded for scholarship, deportment and punctuality in the different rooms. The exercises in the church were follo

owed by a big reception at the school, where the friends and old graduates enjoyed meeting each other. One gentleman remarked, "This is the only place in Erzroum where we can get together and see our friends and have such a good time."

So closed a busy year. In a few days teachers and girls were all scattered. Our four graduates will, we expect, all teach next year. One left immediately for a village school.

This is the "hope and purpose" of our school, to fit girls in personal habits, in intellectual development, but most of all in deep spiritual knowledge of God's word and love for self-denying Christian work, to fit them thus to go out into the dark places to carry the Light and the Truth. And I can truly say that I believe already our hope and purpose are being realized. With exception of two, all of our graduates have taught and some for a number of years. Through the earnest Christian work of some of them many have been and are being brought into the light. There were girls in school this year whose zeal often kindled my own; One dear girl who joined the church against the opposition of her relatives spent her Christmas holidays in reading the Bible day and night to all who came to their house. She told me she had read in one day all the gospels, and several of the Old Testament stories aloud to her uncle. Wherever she was invited, she sang and read the Old, Old Story. Some of her relations are now regular attendants at our church, and sometimes as many as a dozen of them at a time attend our C. E. meetings and church, some of them walking a long distance to do so. The last Sunday of the year, one sweet, modest child who had joined the church at Easter, came to me with an anxious look saying she hadn't had any chance to invite any one to our C. E. meeting and might she go and stand at the street gate and ask some going by. She went away delighted at the permission and brought three women into the meeting.

It is indeed a fact that when our girls are truly converted and earnest to win others they can do a work which we missionaries can never do.

AUG 29 1907

their friends understand them and they understand their friends and how to reach them as foreigners with their limited knowledge of the language and of the different customs never can do. Surely one girl thoroughly trained for Christian work means a large harvest for the Kingdom.

This report may seem longer and given more in detail than is suitable, but it has been written at the special request of the W. B. M. I., and to us who have so much more of interest to relate concerning the hope of the work, it seems meagre!

Hoping that it may furnish to those who read it ground for encouragement and such an interest in those dear ones who do literally sit in a land of darkness and terror as will call out their love and prayers, we submit it.

Agnes McCartney Lord.
Principal.

Rec'd AUG 29 1907

Rec'd AUG 30 1907

Report of Evangelistic Work of Erzroum.

1906-1907.

Besides the schools, which, through their daily Bible classes, Christian Endeavor Society, and personal work, endeavor to spread abroad a personal knowledge of God throughout the school and community, there are two other factors in this work which may more strictly be called evangelistic. These are the Sunday Schools and the work of the Bible women. There are two Sunday schools in Erzroum, one for the Primary children, in the Girls' School, and the other for women and girls, held in the church, each having a membership of one hundred or more. By far the greater part of those attending these Sunday schools are Gregorian women and children, and this is practically the only religious instruction they ever hear, so a great effort is made to teach the truths in the most practical way possible. The women especially seem greatly interested, and they are always ready and eager to ask questions about the lesson, and many of them become regular attendants at the Sunday school.

Bible Women's Work. We hoped this year to find another Bible woman for village work, but we were disappointed in that. We have, however, adopted a new plan this summer for carrying on evangelistic work in the villages in this field, which we hope will make up in part for the lack of a regular worker. We have sent out some of the teachers and girls from our own school, who have expressed a desire to engage in such work, and who we felt were qualified for it, to spend the summer vacation in Bible work in the villages. Two are working in villages in this plain, where there has never been any work carried on before, the others are in some of the more distant out-stations. It is too soon yet to be able to give an account of their work, but they write that they have been eagerly welcomed in all the homes they have visited, and the meetings which they have held for the women have so far been well attended. Unless the priests of the various villages interfere we are anticipating good results from the summer's work. But as this work can be carried on by our teachers and pupils for only

two and a half months of the year , it hardly takes the place of a regular Bible woman who can give her whole time to the work, and such a one we are still hoping to find. But it gives our teachers and girls good training in the work, and the field is so large that even with another Bible woman, we could still find plenty of places to send them for the work during the vacation.

Our Erzroum Bible woman, Digin Mariam, has been continuing her work this year faithfully and satisfactorily. Her work has been almost entirely in the city, visiting the homes of the people, reading and explaining the Scripture to them, and carrying words of comfort to the sick and sorrowing. She has made in all during ten months 178 visits, besides visits to the hospital, and to Dr. Underwood's clinics on two days of every week. She reports that in most homes she has been received very pleasantly and she feels that her visits have done a great deal of good. In other homes, however, fear of the priests has kept the women from receiving her cordially . But of all her work, Digin Mariam considers that among the patients at the clinics the most encouraging. There, Turkish and Armenian women meet together, and as she shows the wall pictures illustrating Christ's life and explains the Gospel stories, they listen most attentively , and often ask her many questions. The Turkish women, especially, have been interested in the story of Jesus Christ, as they had never heard it before. One day, as Digin Mariam finished telling the plan of redemption, one of the Turkish women exclaimed," Blessed are you that you know these things! Would that I lived near you so that I could come and hear you talk every day! " After a little more earnest talk the woman went home , but we hope that the word spoken may make her hungry for more and she shall search for the truth until she shall find it. Digin Mariam has also visited the hospital and read and talked with the patients there.

On account of the smallness of our force , we have not been able to do much touring among the out-stations in the interests of Woman's Work this year.

But at the Easter vacation I took Digin Mariam with me on a tour among the villages in the Pasin field. We visited four villages, having personal talks as well as meetings with the women in each place. In Kematsore , especially, we found such a spiritual atmosphere that it warmed my heart. The church there is several steps in advance of the Erzroum church in that they have women upon their Church Committee. The women take part freely in their own prayer meetings, and many are now learning to read. The men seem glad to have the women taking a part in the church affairs, and they encourage them also in their desire for an education. This last is not true in all places . We still find men in many of the villages, who cling to the belief that women have no minds and cannot learn , but happily there are not many among the Protestants. As real Christianity comes into a community , woman is raised , little by little, to her right place.

Expressed in numbers, the fruits of the Bible woman's work seem very small indeed. But who can estimate the amount of good done , as she has gone from home to home comforting and cheering, as she has sown the seed in season and out of season, and as she has explained the wordsof life to all classes of people? Have we not God's promise-" My Word shall not return untome void but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."?

Asking for your continued interest & prayers in this and in all departments of our work, we prayerfully submit this report.

Ruth M. Bushnell.

Erzroum Medical Report 1906-07

The year 1906 witnessed a good degree of progress in the development of the medical work generally and it is especially pleasant to record that at last we have hospital accommodations with fifteen beds.

The visits to patients in their homes during the year number 1370. Of these 106 were Moslem 1264 Christian. Male 551 Female 819. It is a phase of the work important but wearing and the hope is to influence an increasing number to avail themselves of the hospital facilities. These visits however are a chief source of income without which our work could not be carried on without greatly increased donations from home and moreover give us access to the people in their homes and bring us in touch with their family life in a way not otherwise possible. But very unfortunately the pressure of work often leads the doctor to give his patients only the professional aid needed and fails to give the social and spiritual help he otherwise might in his hurry to get to the next patient. To a less degree this holds in all departments of mission work. The stations are greatly undermanned. There is some truth in the adage that the only really lovable man is the man of leisure or at least the man who can always appear so. The missionary doctor's minimum gait is a jog-trot and he fails to exert his full personal influence in consequence. It would be greatly to the improvement of the spiritual efficiency of the work if the force could be increased.

The dispensary patients (different) seen during dispensary hours five days in the week number 1280. Of these Moslem 380, Christian 900. Many were seen repeatedly. Total dispensary consultations (partially estimated) 2180. Numerous patients seen out of hours daily were not recorded.

Erzroum Complete Report.

Hospital and Dispensary. The rear wing of the Missionhouse has been built to serve for two surgical wards and operating room with the first floor for Kitchen and store-rooms. The lower story of the main building affords two medical wards a bed-room for private patients an office drug-room and a waiting room for the women. The lack of a separate waiting-room for the women has been sorely felt in this land of social prejudice - especially in the case of Moslem women. The greatly increased number of such among the dispensary patients is perhaps partly due to the better accomodations. The drug-room still serves as a waiting place for the men. Disagreeable necessity in such a room. During the year no qualified druggist has been employed and medicines have been dispensed by the doctor and his assistants. Tablets and ready prepared mixtures have therefore been the order of reliance. It is hoped we may soon have a fully qualified druggist.

Operations. Major operations numbered 30. These included tracheoma plastic for ectropion, cataract, amputation of leg, resection of ribs for empyema, craniectomy after fractured skull, partial resection of wrist-joint, vesico-vaginal fistula, vesicosalpinx etc. Minor operations such as opening abscesses, tapping ascites, teeth extraction etc. were not counted. One patient craniectomy died. Two for symblepharon failed.

Touring. A brief tour in Pasin and Aleshgerd was begun in May but was cut short by circumstances demanding immediate return to Erzroum when medical work had hardly begun.

Much more successful tour was made to Erzindjan in Mar.-Ap. 1907 (and therefore not strictly within the limits of this report). Erzindjan is a city of some 20000 inhabitants besides the considerable military force always present in this the head-quarters of the Fourth Army Corps. The mild humid climate and the space afforded for gardens is in pleasant contrast to the rigorous winters of Erzroum and its houses crowded together within fortified walls

walls but these advantages exact a heavy tribute of malaria consumption and trachoma. A busy three weeks was passed there during which nearly 600 patients were consulted and a number of operations were done. Erzindjan is the most important of our out-stations and at one time a missionary family resided there

We were glad to find that the Christian Association formed by young men of the Gregorian Churchbut which meets in the Protestant Church, continues its interest and is developing manly Christian characters in many of its members.

Another event of sufficient importance to justifydis-regarding the time limits of this report is the order which has come from Constantinople for the closure of the hospital ("if there is an the other road. Fortunately the building is also our residence and it is probable that I may be allowed to receive patients for operationnot-with-standing. But to carry on an avowed hospital will be impossible until official permission is secured:

It is good to record the first religious services for in-patients -Sunday services in which girls and teachers of the Girls School assisted. and various speakers gave helpful brief addresses.

Force. Missionary physicians - Drs. Stapleton and Underwood. Two medical assistants and such temporary employes as the work from time to time demands. Dr. Stapletons work is not included in this report but at least mention should be made of the great influence which her presence exerts in the homes of the people- especially among the Moslem women. Althe much of her time is taken up in her own special work and in her home and orphanage work she has still found time to be of great assistance in the hospital

Our Field: The Erzroum province contains a population of over half a million

The Moslems are in a considerable majority and consist in the southern section mainly of Kurds with a few Circassian while to the north and east are Osmanli Turks and a few Greeks. The Kizil-bash Kurds are an interesting element in the region to the west. They have some religious ceremonies resembling the baptism and Communion of the Christian Church and it is believed by many that they are descendants of a people once nominally Christin

Throughout this large area there is no civil hospital in operation and the need and opportunity of a medical work such as we have started here may be imagined. Patients come from Moush five days distant southward- from Baibuct two days to the north- Erzindjan four days to the west and Tortoum the same distance ea t

News must travel for the most part from mouth to mouth n well do these gossipy people look to its spread.- especially if it is not true. How-beit the transmission is irregular and uncertain For example a little time ago I operated upon a little child who has always lived in Erzroum and whose parents had allowed him to suffer year after year ignorant of the presence of an American doctor while on the other hand only a few days ago a poor man brought his four-year-old boy four days journey on his backto see me- for the same disease . In this case when the small patich was convalescent I forbad his returning on his fathers back an suggested an ex-cartlest the wound be re-opened enroute. But too poor to payeven that small expense he secured a basket strapped it to his back and put the boy inside and I had nothing more t say.

Needs. They are manifold. A good type- writer the reader of this will say - to which I agree. But our greatest need is a trained nurse. Sometimes our hopes of securing one speedily have been aroused but only to end in disappointment. Other n heating apparatus for the operating room- a steam pressure

sterilizer. Support of Free Beds. The capitals are intentional for I do not wish the opportunity to be overlooked. Fifty dollars a year will supply a free bed in the hospital. This is a new field for our home friends to enter. We hope they will bear it in mind especially for next to that of a trained nurse it is our greatest need. Then there is an invalid chair additional ward furniture and other things too discouragingly numerous to mention.

Our Friends. Would it were possible to see face to face each of the many good friends whose prayers and gifts to this work have enabled us to build the surgical ward- equip the wards with reguh tion hospital beds from America and replenish the stock of surgical instruments. And now that we have gained sufficient headway to incur the usual obstruction we would ask these same good friends and others to join with us in prayer that this and every other hindrance to the progress of the work here may soon be removed and that increasingly there may be the entrance of the light and truth of Christianity into the hearts of these people of Erzroum.

Financial Receipts.

Expenses			
Salaries-native	22.76	Balance Jan I 06	52.78
Drugs& Instruments	55.47	Medical work-Recpts	246.05
Fuel & Light	26.22	Donation Mr &Mrs. Stapleton	10.00
Rent	15.00	For Beds -A.G.U.	22.73
Keep of Horse	14.26	W.R.U.	4.54
Hospital Beds	25.87	Mr. & Mrs. C. U.	32.96
Hospital Building Surgical Ward	277.51	U/D/ Co.	113.64
Bedding & Furniture	21.67	Bible Lands Mission Aid Society	10.80
Miscellaneous	8.75	Ist. Cong'l Church & Y.P.S.C.E.	
Balance Jan Ist. 07.	64.63	Jamestown N.Y.	32.05
	532.17 (6234.55)	Sunday School	2.05
		Primary Dept.	2.27
		Ladies' Auxiliary	2.27

532.1

Rec'd AUG 29 1907

Report of the American School for Girls

Erzroom, Turkey

1906-1907

Another year in the history of our school has passed nor has it been an unusual one except in being an unusually busy one for the one American teacher in charge. We are glad that there have been no more fires nor earth-quakes to report. Altho in many ways, the work of the year seems routine and prosaic, yet it is often in that way that the best work is accomplished and the greatest advancement made.

Statistics. The number of pupils enrolled this year has been larger than for three or four years past, the total enrollment being 112. These pupils were distributed among the different departments as follows:

High School	22
Intremediate	20
Primary	35
Kindergarten	35

Only 21 of the above are from the orphanage, as the number of orphans is decreasing year by year. As the leaders of the old church relax their opposition to our work, the people begin to send their children to our schools again, until compelled by the priests to withdraw them. Some are desiring a higher education than that offered to girls in the native schools, and so after finishing the course of study there, they are beginning to come to us. We are hoping for still more from that source in the future

Receipts from Board and Tuition.

From native sources	$ 212.30
Orphanage day pupils	34.58
Outside sources	230.00
Total	$ 476.88

We have had fifteen in the boarding department this year, less than half of them being able to pay even the half of the price asked for board and tuition. The others are helped by the beneficiary fund and by personal gifts from friends at home. Those who are

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receiving entire aid from outside are nearly all poor village girls who are very bright and promising, and from whom we hope great things when they shall return to work among their own people in the villages. With several scholarships we could gather in more of these girls and train them for teachers and Bible-workers. We have had many heart-rending appeals this year from parents in that part of our field where there has been so much suffering from oppression and almost famine, begging us to save at least their daughters from the suffering which they saw before them. But to all these appeals we have had to turn a deaf ear, as we had no funds whatever with which to help them.

Teaching Force. The school has suffered a great loss since the last year in the resignation of Miss Agnes Lord, who has so efficiently filled the position of Principal of the school for the past eight years. It is greatly due to her untiring efforts and earnest prayers that the school has reached its present prosperous condition, and it was with great regret that we saw her retire from the work. But her good works do follow her, and we feel that her influence is still at work among us.

No one has been sent out yet to fill the vacancy made by Miss Lord's resignation, and as the missionaries have not been able to assist in the class work, as is usual on such occasions, the work has fallen very heavily upon the one remaining American teacher. We hope to hear the good news ere long that someone has been found for the work here and will reach us before school opens this Fall.

The native teaching force has changed somewhat since last year. A graduate of the Marsovan Girls' School was invited for the highest Armenian classes, and we have been well pleased both with her teaching and with her Christian influence over the girls. We have sent this year one of our last year's graduates, Or. Zimroot Khatchadurian, an unusually bright and promising girl, to Marsovan for more advanced study, and we expect that she will be our permanent High School teacher when she returns. The other

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native teachers in the lower grades have been the same as last year, and have done very satisfactory work. One of the brightest of these , Dr. Pavagon Nenejanian, who has been teaching for us for four years , left us two months before the close of school for America. It was impossible to find anyone to take her place at that time , so her classes were divided up among the oldest girls in the school until vacation. One of the most discouraging things about the work is the unstability of our native teachers. Just as they have gained some experience in teaching, and begin to be of real value to us , they are either told by their friends that they must get married , or some other misguided friend sends them money with which to go to America.

The plan adopted last year, of having the teachers conduct one class a week before the others for suggestions and criticism, has been continued and has been the cause of more faithful work. Classes in other schools have also been visited from time to time, thus giving the teachers new help and suggestions from outside.

Religious work . There has been an earnest Christian spirit felt throughout the school this year. This spirit has been shown in the everyday life and work of the girls, as well as in their work in the Christian Endeavor Society. The meetings of the latter have been most helpful and uplifting , and all the departments of work have been carried forward with enthusiasm . The washing and mending for the prisoners have been continued. and at New Year's time the members met together to make new garments for them. Thirty new garments and twelve pairs of socks were given. Owing to conditions here we have not been able to visit the prison as formerly, but we have sent helpful literature from week to week.

The Missionary Committee has been untiring in its efforts to make the missionary meetings the most interesting meetings of the society , and the result has been a larger attendance at that time, and a special effort upon the part of the girls to earn money for the monthly contributions. They have, by great effort and sacrifice , raised the twenty-five dollars for little Zanki, our

famine orphan in India, whom they have been supporting for seven years, and fifteen dollars toward the support of Jee Goo, our Bible-woman in China , besides more than eight dollars for the poor and suffering here in Erzroum.

In addition to the usual visits upon the poor and the sick, the members visited the hospital on Sunday afternoons and assisted, by singing, in a little service for the hospital patients.

The annual meeting of the C.E.Society was held in the church the last Sunday of the school year, and was well attended by the people of the church. The various committees gave a resumé of the year's work , and the visitors expressed themselves as greatly pleased that the girls were doing so much practical good in the various departments of the society work.

There was no class to be graduated from the school this year, so the closing exercises consisted of three days of public examinations and a closing concert. The examinations were attended each day by all that the large assembly room in the new Boys' School could possibly accommodate and they passed off very creditably to the school. The concert, which consisted of choruses, drills, violin solos, etc., was greatly enjoyed by the large numbers attending.

Needs. First and foremost is the need of another American teacher in the school, and we hope that ere this report reaches the homeland ,such a one will have received her appointment and be on her way to us. We are also greatly in need of some simple apparatus for teaching physiology and physics: of money to finish the wall around the schoolyard so that the naughty street-boys cannot get in and break off our trees and spoil our garden: of bed-steads for the girls' dormitory, and last but not least, we need several scholarships to assist worthy girls who would not otherwise be able to attend the school.

Village Schools. Erzingan has had no girls' school this year. A teacher was appointed to go there, but as they had no preacher to look after the school, they thought best not to have one this year. They have called a pastor this Spring, and we are expecting to send a teacher there this Fall. Erzingan is such a large and important place that we are anxious to keep up a good school there which shall prepare pupils for our High School here in the city.

The school at Pert has been taught by one of our last year's graduates, Or. Varsenig, and has had an attendance of between 40 and 50.

Or. Heripsima, another of our last year's graduates, has been teaching very acceptably in Heramik during the winter, and she is doing Bible work in Heramik and Chevermeh this summer.

The Chevermeh school has been taught by the teacher and preacher of that place, both boys and girls attending, so it was not necessary to send one of our teachers there.

The Kematsore school, taught by Or. Haiganush, the sister of the pastor there, has had a good attendance. Or. Haiganush is also doing Bible work among the women of the village during the vacation.

One of the villages on this plain, Tsitave, asked for a girls' school this year, and promised to help in the support of a teacher. Or. Marian, who was assistant at Pert last year, was sent to them, and we have heard good reports of her work. They wish to have the school continued next year.

All departments of the work have been affected this year by the condition of the field. Almost famine conditions have prevailed in parts of the field, which together with unusual oppression and troubles have been rather a drawback to the work. Still we feel that it has held its own, even if it has not advanced greatly and we are hoping for brighter times to come.

Respectfully submitted,
Ruth M. Bushnell.
Principal

Rec'd JUL 2 1908

General Report for Erzroum station- 1907- 1908.

It is a strenuous life which has fallen to the lot of the few missionaries left in Erzroum by the absence in America of Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton since May 1907. To ask of us who remain to pause and give an account of our work in a formal report is not unlike stopping a base-runner half way to the home-plate to in quire the status of the game. Certainly in the case of the medical work, so time-absorbing- one must stop it partially to gain time for a report.

The event of most evident import in the general field is the partial failure of crops and other conditions which have resulted in famine prices and starvation. Bread is double last year's price and eight times what it was 15 years ago. Six days wages of ordinary hand labor are required to hire a yoke of oxen for one day's ploughing. Food for animals is scarce and has risen in price several hundred per cent. In many villages in Khinous and Pasin not more than one family in ten has any grain of its own for sowing. The once well-to-do Armenian peasants are becoming wretchedly poor and the poor ones mere skeletons in rags. Not a few utterly discouraged have gone into voluntary servitude to the Kurds to secure a living.

A combination of causes is responsible for the present state of affairs which is general throughout Eastern Turkey and is in some respects even worse in the neighboring vilayets of Van and Bitlis than in Erzroum. These causes fall under the two heads of political and agricultural. The political causes are maladministration, graft and general corruption on the part of

the government, necessitating excessive taxation,- desperationa desperation and foolish action on the part of Armenians in a few sectionsgoaded to a futile rebellion; discontent onthe part of the Turks themselvesresulting in strikes, disorders and general paralysis of business,-and, largest factor of all in the villages, the brutal domination of the rapacious Kurd -turned into a Hamidieh irregular , armed by the government and deliberately let loose upon the defenceless Armenian peasant.

The agriculturalcause, apart from the bad season last year, is one which should appeal to Americans who are at last themselves realizingwith anxiety the fearful rate of forest devastationand soil impoverishment now going on in our own homeland. EasternTurkey is practically treeless from ruthless denudation in centuries past. Coal mines and oil-wells are not to be exploited save by the government which cannot or will not do so. The manure which should fertilize the fields has therefore had to go for fuel made up into cakes and dried. Many of the fields are so impoverished that it scarcely returns double the seed sown and the best in Khinous in favorable seasons returns but five fold. One who knows of the scanty population per sq. mile and the vast tracts of uncultivated land asks why the Armenian peasant does not plough up new fields a little further from the village where he and his fellows live huddled together so closely that one may often saunter a half mile over the dome-roofed ant-hill like dwellings without descending to the ground. The fact is that he is in a predicament resembling that of the ancient Mariner- there are fields uncultivated fertile soil everywhere outside his lit-

there are fields fertile fields everywhere outside his little domain -but not a one to plant. The fear of the Kurds prevents it. In such circumstances we have been forced into relief work ona small scaleand some 350 liras($1540) relief has thus far been distributed as bread money and for seed. Nearly all of this sum was contributed by our English friends, the promptness of whose response to the need doubled in value their contribution. From America also the Christian Herald sent 30 liras for special relief.

Work in the City. This consists of the protestant church and Sunday School, the Boys School, Girls School, Medical work and orphanage. The Girls School and the Medical work are subjects of separate report. The Erzroum church is self supporting and the missionaries have only an advisory relation towd it. It is pleasant to record that its members are awaking to the need of a new church building to replace the present cramped and altogether inadequate one -rendered dangerous also by the effects of an earth-quake seven years ago.

The work of the Boys School has been continued under great disadvantages in Mr. Stapleton's absence. The attendance has been 85 of whom 7 are boarders, 21 orphans and the remainder day-pupils. There are no graduates this year.

Orphanage. We are closing the orphanage work for lack of fn but hope to continue helping them to a considerable degree in their future homes and to keep them in the schools as day-pupils. A few may be sent to other orphanages. Some have found homes a work in England and America. The total number under support one year ago was . At present there are . The funds for

for their support have come chiefly from England and America as shown in the following list.

N.A.I.R.A. (per miss wheeler)	Lt. 75.78
Dondon 47 victoria St. (per miss page)	133.61
Dr. B. constantinople.	2.00
Erzroum- native contributions.	3.00
Total	214.59.

Touring and village work. The touring work which inthis vilayet should receive special consideration has been dropped perforce infavor of the work of treasurer, doctor school superintendent and general factotem. In mar-April 1907 however Dr. Underwood spent several weeks in a medical tour to Erzindjan where he found a live young mens Bible society patterned somewhat after the Y.M.C.A. of 25 years ago and in whose meetings it was good to see both gregorian and protestant not only fraternizing but vieing with each other in keenness and enthousiasm in Bible study. It is true also that there is a spirit of inquiry and openness tot the truth there that one misses in Erzroum. It may not be known to all of our friends that not only have we our Turkish field of some 700000 population to look after but a Russian work as well. In the Turkish field we have out-stations inpash to the East, Khinous to the south in Kurdistan, and inkemakh and Erzindjan to the west. in the first , four in the second four in Erzindjan, one and in Kemakh two. In Kemakh a few weeks ago 8 were received into church membership on confessionof faith. Turningto the eastern side of our field we canreport continued interest in the church at Komatsore- though the deep desperate poverty there has been a bitter experience and has frustratet temporarily we hope, their plans ofcompleting their new

aw church building, so that it stands roofless and entirely unfin ished within, a pitiful witness to the blighting poverty which ha so greatly increased this past year.

The work in Russia, newly opened doors to a population of 500000' The work in Russia has hitherto been chiefly hindered by the intolerant attitude of the Russian government. That difficulty has largely disappeared and at present that which pre vents our entering on an aggressive work there, has in fact com pelled us to retire and close the door of opportunity be) hind us is the financial straits in which our native agency acca is at present. Hitherto we have endeavored to carry on a lon range work through a native pastor who is stationed at Gaehar b but who devotes his time in part to visitation of several vil- lagesand the city of Kars, as well where there are protestant fami lies The impossibility of our visiting the field, short-handed an andlean-pursed as we are and his inability to come here across th frontier decided us to relinquish the work though we hope that the way may open for the board to establish a station there. Just now the eyes of the leaders of Christendom are upon Russia. To them it seems that the strategic moment has arrived for an d- vance to win her mixed multitudes for Christ. For us then to b back out of our work there established more than 30 years ago is certainly to be regretted. We are however leaving untouched mu sections of our own Turkish territory more easily accessible andm more readily supervised and where the people are eager for scho simply for lack of funds. Even as it is our native agency acct/ is running in debt so that still further retrenchment is imp perative. It has seemed to us that the only possible place to

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er off is the Russian field. In correspondence with Dr. arton upon the subject he concurred in our present opinion but suggested that before definitely abandoning that work to make a tour there and look over the conditions. We are unable to do this without a special grant for the purpose amounting to perhaps 25 liras. I would ask the serious consideration of the Missi and of the Prudential Committee upon this question of the Russian work.

It is only to restate the same financial problem to announce that owing to the increased cost of living in recent yearswe are unable to support our regular and long established work this side of the frontier, while to cut off the workers to keep within appropriations only brings them back uponus as objec of charity. It is not easy to keep up courage whenthe work is retrograding in the face of opportunity but as surely as the God of history is back of the Russian Revolutionso surely must the time come when there shall be the entrance of His word "that giveth light not only into this desolate land but into Ararat, and the Caucasus and all the vast empire of the Czar.

In behalf of the Station.

Signed.- J. Z. Underwood.

Rec'd AUG 28 1908

Annual Report. 1907-1908.
Erzroom Station.

Report of Erzroom Girls' School & Evangelistic Work.

1907-'08.

The past year has been a very strenuous one for the members of the Erzroom station. For, with the scarcity of workers, owing to the absence of Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton, now on furlough in America, each one has tried to carry on the work of two. The result has been that many of the legitimate branches of work have only been entered upon slightly if at all. We are now looking forward to the return of the Stapletons in September, and we are rejoicing in the further increase of our numbers by the appointment of Miss Eunice M. Atkins to fill the place so long vacant in the Girls' School, and a trained nurse, Miss Ash, an English lady, sent out by the Friends of Armenia to assist Dr. Underwood in his medical work. We expect both Miss Atkins and Miss Ash will come with Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton in the Fall. With these reinforcements we shall take new courage and we hope to accomplish greater things the coming year.

Mrs. Underwood, in addition to her home duties and some medical work, has given one lesson in English in the school during the year, and has also greatly assisted

with the music.

The native teaching force has remained the same in numbers, tho the personnel changed somewhat by the departure of two of our best teachers, one of whom left for America and the other taught in the Gregorian school in Keghi. We are glad to say that the latter is to return to us this coming year. Two of our teachers were graduates from the Girls' School in Marsovan. One of them, after having been with us only a year, is now leaving for America, while the other, who has been with us for two years, and has done very satisfactory work in the High School, is to remain with us still another year until the one whom we have sent to Marsovan for higher study shall complete her course and return to take up the High School work.

The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 121, distributed among the different departments as follows:

Kindergarten	45
Primary & Intermediate	47
High School	29

Of this number more than half were Gregorians. The greatest increase has been in the Kindergarten which has grown from an attendance of 25 to 44 during the year. A large number of the pupils

were from the wealthy Armenian families, and we have hopes of a still larger addition from the same source in the Fall. Last Fall one of our girls who had been sent to Trebizond to take the Kindergarten course under Miss Halsey, returned, but as she lacked one year of finishing her course in our school, we considered it best for her to complete her studies, and at the same time assist as much as possible in the Kindergarten. Next year, with the two trained teachers in that department, we hope for a great advance in the work.

The boarding department has numbered 17 pupils and 5 teachers during the greater part of the year, but when the girls' orphanage was closed in May, the remaining orphans, 9 in number, were put into the school as boarders for the rest of the year.

The receipts of the school were as follows:

For board and tuition of boarding pupils -

From native sources	$110.00
From outside "	404.80

For tuition of day pupils -

From native sources	$88.00
For orphans	18.48.
From outside sources	29.04
Total receipts outside of appropriations	$650.32.

On account of the Annual Meeting of the Eastern

Turkey Mission to be held in Harpoot June 27th to July 5th, it was voted by our station to close the schools ten days earlier than usual in order to enable the missionaries to attend. Accordingly, after the usual public examinations, which were attended by even greater numbers than usual, the graduating exercises were held in the large assembly-room of the Boys' School on Tuesday afternoon, June 16th. Eight girls were graduated, one of the class having dropped out to be married about six weeks before the close of school. As she was an orphan and a boarder the wedding, quite a pretty American affair, was held in the school. The graduating exercises consisted, as usual, of essays & music, with the presentation of diplomas & a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Shipley, our English Consul. The graduating exercises were followed by a reception for the graduates & their friends in the girls' school building. The key note of the graduating parts was the class motto, "Looking unto Jesus" & our great hope is that the girls may keep that motto ever before them in whatever walk of life they may enter. We hope to place a number of the graduates as teachers this coming year, either in our Ergroom school, or in the out-stations.

There has been no special spiritual awakening during the year, tho we feel sure that in the case of many of the girls there has been a steady spiritual growth. The prayer meetings of the C.E. Society have been very helpful & full of interest, tho I am sorry to say, that on account of local conditions the society was not able to carry on all its usual branches of work. Objections on the part of the Government made it impossible to continue the prison visitations or to do the mending for the prisoners, as formerly. The visits upon the poor & sick were kept up, & material aid was given in many cases to the most needy. Occasional visits were made to Dr. Underwood's hospital where the members took part in a little service for the patients. The contributions of the C.E. Society for Foreign Missionary work, were much less this year than usual, owing to the great poverty prevailing among the people, consequently only a little more than twenty dollars was raised towards the support of our famine orphan in India & our Bible Woman in China. In previous years, with a little outside assistance, the contributions have amounted to $45.00.

The Sunday School for the women & girls, in the

Church, under Digin Mariam's leadership, and the other for the primary children, held in the girls' school building, have been continued this year as usual, with an average attendance in each of between 70 & 80. Many Gregorian women have attended the one in the Church again and again, and have seemed more eager than the Protestant women to hear the story of the Gospel. Our Evgroom Bible Woman, Dig. Mariam, has continued her work faithfully in the city, and has also been with her husband a few times to visit the near villages. On Dr. Underwood's free clinic days she holds meetings in the women's waiting-room for the women who are waiting to see the doctor. The number of women at these clinics has averaged between 20 & 30, consisting of both Armenians and Turks. She uses the S. S. wall pictures to explain the Bible lessons which she reads to them. She usually begins reading and talking to them in Armenian, but the Turkish women always beg her to speak their language that they may understand also. Some have come to the clinics after they have become well just for the sake of hearing the Bible read and explained. There have been some very encouraging results

from this work. Besides her talks with the women in the clinics, Dig. Mariam has also made many house to house visitations and has been a great help and comfort to all.

The Bible work in the out stations has been carried on by the girls whom we have sent out to teach in the various villages. Most of them are conducting Sunday Schools in the places where they are teaching, and outside of school hours they visit the homes of the villages and read the Bible to the women. Our experiment last Summer, of sending out some of the teachers and older girls of our school for Bible work during the Summer vacation, proved to be such a success that we are doing the same this Summer. A priest from one of the near villages has opened his home to one of the girls of this year's graduating class, and has expressed his desire that the women and girls of his village shall be taught the Word of God.

Our prayer is that the Word of God may have free course and be glorified, and that the seed thus sown in weakness may bear much fruit for the Master.

In behalf of Erzroom station,

Ruth M. Bushnell.

Report Quarterly
1907-8

AUG 26 1909

Report of the work of the American Board
at Erzroom Turkey. Year 1908.-09

Statistical.

Population of Province 700,000. Am. Bd. only Miss' Society at work in the province.

Races. Turks, Kurds, Armenian, Persian, Georgians, Greeks and Tartar.

Religions. Mohammedian for the Turk, Persian, Kurd and Tartar.
Christian for the Armenian, Greek + Georgian.

Our Force.

American 6.		Native 38.	
Stations	Center at Erzroom	Out-stations	14.
Churches.	Organized 9.	Self supporting	1.
	Communicants 331.	Gain by confes.	10.
Adherents 1021		Average attendance 753.	
Sunday schools 12.		scholars 493.	
Day schools High 2.		Pupils	80.
Common schools 18.		Pupils	776.
Contributions.			
For Church work. LT.		232.50	$ 1023.00
For day school work		131.50	578.60

General

General.

The Force. The American colony of our city has seen a few changes. Mr Stapleton and family have returned from their furlough arriving on the field in time to open the Autumn term of school. Accompanying them, were Mr. and Mrs. Maynard for the Bitlis station while for our own field came Miss Eunice Atkins to help Miss Bushnell in the Girls' school here in Erzroom and Miss Ash, a nurse sent out by the "Friends of Armenian" of London, came to help Dr. Underwood in his hospital work. The hospital had become a fact during the year recognized by the Government(Turkish). For this we are endebted to Mr H. S. Shipley the British Consul of Erzroom as well as to our own Embassey at Constantinople. Yet no small amount of work was accomplished by Mr Peet and the friends at the Bible House. Now that the hospital is established, in a small way to be sure, we look forth to the future when its equipement will have to be greatly inresed to keep apace with the demand upon it. We were sorry to part with Dr. Underwood who tho' leaving for his furlough expressed grave doubts as to his immediately returning to this field. We know that his heart is in this work and further that only the gravest reasons would detain him from coming back to us at the end of his furlough. May God bless his remaining in America even to the increasing the interest of friends for the work here which he has started and send us some one to take up the work speedily. In the mean time, Miss Ash is studying the Turkish language so that she may be ready when the new doctor shall arrive. We are please to learn that the Prudential committee in Boston feel that the work must be continued so that the start already made will not be lost.

As to the native part of the force there have been few changes in its personel, while the most of them have changed their

places. Only three churches retain their workers of a year ago. The pastor at Erzroom is the same and this last June we were very pleased to assist in the ordination of Bad. Sinanian. The Erzingan church has again its own preacher who had been away two years at Harpoot attending the Seminary. There is a desire in that church to have Igraelian ordained as evangelist for that plain. Bad. Hougasian who was ordained two years ago and was supplying the Erzingan church during the absence of the regular pastor has been transferred to Khanous and we have what we have long desired to have, an ordained man for that reigon. This we have been able to do thro' the kind liberality of a friend in America. With head quarters at the village of Heramik, he has a parish consisting of some twenty Armenian villages. These are not all protestant communities but he is cordially welcomed in all these places and he begins to realize that his work is not merely to build up Protestant communities but to preach a truer Christianity among the nominal Christians and at the same time to extend the Truth as it is in Christ Jesus among the Kurds and Turks. Bar Tutundjian, who was at Heramik, has teacher and pastor has been transferred to Pert, where there is a greater opportunity we think to establish a center of influence thro' the preaching of the gospel. True there is no organized church in that city altho' quite a few families from our commuities in other places have come here to live. It is the seat of government for that reigon and a good man can be helpful in more ways than one by being stationed there.

Komatsor in the Passen field has a new worker who was educated in the Mardin school and is a good man for a good field. We hope to see him working thro-out Passen as Bad. Hougasian is at work in Khanous. He has already taken time to visit other villages and seems to make himself acceptable where ever he goes. The former pastor of the Komatsor church is now at work in the Kemagh churches. Living at Packerich he has been busy with both church and school work, ~~there~~ having again established the girls' school there. The other church of that section at Hazerik has had for a worker a young man who has of late come from the old Armenian church in Erzingan and who has won a way into the hearts of the villagers. It has been impossible for Mr. Stapleton since his return to visit that section but he plans doing so in the near future.

In the school work therchave been a few changes both in the Erzroom city schools and those of the villages. A graduate of the Aintab college has been the head teacher in the Erzroom High school. With him he brought an earnestness for the Kingdom from which we had expected much. But the condition of the country has had its influence upon all efforts put forth.

The Work.

As we come to the study of the work great space must be given to the changes that have been taking place in this land during the past year. The granting of the constitution last JULY brought into play many forces that have changed conditions here very materially We are now speaking for the Armenians for whom our work has mostly

been in past times and also is at the present .To this people the constitution certainly brought if not the fullest liberty the cessation ofthe oppression that had for so many years been so heavy upon them.But their idea seem s to be that this new liberty is to be the removal of all restraint and the permission for nearly any kind of speech or political work.The doors of the land were now opened to all who had fled their fatherland in times past and very soon the agitators began to flock in from other countries where they had found an assylum. They brought with them all the wildest schemes and notions. Many of them had thrown religion to the four winds and naturally, for their work as agitators in the great number of instances,would not bear the searching light of a real Christianity. The result is readily seen These men were received as heroes with open arms and were heard in every council of the race.All the vagaries that were ever heard of were paraded and lauded to the skies as what Armenia needed to place her in her proper station among the nations. To us is seems that the race is not yet ready for the amount of liberty that has been granted them.

Many of our church members have been carried away with the sophistry of these political agitators and have given up what little of religious energy they had to the work of this new political liberty and for the greater freedom which they hope to receive. The political platform was opened on the Sabbath and for many took the place of the church service. Position on this political committee was more to be coveted than any office the church could give or the Sunday school could confer upon them.Distrust between the race has always existed nor has the new regiem removed it. But such has even sprung up in the race itself amd the two, or more parties that have sprung up or have been brought in from the outside have not tended to the good or harmony of the people.

Never was the gospel more faithfully preached from the Erzroom pulpit nor to better congregations yet without any apparent results. The young men's meeting touched upon a political subject a little and immediately the building was more than packed and the demand came for the religious part of the meeting to be discarded altogether and this came from some of our own peole for fear it might offend some of the outsiders who had begun to come When the crowd got beyond control on the Sunday evening at this meeting so that they would stand on the seats and indeing so break them in their desire to be present and to hear what had been said. then the church discontinued the meetings for a time. When again they were started with the religious side only , they could not called out more than a corporal's gaurd.

Having one of the best audience rooms in the city in our Boys' school we thought to open it to the public every other week for lectures on political and social questions and we had good meeting several times. But because for very good reasons we had to prohibited smoking in the building the young men of our community dropped the management of these meetings and they were discontinued. Among our own people there has been a cry from some of "back to the old church," not that this institution has taken on any new

spiritual life ,But in these Eastern lands where the government and religion go hand in hand, the old church became the center of the new political life and in fact is one of the few national feature that have been retained thro' these many centuries . So that one not within its membership is counted almost as a traitor to the race. Let it be said here that there are tendencies in the old church that are making for the good of the kingdom. The bishop of this city gave as a good a gospel address as we have heard from any of the class to which he belongs. Furthermore he is in life and character more consistent to the teaching of the gospel than others of his contemporaries, But there is much to be done among the people in spiritual as wellas general education including the political and social teachings necessary to make them a people.

Of course a true conception of Christianity will bring to them the true social and political spirit. It will remove the selfishness of the individual and of the race. It will give them thetrue national as well as international spirit that they lack but without which they hope to reap the rich and lasting harvests that come from labors prompted by such ideals.

Other results from the new order of things may tell on the work and the progress of the kindom. Heretofore we have had no newspaper printed in our city of over fifty thousand people. Now there is one with the idea and name of "Advance" which appears twice a week. It is a secular paper but of a clean order as yet. Some of our people are connected with the enterprise. This may be means if not for the direct gospel work, then for some of those moral and social questions that will tell in the uplift of the people.

Another institution to be started in the ranks of the old ~~chu~~ church is a school in one of the monasteries especially for the village teacher and priest. With these having an higher education ahlqualification than has often happened before, there will be more hope of the villagers becoming prepared for the truth of the gospel as they are able to read the bibles the Bible seller puts into their hands.

These facts only increase the opportunities that have existed and it is a special time to enter into this great field with more energy than before. Herein we feel the need of the coming in the immediate future of the missionary family so long promised us. There ought to be a man here who could devote his entire time to the work out in the field and he would find his time more than occupied. We are also praying for a good native evangelist for the plain that lies just below our city and even at our very doors. Such anone as Bad. Hougasian who is in the Khanous field. There the famine conditions threw upon us the need of a large relief work this past winter and our worker found althe' it increased their labors, that it opened to them many new doors and opportunities ~~to~~ "to say a good word for the Master."

In many of the villages the regular church services had fallen in to disuse, so that to hear a man preach who was especially prepared for the work was most acceptable to them. Often the day school is the opening for a Sunday School and for special meetings. Thus the seed is sown.

Into our city schools have come two and three Mohammedian pupils. It is hard to say at this writing if this is going to continue or increase. Would that we might reach the Turks in this way. We are prepared to receive more and trust that we may find an ever widening door in this way. That race and religion form by far the larger part of our population and we would like to have some work that will help form and mould this people as they are coming into a larger life as a race. That influence must be religious in its character for only thro' the tru' Christian spirit found in both or all the races found here can the fraternity, equality and liberty become facts. The schools may be an opening wedge for there is a strong desire for an education that will make them a people like unto the English and American nations. The friendliness of the former in these times has gone a long way toward causing the people to desire a schooling similar to that found in these lands. So whether it be the schools by which the Kingdom is usshered in or by the direct preaching of the wood so we work and so, we preach, rejoicing at the same time that it is the true message of brotherhood of man that is finding its enterance here.

Our orphanage work which sprung up as a result of the massacre of 1895 is almost a thing of the past. There are left but eleven boys and six girls. As we look back upon the ten or more years given to this work there comes a feeling of pleasure to think we were permitted a share in the life preparation of these boys and girls. Has it paid for all the effort and energy put forth? Yes indeed. Some of them have left this land and have found homes in America while not a few have joined friends and relatives in Russia. Others having finished the school course are now teachers in the schools around here and still others having gained trades are to be found in the market. These that remain with us will soon pass out into the larger school of life. Let me here express to friends and patrons in England and America on the behalf of those who have been in the orphanage gratitude for the great kindness that has prompted the help in their time of need. Surely the Master's words will apply here, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethern ye have done it unto Me".

This past winter has seen a great deal of need and suffering resulting from the famine conditions in various parts of our field because of the poor harvests of the last few years and the lack of transportation to carry the food from one part to another. The greatest sufferer was Khanous so that more than half of the aid we received went into that section. In the earlier part of the winter reports of the conditions in these parts came in to us and we made a general appeal, the response to which was very generous. The

Results were as follows:-

From London	Lt.592.16	$ 2605.50
From America	104.91	461.60
From Native sources	91.25	401.50
From other sources	30.85	133.10
	$ 818.57	$ 3601.70

To the Friends of Armenia in London we are indebted for the larger part of the aid coming from England in which work Miss Cantlow and Mrs E.(Page) Evans have been untiring in their effort We wish also to acknowledge the hundred pounds sterling that came from the Bible Lands Mission Aid Society thro' the Rev. Gentle-Cackett.

The amount from America includes several sums from Armenian communities in that land such as Fresno California and Chicago.

The distribution was in general as follows:-

To Khaneus	L.T. 552.75	$ 2432.10
To Passen	171.03	752.53
In and around Erzroom	94.75	416.90
	818.53	3601.53

Of these sums about Lt. 200.00 was used in Khaneus for seed while in Passen some L.T. 80.00 was distributed for the same purpose Reports from all sections give hopes of a fair harvest. We asked the receipents of the seed to pledge the same amount of seed to be given back this Fall. The price will not be more than half of what it was at the time of sowing but it will help them in their self respect and will help in caring for some of the ~~some~~ more needy this coming winter.

Thanking all the kind friends who have contributed so generously in this time of need we would have them share in the blessings that are falling upon us from those who have been kept alive by these gifts.

I remain yours fraternally,
In the Master's service.

Robert S. Stapleton

Report of Medical Work Erzroom Turkey.
JaN. 1st. 1908 Jan. 1st. 1909.

Statistical.

Number of bedside visits Total 530. Male 268. Female 262 Moselm 74 Christian 456.

Dispensary out-patients. Total different recorded 1994. Moselm 588 Christian 1406. Male 1058, Female 936.

Revisits partial estimateed 1800.

Patients seen out side of Clinic hours estimated 1000. Total 4794.

Major operations not including extraction of teeth tapping ascites opening absecesses &c. 89. Ranging in character from Trachoma opea ations and extraction of cataracts to Nephro- lithotomy, strangulated hernia, ovarian cyst, resecttion of joints &c.

Deaths following operation 4.

Financial. Jan 1st. 1908 , to February 28th. 1909.

Receipts.		Expenses.	
Balance Jan.1st.	Lt.31.74	Medicines	77.16
Receipts from patients	301.49	Fuel	45.37
Sale of wood wool &oil	5.31	Salary a/c	39.21
Sale of stable supplies	10.04	Food and supplies	54.79
Donations Mr. Favre	2.00	Instruments & furni.	47.42
" W.R.U.	2.27	Stable a/c	18.94
" Jamestown S.S.	2.27	Repairs	3.27
" " Church & S.S.	24.00	Travel to Aintab &c	20.10
" B.L.M.A.S.	10.99	Travel Exp. of Nurse	27.25
" Mem. to Mrs Rogers	5.68	Rent	15.00
Friends of Armenia London toward Nurse's travelling expenses	27.25	Books & Tracts	1.67
		Postage Excahange	6.98
		Special orders to Moush	2.48
		Balance	63.40
	423.04		423.04

Total in U.S. currency $1861.38

Certain facts should be borne in mind in considering the above. The increase over last year in the demands upon our us is greater than indicated by the figures. This is due to the fact that no medical work whatever was carried on from June 15th. to Sept. 15th. because of absence from the city. Nor could medical work save special calls be done during the months of December and January because Scarlet fever in the residence part of the hospital made it unwise to hold the usual clinics or to perform operations.

The work done by Dr. Ida Stapleton is not recorded altho in the few months since her return she has had a number of difficult obstetrical cases,- the branch of the work which among the poor of this land is nerve harrowing and patience trying beyond all power of description.

The relative percentage of Moselms is much greater in the clinic than in out-patient visits, due primarily to the greater

reluctance of the Turk to part with the amount of the fee asked. (one medjidieh, 80 cents) Thrice weekly poor patients were seen free on presentation of a numbered slip. Others were required to pay half a medijieh for consulation exceptionally half that amount. All who could paid full price for medicines. Very many paid only ten parns (one cent) which was charged to help them retain their self respect. A few were unable even to pay that amount.

Special Events.

The year 1908, was a memorable one in many ways. The return of Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton in September allowed of more undivided attention being given to the Medical Work in the remaining moths of the year Our long sought trained nurse came with them in the person of Miss Ash sent to us thro' the kindness and untiring interest of the "Friends of Armenia" the English society for relief which has done so much to aid the suffering poverty stricken people of this land. Her coming gives us the utmost encouragement and when she shall have acquired a fair start in the language her spiritual, influence and professional aptitude will be of incalculable value to the hospital work. It is hoped that during her first year on the field she may devote her time almost entirely to the language.

Another event of prime importance was the first meeting of the American Medical Missionary Association of Turkey in July last. Of the many advantages accruing from that gathering one of the greatest was the broadening of the basis of membership to include all Missionary Physicans at work in the Turkish Empire and also the organization of an affiliated society of Missionary trained Nurses.

Last of all and greatest in the sweep of its influence was th political revolution of last July. Only one resident in the county can realize its significance to our work. But it will help our friends to understand it in some degree to know what specific difficulties it has thus far cleared away.

The hospital which under the old regime had persistently been denied offical permission was promptly recognized. Custom House examinations hitherto the bane of any one desireous of importing or exporting anything whatever are now reasonably and rapidly executed. The censorship has been abolished a great relief to us, especially as previously most of our private letters were opened and any periodicals containing reference to Turkey were confiscated.

Until lately the Russo-Turkish frontier was a dead line and any Armenian attempting to cross or to aid another to cross it was either shot down or santenced to life imprisonment. All that is now done away with. Patients from neighboring provinces who previous to the revolution could come to Erzroom only with a maximum of difficulty and expense and who could not go to Constantinople at all are now free to travel without hindrance. I recall one case of cancer of the breast-an Armenian who consulted me soon after my arrival in Erzroom. Not having at that time the necessary equipment I referred her to Constantinople for operation But several months

I referred her to Constantinople for operation but several months were lost in getting for her permission to go and it was already too late for a permanent cure when she finally succeeded. We are that such experiences are no more and that altho' the present hospi al equipment is inadaquate it is no longer necessay to send patien away.

This Winter for the first time we have felt free to inaugurate religious services in the dispensary for Turks and the success of the few held so far indicates that this hitherto closed door will be one of the great and effectual means of reaching the Moslems with the message of Christ's love. Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the half million population of the province are Moslems and no plan of evangelistic endeavor is advisable which even temporarily neglects them. The yearly in crease of Moslems both dispensary and hospital patients is one of the most encouraging features of the Erzroom Medical Work. Circassians ,Kurds and Turks come to us from their homes six to eight days' travel distance solely for medical treatment.

As last year, our Bible woman Degin Mariam has continued her talks to the women illustrated by wall charts and by private personal talks and Bible readings has touched and enlightened many of the Turkish women patients.

Our field. Erzroom is a strategic point in the work of evangelization in this part of the world. Close as it is to the Russian frontier which may be reached in one day, access to the Russian Trans-Caucus is easy and now that liberty of travel is possible only the lack of men and means prevents the reoccupation of the out-stations established there over a quarter of a century ago by Erzroom Missionaries. Only a few weeks ago an urgent plea came to us to send a teacher to one of the villages across the border. The reactionary Russian Government it is true is not very favorable to Protestant Mission work, but while awaiting a favorable opening there Erzroom affords a suitable base from which good influences may act across the frontier thro the medium of the constant stream of travel to be found under the new conditions of liberty in Turkey.

In our own immediate Turkish field the population of some 600,000 is largely mixed, the Turks leading numerically, the Armenians second, Kurds third and a small sprinkling of Greeks Persians, Circassians Laz and Tartars. The two last are mostly transient visitors. Representatives of all these nationalities have been in our hospital. Probably no other missionary field in the world is there to be found so diverse a population as in Eastern Turkey and the Russian Trans-Caucasus and in no part of Easter Turkey are conditions so favorable for evangelistic work among the Moslems as in Erzroom.

Signed H. L. Underwood.

Erzroom Medical Report. #4.

Our Needs. The grinding poverty and in the villages actual starvation have hitherto continually increased and have rendered a self-supporting Medical Work most difficult. Endowment of free beds is urgently needed. The cost per bed annually is some sixty dollars We are aiming at expansion and increase of hospital accommodations not merely a stationary self-supporting work. There is great need of an addition to the present building not only for hospital ward but also to allow for nurses' quarters a small ward for children an adaquate operating room &c.

For these improvements there is needed somethree thousand five hundred dollars (seven hundred pounds sterling) This would permit of a substantial building put up in lime and brick with the requisite interrior partitions and furnishings. Some fifty-five feet by thirty four feet inside. As expense for fuel is very great in Erzroom it is planned to subdivide one large ward both in upper and lower floors with rolling partitions, thus adapting the size of the space to be heated to the number of patients resident at the time. That this amount may be raised within the next year is our earnest hope and prayer and we ask all our good friends to help us in its realization.

Please to remember this land of the Bible now just awakening to a renewed vigor albeit still sunk in poverty ignorance and wretchedness and pray that the blessing of God may rest on the New Era just opening, ann Era of magnificent opportunity and heavy responsibility to every Mission center in the Empire.

Finally we wish to most heartly thank our good friends in America and in England who have aided in the work by their gifts and prayerful interest.

Signed H. L. Underwood.

Erzroum Medical Report. 4.

Our Needs. The grinding poverty and in the villages
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Signed H. L. Blackburn

AUG 5 1909

47.

American Mission Hospital
Erzroum
Turkey in Asia.

List of Instruments
and
Hospital Supplies.

Jan. 31st 1909.

Summary.

Instruments & Hospital Supplies.	$	33733
Furniture in Nurses Room.		11665
Hospl. Kitchen Outfit.		5065
* Hospl. Dispensary & Operating Room Furniture		187930
Instruments in Doctors Office.		45432
Drugs in Dispensary.		22503
	$	3065.31

* This includes the item of $1200.00 cost of construction of one surgical ward.

In addition to the above is to be considered the "Mission House" property - which is at present used entirely medical purposes and is best adapted to that work - prising dispensary, 2 hospital wards, 1 private ward and a physician's and nurse's residence. Cost of construction $

Signed. H. Z. Underwood.

Signed H. Z. Underwood.

List of Instruments and Hospital Supplies.

1	Steel enamel measure.	50
1	Enamel kidney dish.	50
1	pr. Tongs.	18
3	Nail brushes.	15
2	Combs.	10
4	Enamel bed pans.	650
1	Porcelain " "	150
2	Soap dishes.	25
4	Enamel wash basins.	160
1	" " lotion bowls.	120
4	Porcelain urinals.	200
2	Enamel " "	200
1	Rubber air cushion.	200
4	Tin water bottles.	50
3	Rubber fountain syringes.	250
1	Enamelled can.	125
4	Bed rests.	500
4	Bed tables.	600
1	Bandage roller.	200
4	Hand bells.	65
8	Pictures, framed.	250
1	Thermometer.	75
	Carried forward	3963

Hospital Supplies.

(cont.)

	Brought forward	3963
13	Packages of cotton.	275
11	Sloops.	5000
4	Screens.	800
19	Counterpanes.	2000
13	Mattresses. (cotton stuffed).	3050
13	Pillows.	820
28	Brown blankets.	5000
8	White " "	1500
11	Grey " "	1900
1	Red " "	175
30	Sheets.	2400
28	Draw sheets.	1120
24	Pillow cases.	480
9	pr. Curtains.	1000
3	Doctors aprons.	120
6	Childrens gowns.	304
22	Boys & mens nights shirts.	1250
9	Womens nights dresses.	700
3	Quilts (old)	240
5	Rubber sheets.	700
1	" " sheet (black)	100
	Carried forward.	32897

Signed H. L. Wanderwood.

Hospital Supplies.

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	328 97
5	Binders.	1 50
9	T. Bandages.	1 50
4	Many tailed bandages.	8 0
5	Dusters.	1 0
5	Tea towels.	2 0
7	Pakistili white towels.	2 2
37	Diaper squares.	7 4
44	Doctors towels.	3 50
4	pr socks.	5 0
6	Roller towels. (& 2 frames.)	1 30
		339 33

Furniture in Nurses' Room.

(Hospital property)

1	Bed-stead, ¾ width (National spring)	1320
1	Mattress.	700
2	Pillows.	150
3	Pillow cases.	75
1	pr. sheets.	200
3	Blankets.	450
3	Rugs. (kilims.)	1320
4	pr. Curtains.	1540
1	pr. " " small.	
1	Mirror.	
1	Wash stand.	350
1	Enamel wash set (bowl, pitcher, pail, etc)	220
1	Chest of drawers.	440
1	Table.	240
1	Organ. (used in Disp: & Hosp: meetings)	3500
1	Rocker.	255
1	Chair.	
1	Stove.	880
1	pr. Tongs.	25
1	Brooms.	
1	Shovel.	
		11665

Signed M. L. Wheelerwood.

Hospital Kitchen Outfit.

1	Cook stove.	900
4	Enamel dangerisp.	160
1	Copper " "	60
1	Meat mincer.	160
1	Wringer with lench.	660
1	Enamelled kettle.	75
1	Copper " (old)	50
1	Copper urich.	40
1	" " Boiler.	330
5	Galvanized pails	150
2	" " " (old)	50
1	Bath (sitz)	250
1	Ironing Table.	225
1	Clock.	30
1	Native hatchet.	30
3	Tin water pails.	50
6	Enamel cups.	75
3	Large glasses.	30
3	Small " "	15
5	Porcelain plates.	60
9	Enamel " "	104
5	Small saucers.	40
	Carried forward.	3544

Hospital Kitchen Outfit.

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	3544
2	Frying.	10
8	Small basins.	100
1	Tin strainer.	12
9	Large spoons.	40
6	Small " "	24
3	Forks.	18
1	Meat knife.	16
1	Lantern.	25
1	Dust pan.	16
3	Shovels.	50
1	Primus oil stove.	220
3	Trays.	220
2	Wash bowls.	80
4	Oil lamps.	125
7	Enamel mugs.	50
1	Tin dipper.	10
2	Small Tea pots	
1	Enamel coffee pot	25
3	" " pitchers.	50
1	Wash board.	35
2	Wash tubs.	160
	Carried forward	4830

Signed H. L. Wheatcroft.

Hospital Kitchen Outfit.

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	4530
3	Brooms.	18
1	Large copper cullender.	80
2	Box irons for charcoal.	50
4	Flat irons.	50
2	Dish pans	40
		5068

Dispensary, Hospital & Operating Room

Furniture.

1	Enamel bucket.	65
1	doz Chairs. 6 cane seat, 6 wood.	1760
1	Desks.	1320
1	Instrument cabinet.	1320
1	Student lamps. 3 chimneys.	275
1	Hanging lamp.	175
15	Bedsteads with springs.	12000
2	Instrument tables, revolving, adjustable	2000
1	Revolving bowl stand. 3. 16" bowls.	2100
1	" " " " 2. 14" bowls. 1 arm bowl.	1800
1	Enamelled steel can for soiled dressings	600
1	Irrigator stand	450
1	" " bottle 1000 cc	500
2	Wick less 2 burner oil stoves.	1000
1	" " 1 " " "	500
1	Sterilizer (pressure) native.	2640
2	Kelly pads.	800
1	Water tank.	500
1	Dispensary & operating table (wood)	660
1	Sheet iron oven for Arthritic treatment	250
1	Operating room stool.	550
1	Surgical instrument tray.	125
	Carried forward	31390

Signed H. X. Wanderwood.

Dispensary Hospital & Operating Room

Furniture. (cont.)

	Brought forward.	31390
2	Dispensary Drug cabinets.	2420
1	" " counter.	1320
	Cushioned seats (sitting) for 2 rooms.	1760
1	Outside cupboard for patients clothing.	1500
1	Cupboard for ward supplies. W. W.	1320
1	" " " " M. W.	1320
1	" " " Kitchen "	1300
1	Hall gateway.	600
1	Instrument sterilizer.	1000
1	Richelots folding operating table.	3700
1	Two wheeled gig	5280
1	pr. Wheels & springs extra.	800
1	Typewriter. Blickenderf. (taken to america for repair)	
1	Stretcher.	2000
1	Sleigh.	2000
1	Horse.	3800
	Partitions in Dr's Office.	1760
	Surgical Ward cost of construction.	120000
1	pr. Balances in glass case.	2000
1	Perscription scales.	400
2	Drug scales. large with weights.	1000
	Carried forward.	186670

Dispensary. Hospital & Operating Room.

Furniture. (Cont.)

	Brought forward	186670
1	Copper still.	250
1	" " reservoir.	300
2	Small alcohol lamps.	60
1	Portable tin medical case.	250
2	Tables. (1 folding).	400
		187930

Signed H. X. Wheelerwood.

Instruments in Doctors Office.

1	Alligator throat forceps (old)	1 75
1	Adenoid curette (damaged)	40
1	Blow pipe.	10
1	Chalazion forceps. (old)	50
1	Entropion "	225
5	Platinum cautery tips.	6 50
1	Elastic snare handle.	1000
1	Urethral Electrode.	75
1	Needle holder. (electrode)	1 25
1	Flexible needle - half insulated	50
1	Platinum needle (electrode)	50
4	Hypodermic needles.	50
1	Iris scissors.	100
2	Thermometers.	1 65
1	Curette & hook (aural)	50
1	pr. scissors - small.	75
1	Rhinoscopic mirror.	75
1	Spectacle frame forceps.	150
1	Eustachian catheter. K.R.	25
1	Middle ear syringe 2 tips.	1 75
1	All glass hypodermic syringe.	300
1	Platinum needle for " "	60
	Carried forward	3675

Instruments in Doctors Office

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	3675
1	Hypodermic syringe case.	12
	Catgut raw cumol boiled chromacured	50
12	Hypodermic needles.	120
1	Cataract knife	150
1	" " spoon	150
1	" " hook	125
1	Cargile Membrane	50
2	Dissection needles.	200
1	Palate knife.	50
6	Eye needles.	40
70	Sutures "	250
3	H.R. tips.	75
4	Cupping glasses	140
2	Skeins silk worm gut.	130
8	" " " assorted. No. 5-12	360
1	Goodella dilator (uterine).	500
1	Rectal speculum	200
1	Single Tenaculum forceps.	35
2	Elastic catheters.	50
1	Periostal Elevator (old)	100
2	Stone searchers.	200
	Carried forward	6662

Signed H. X. Wanderwood.

Instruments in Doctors Office.

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	6662
2	Silver catheters.	300
1	Uterine irrigator.	40
1	Centrifuge with Hematokrit	1200
1	Gal cautery irons	350
1	Callans eye irrigator.	210
1	H.R. Syringe with 7 tips. (assorted)	325
1	Pressure spray pump.	600
6	Pessaries H. rubber.	120
1	Steel enamel irrigator.	75
1	H.R. Syringe 5 oz. (old.)	200
1	Milliampere meter.	1350
1	Du Bois Reymond Faradic Coil.	2250
1	Cautery Battery	2950
2	Extra carbons.	200
1	lb. Insulated Copper Wire	30
29	Le Blanche zinc rods with aluminum. 6 short without " "	515
3	Fountain syringes.	300
	Rubber tubing	150
1	Walker bath copper.	100
1	Redark stand. 3 rings.	200
	Glass tubing. graduated drop bottle.	800
	Carried forward	18827

Instruments in Doctors Office.

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	18827
1	Thermometer chemical	100
1	Alformant lamp.	225
1	Suspensory	50
2	Rubber bandages.	200
1	Aural hot water bag.	75
1	Brass aural syringe.	200
1	Gigli saw.	200
2	Nasal septum saw & handle	250
1	pr self retaining retractors.	125
1	Potains aspirator.	700
1	Aspirating needle & handle	150
2	" " needles.	50
1	Nail cleaner.	25
3	Murphy buttons.	350
1	Hypodermic syringe.	200
1	Nasal snare. Bosworth	200
1	Finger guard	125
1	Triphine	400
1	Scissors.	125
1	Aluminum tracheotomy tube	200
1	Abdominal handled needle	125
	Carried forward-	22902

Signed J. K. Wanderwood.

Instruments in Doctors Office

(cont.)

	Brought forward	22902
2	Mastoid chisels	120
1	" " curette.	150
1	Spoon " " double.	100
2	pr. Dressing forceps.	75
6	Tooth " "	1150
1	Tongue " "	100
1	Mouth gag. old.	150
1	Needle cautery, handle & rest.	130
1	Cotton holder.	150
1	Amputating saw.	200
2	Curettes.	230
1	Urethral forceps	150
1	" " " curved.	150
1	Bullet "	175
1	Interphalangeal clamp.	100
1	Bullet probe (porcelain tip	50
1	Amputation knife. (old)	275
1	Operating knife.	175
8	Scalpels.	800
1	Needle holder. Hagedorn	300
1	" " ordinary.	300
	Carried forward	27902

Instruments in Doctors Office.

(cont.)

	Brought forward	27902
5	pr. scissors. (2 str. 2. cur. 1 ang.)	800
2	Retractors. 12 tooth.	270
2	" " small.	250
6	Hemostats	300
1	Tenaculum.	75
1	Grooved director.	50
2	Stone forceps.	350
3	Filiform bougies.	80
1	Bone forceps	200
1	" angular.	250
1	" " rongeur.	400
7	Lithotomy staffs.	550
1	Broad Ligament Clamp	200
1	" " "	250
5	Urethral sounds	300
6	" " in case.	240
12	Olivi point sound.	2400
1	Lithotrite 29.00 Evacuator 25.00	5400
1	Vaginal speculum - Sims	150
2	" " Sims.	250
1	Gants pile clamp.	550
	Carried forward	41217

Signed J. K. Wheelerwood.

Instruments

in Doctors Office.

(cont.)

	Brought forward	41217
1	Silver female catheter.	165
1	Ophthoscope binaural	300
1	Atomizer Dewillup.	150
1	Ice bag	100
1	Cage trial lenses, frame etc	3500
		45432

Drugs &c.

in Dispensary.

1,000	grs.	Liq. Ammonium Acitate	20
		Protoxalate of Iron.	70
100		Ferrum reductum	16
200		Syrup of Lactucarium	16
150		Somnos Mulfords.	32
200		Syrup Polygala.	25
200		" Belladonna.	16
85	c.c.	Laudanum Sydenham	14
250		Oxymel Hellebiqus	12
250		Guaiacol	96
100		Tinct. Valeriana	25
920		Alum powdered.	24
70		Lacto pepsin.	48
1100		Tannic Acid.	136
300		Oil of Copaiba.	60
400		Salicylic Acid.	24
30		Iron sub-sulphate.	8
15		Zinc Chloride	10
25		Arsenic oxide.	15
420		Lithium Benzoate	220
150		Iron Pyrophosphate	30
410		Oxalic acid.	15
		Carried forward	932

Signed H. C. Wanderwood.

Drugs

in Dispensary.

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	932
320	Camphor gum.	84
340	Magnesium Citrate	14
150	Sodium Nitrite.	8
200	Calamine powder.	12
75	Ipecac.	48
50	Camphor Monobromate	28
40	Copper Citrate.	12
100	Sodium Bromide.	12
50 tablets	Iron protocarbonate.	4
200 g.	Asthma powder.	48
15	Chloral hydrate.	6
2000	Sod. Hyposulph.	72
720 g.	Oxide of Magnesium	25
750 g.	Sod. Bicarbonate.	18
2500	Sulph. sublim	25
1200	" praecip.	36
5000 g.	Vaseline.	250
$\frac{1}{3}$ lb.	Boric Acid.	36
$\frac{8}{9}$ lb.	Amylum	108
$\frac{8}{9}$ lb.	Kaolin.	96
4 lbs	Lanolin.	104
	Carried forward	1978

Drugs

in Dispensary

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	1978
500 c.c.	Ol. Ricini.	16
450 g.	Balsam. solu.	48
2000	Sodium Iodide.	1100
700 g.	Calcium "	546
1000 g.	Salicylic Acid.	70
1000 g.	Iron pyrophosphate	80
210 g.	Salol.	42
1000 c.c.	Solp. Ammon. Uronal.	165
910 c.c.	Tr. Ferri perchloride.	80
560 c.c.	Solp. Atropinæ Sulphas.	72
850	Chlorodyne.	110
600	Liq. Strych. Arsenicosi.	25
750	Pix. Liquida.	20
450	Tr. Nux. Vom.	84
520	Tr. Benzoin Co.	96
600	Sulphuric Acid. dil.	18
2.000 c.c.	" " conc. crude.	20
3000	Formaldehyde sol. 40%.	108
1.200 g.	Tr. Cinchona.	200
795	Calcium hypophosphite	108
475	Croton	108
	Carried forward.	5094

Signed H. L. Wheatcroft.

Drugs

in Dispensary

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	5094
230 c.c.	Laudanum Sydenham.	42
110	Tr Aconitis.	24
100	Tr Valerian.	24
25	Oil of Sesame.	6
70	" " Caraway	24
500	Tr. Aconite Root.	30
230	Tr. Gentian.	20
440	" Viburnum Prunifolium.	30
450	Essence of Orange	90
400	" " Lemon	80
750 g.	Iodine.	660
430 g.	Phosphoric Acid.	55
1000 g.	Borax.	20
475	Ammonium Bromide.	54
	Sodium succinate.	84
100 g.	Glycero phosphate of Soda	84
80	Bismuth Salicylate basic.	60
85	Chrysophanic Acid.	56
45	Ipecac. powdered.	36
100	Picric. Acid.	30
36	Pepsin.	40
	Carried forward.	6643

Drugs

in Dispensary

(cont.)

	Brought forward.	6643
100 g.	Potassium Ferrocyanide.	12
100	Yellow Oxide of Mercury	16
80	Mercury Biniodide	60
50	Terpine Hydrate.	16
1 lb. 93 g.	Brown Mixt. with Ammon Chloride	255
1 " 33 g.	Comp. Cathartic.	200
28 caps.	Iodalbous.	40
120 g.	Ferrous Carbonate	6
480	Magnesium Citrate eff.	60
1000	Hypophosphite of potash	135
410	Ammonium Carbonate.	20
500	Bismuth-sub nitrate.	120
480	Beta Naphthol.	30
250	Resorcin.	125
75	Bismuth Beta naphthol	25
895	Ammonium Chloride.	110
455 g.	Potassium Citrate	60
960	Calcium sulphide (powder)	108
170	Carlsbad Salts.	12
485	Sodium Tartrate.	54
470	Calcium sulphocarbolate.	120
	Carried forward	8227

Signed H. L. Wanderwood.

Drugs in Dispensary (cont.)

	Brought forward.	8227
430	Sodium Salicylate	72
1000	" Hypophosphite	168
410	Gum Mastiche	72
210	Levure de Bière	36
420	Cort Ulmi Fulvae	32
980	Copper Sulphate	50
50	Jalap Resin	40
150	Quinine Carbamidate	120
75	Potassium Bromide	8
80	Harnol " "	60
70	Ammonium Nitrate	6
18	Salicylate	10
55	Calomel	14
25	Ipecacuanha	20
20	Elaterium	175
30	Diastase of Malt	220
250	Tinct of Digitalis	36
250	" " Strophanthus	48
500	Fl. Ext. Buchu	177
200	" " Condurango	66
950	Pre-digested Beef	160
	Carried forward	9817

Drugs
in Dispensary.
(cont.)

	Brought forward.	9817
50 g.	Liq. Digitalis. concentrated.	17
1100	Liq. Cinchona " "	312
100	Blanding Mulford.	15
1000	Fl. Ext. Hamamelis	75
850	Liq. Aurantii.	250
560	" Cardamon. Co.	177
500	" Scillae conc.	177
475	" Hyoscyamus. "	216
495	" Zingiberis "	192
475	Tr. Bryonia alb.	88
230	Liq. Cannabis Indica.	228
250	" Prunus Virginiana	72
1000	Benzoinated Lard.	60
10	Chloretone	30
1000	F. E. Condurango.	60
725	Uratropine.	100
450	Quinine sulphate	390
1940	Potassium Iodide.	910
⅔ jar	Chlorinated lime.	44
650	Talcum	11
50	Pyrogallic acid	16
	Carried forward	13257

Signed H. L. Wanderwood.

Drugs in Dispensary

(cont.)

	Brought forward	13257
370 g.	Acetanalid.	22
2000	Ammonium Chloride.	90
490	Prepared Chalk	10
470	Phenacetine.	60
3000	Bichromate of Potash.	75
250 g	Radix liquiritiae	20
	Empty gelatine capsules	25
450 cc	Essence de Cerises.	75
570 cc	Eucahytol.	75
400 cc	Liq. paraffine.	28
570 c.c.	Tin. gelsemium.	48
360 cc	Belladona	48
420 c.c.	Oil of Cade.	25
500 c.c.	Nitric acid.	24
300 c.c.	Sweet spirits of Nitre.	44
200 c.c.	Caramel	12
110 gr	Pancreatine & Pepsin.	55
20 g.	Nucleinic acid.	72
270 g	Quinine Hydrobromate	510
190 g	Dover's Powder.	62
30 g.	Quinine Hydrochloride	30
	Carried forward	14667

Drugs
in Dispensary
(cont.)

	Brought forward.	14667
25 g.	Sodium Succinate	24
250 g.	Calcium Chloride.	12
26 g	Cuprol.	96
5 g	Novain	56
470 g.	Calcium Sulphohydrochlorate	55
100 g	Bismuth Salicylate.	55
175 g	Lactic Acid.	20
90 g	Gutta Percha.	60
31 g	Chloratone.	96
10 g.	Phloridzin.	60
25 g.	Powdered Ipecac.	25
23 g.	Succus carica papaya.	28
8 g	Fuchsine.	12
13 g.	Beta Eucaine.	120
9 g.	Atropine Sulphate.	170
5 cc.	Cedar oil.	5
6 g	Sulphanilic acid.	10
20 g.	Canada Balsam.	8
22 g	Eosine	10
4 g.	Carmine	6
2	Methylene blue.	5
	Carried forward.	15600

Signed H. X. Wanderwood.

Drugs

in Dispensary

(cont.)

	Brought forward	15600
3 g.	Hematoxylin	10
10 cc	Adrenalin chloride	30
30 g	Proxide zinc	100
7	ampules fibrolysin	50
250 g	Oil juniper	50
120 c.c	Benzoformal	20
20 c.c.	Amonia	5
720 cc	Sulphuric Ether	90
500 c.c.	Phosphotungstic Acid	100
500 g.	Iodoform	340
500 c.c.	Fowlers sol.	15
490 cc	Hylol	10
400 cc	Cumol	30
25 g.	Dimethylamidoazobenzol	12
31 g.	Chloratone	100
30 g.	Aloin	13
38 g.	Tartaric Acid	6
27 g.	Methylene Blue	50
60 g.	Cadmium Sulphate	36
200 Tab.	Colchicine	96
120 "	Codeine	160
	Carried forward	16923

Drugs

in Dispensary

(cont.)

		Brought Forward	16923	
35	Tab.	Thyroid desiccated	35	8
750	"	Atropine aconite Comp.	107	7
30	"	Endometrine	16	1
450	"	Bronchitis	164	18
800	"	Amorphous aconitine	86	53
300	"	Amonium Comp	24	3
400	"	Anticonphpation	52	185
850	"	Tinct. aconite	48	100
550	"	Calcium sulphide	50	45
75	"	Cascara sagrada 2 gr.	16	185
95	"	No. 2. Carminative	16	75
1800	"	Tonsillitis	121	80
475	"	Fathergills carminative	98	30
425	"	Atropine sulphate	43	25
275	"	Trinitrine	19	35
440	"	Cannabis Indica	68	1450
380	"	Cholera Infantum	64	1200
890	"	Cascara sagrada No 3.	159	350
900	"	Alkaline & Antiseptic	143	1250
670	"	Cystitis for Alkaline urine	173	750
290	"	Absorbent dispeptic	57	40
		Carried forward	18485	

Signed H. X. Wanderwood.

Drugs in Dispensary.

(cont.)

	Brought Forward	18485
870 tab.	Sodium Benzoate.	155
700 "	Cold preserved	340
100 "	Lithium Bibarbrate	61
1800 "	Amon. Chlor. & Hyoscyamus Comp.	160
550 "	Cardiac comp.	120
300 "	Digitalis & Strophanthus	22
1850 "	Tonsilitis	125
1000 "	Argentum Iodide	65
450 "	Zinc Phosphide	40
1850 "	Benzoic Acid	150
750 "	Rhinitis	80
800 "	Elaterium	80
300 "	Alophen	125
250 "	Hyoscine Hydrobromate	80
350 "	Cerium Oxalate	30
1450 "	Calcium Sulphide.	100
1200 "	Calomel ½ gr. tab.	90
350 "	" 1 gr "	25
1250 "	Active Cathartic.	205
750 "	Gum Cholera. no. 1.	165
40 gr.	Zinc Sulphate	5
	Carried Forward	20708

Drugs
in Dispensary
(cont.)

	Brought forward	20708
35 Tab.	Prodan	21
90 g	Menthol	76
175	Boric Acid & Potas Comp.	65
200	Bismuth Sulphokate & calomel	66
255	Acetanalid Comp	40
460	Morphine ½ gr.	90
1150	Zinc Sulphocarbolate	195
325	Migrane	50
1700	Rhubarb & soda	230
425	Antifebrin	66
375	Antimalanal	100
100	Antifebrin	14
720	Protide of Mercury	60
	Lithia Tab	10
	Vidal Tabs pachy P.D & Co	100
	Apomorphine 1 gram	40
	Hydrastinine "	100
	Hypodermic tablets assorted	300
750 c.c.	Balsam Peru	160
95 "	Ol. Croton	12
		22503

Surgical Orthopaedic

AUG 26 1909

REPORT OF AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ERZROOM, TURKEY.
1908-1909.

TEACHING FORCE. We feel it fitting that our report should begin with an expression of gratitude and praise that the long-looked for associate was at last found, and was on hand to begin work at the beginning of the school year. Miss Eunice M. Atkins, who came with the Stapletons in the fall, came to us with perfect equipment for the work. Of strong physique, cheerful disposition, unbounded enthusiasm, and with several years of experience in teaching in the High Schools in the Homeland, she fits perfectly into every department of the work here. The school has greatly profited by the new plans which she has brought with her, and together we are planning for a still greater advance in the school work.

Miss Atkins has mad e marvelous progress in the study of the language, being already able to read and write readily, or carry on a conversation, or take part in a meeting intelligibly.

The native teaching force has been the same numerically as last year. We were glad to welcome back Or. Perousa, one of our ablest teachers, who, for family reasons, had remained in Keghi for one year and taught in the Gregorian schools there. It is with regret that we part with Or. Makrooni, who for 3 years has served so fatihfully and acceptably in our school. In her place we have one of our own girls who has been studying in Marsovan for the last 3 years, while we have engaged an extra teacher from Marsovan to teach the Turkish. The Kindergarten has been strengthened by the addition of Or. Satenig, who received training under Miss Halsey at Trebizond, and completed her regular course in our school last June.

STATISTICS. The number of pupils enrolled this year was 121, distributed as follows: High School, 24; Intermediate, 17; Primary, 34; Kindergarten, 46.

By far the greater number of our pupils are Gregorians. We were glad this year to receive 3 little Mohammedan girls, Persians among our scholars. Now that freedom has been declared, we hope that all racial and religious differences may be forgotten, and Turks and Armenians mingle together in our schools.

The boarding department has numbered 22 most of the year, a very small proportion of whom, however pay even half of the expenses for board and tuition. The others are beneficiaries. For the last 3 or 4 years, failure of crops, oppression by Kurds, etc, have reduced the poor villagers in our outstations to such a degree of poverty that many have been on the verge of starvation. We have been aiding girls from some of these out-stations, but we purpose to have them teach before graduating, in order to repay in part, at least, what has been done for them.

REPORT OF AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

MARSOVAN, TURKEY.

1908-1909.

TEACHING FORCE. We feel it fitting that our report should begin with an expression of gratitude and praise that the long-looked for associate was at last found, and was on hand to begin work at the beginning of the school year. Miss Eunice M. Atkins, who came with the stalwarts in the fall, came to us with perfect equipment for the work. Of strong physique, cheerful disposition, unbounded enthusiasm, and with several years of experience in teaching in the High Schools in the Homeland, she fits perfectly into every department of the work here. The school has greatly profited by the new plans which she has brought with her, and together we are planning for a still greater advance in the school work.

Miss Atkins has made a marvelous progress in the study of the language, being already able to read and write readily, or carry on a conversation, or take part in a meeting intelligibly.

The native teaching force has been the same numerically as last year. We were glad to welcome back Dr. Perdaga, one of our ablest teachers, who, for family reasons, had remained in Lebeh for one year and taught in the Hagorian schools there. It is with regret that we part with Dr. Makrodat, who for 3 years has served so faithfully and acceptably in our school. In her place we have one of our own girls who has been studying in Marsovan for the last 3 years, while we have engaged an extra teacher from Marsovan to teach the Turkish. The kindergarten has been strengthened by the addition of Dr. Satenig, who received training under Miss Halsey at Tremont, and completed her regular course in our school last June.

STATISTICS. The number of pupils enrolled this year was 121, distributed as follows: High School, 34; Intermediate, 17; Primary, 34; Kindergarten, 40.

By far the greater number of our pupils are Hagorians. We were glad this year to receive 3 little Mohammedan girls, Peralanamong our scholars. Now that freedom has been declared, we hope that all racial and religious differences may be forgotten, and Turks and Armenians mingle together in our schools.

The boarding department has numbered 22 most of the year, a very small

STATISTICS. For board and tuition of boarders day pupils:

From native sources	$ 88.84
Frm outside sources	900.20
For day pupils	
From native sources	92.80
From outside sources	26.30
Total receipts outside of appropriations	$ 598.14

GRADUATING EXERCISES. The graduating exercises for both the Boys' and Girls' Schools, were held in the large audience room of the Boys' School Building, on June 17th. followed by a reception, in the Girls' School Building, for the ahumni and friends of both schools. We had only one graduate this year, as we have lengthened the course of study, and wished our highest class to take the extra year's work.

TEACHER TRAINING. During the year we have held fortnightly meetings with the teachers of both schools, for the purpose of talking over the best methods of teaching. It has been somewhat after the method of a Normal Training Class, and we feel that it has been beneficial, and shall keep up the same meetings another year.

RELIGIOUS WORK OF THE SCHOOL. The work of the Christian Endeavor Societies and Sabbath Schools has been about the same as in former years. The contributions of the C.E. Society have been less than in former years, on account of the extreme poverty of the people. For foreign work they have raised about $17, which will be divided between the orphan whom they are helping in India and Jee Goo, our Bible woman in China. Besides this, they raised $8.80 for the relief of the poor in Erzroom.

The Friday evening meetings for the study of the S.S. lesson, have been followed by a workers' prayer meeting, which we felt to be an inspiration and help to all.

During the year, little groups have been formed among the girls, for prayer, some of them choosing the younger girls as special objects for prayer and personal work.

BIBLE WOMAN'S WORK. In telling about Digin Mariam's work, I cannot do better than quote from her own report, translated by Dr. Lousaper, one of our teachers. "Three times a week, for 3-4 hours, I had a women's meeting with the 30-40 women who came to see Dr. Underwood. At first I used to talk to them in Armenian, but as most of them were Turkish, I was asked to speak in Turkish, which I did. Some of the women told me they came, not because they were sick, but because they wanted to hear about Jesus Christ. Sometimes the Turkish women kissed my Bible and the S.S. pictures I showed them. Many of them heard about Jesus for the first time, for they did not have anyone to tell them. When they heard that they could be saved and happy thru Him, they

STATISTICS. For board and tuition of day pupils:

From native sources	$ 88.84
From outside sources	30.20
For day pupils	
From native sources	92.80
From outside sources	23.20
Total receipts outside of appropriations	$ 238.14

GRADUATING EXERCISES. The graduating exercises for both the boys' and girls' schools, were held in the large audience room of the boys' school building, on June 17th, followed by a reception, in the girls' school building, for the alumni and friends of both schools. We had only one graduate this year, as we have lengthened the course of study, and wished our highest class to take the extra year's work.

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During the year, little groups have been formed among the girls, for prayer, some of them choosing the younger girls as special objects for prayer and personal work.

A WOMAN'S WORK. In talking about Digin Marian's work, I cannot do better than use her own report, translated by Dr. Lossaper, one of our workers. "Three times a week, for 3-4 hours, I had a woman's meeting with 30-40 women who came to see Dr. Lyderwood. At first I used to talk to them in Armenian, but as most of them were Turkish, I was asked to speak in Turkish, which I did. Some of the women told me they came, not because they liked, but because they wanted to hear about Jesus Christ. Sometimes the women (again my Bible and the S.S. pictures I showed them. Many heard about Jesus for the first time, for they did not have anyone to tell them. When they heard that they could be saved and happy turn him, they

xclaimed," Oh, we never heard such a thing before!" There were also some who did know about Jesus, but thought of him only as a prophet, and not as the Son of God.

I used to have my meetings at the hospital 2 hours before Doctor saw the sick, and sometimes he waited for some time, because they were so anxious to hear more. The men also who sat in the room next to ours, often stopped their talking to hear what I was saying. Often I visited the poor and the sick who had been in the hospital, and when, in February, Doctor left his work to go to America, I always went to the houses to see the sick. Then Mrs. Stapleton wished to have me help her in distributing money to the poor, because I knew them.

In the winter we visited some villages. Once I went to a village with Miss Bushnell and Miss Atkins. Here, in a Gregorian Church, I spoke to the women and girls. Other times I went to the villages with my husband. Sometimes I spoke in the schools to 200 people gathered to hear me."

TOURING. During the winter, Miss Atkins and I have been able to visit some of the villages on this plain., where we have Girls' Schools under our care. In all of these we had very interesting meetings, both with the school children, and with the women and girls. After the close of the school in June we went, in company with Mr. Stapleton, on a tour of the villages in the Pasin field. In the villages where there has been no active Christian work, we found a greater eagerness to hear the gospel than in other places. If we could find a good earnest Bible woman to work among these villages, she could do much good. The great poverty has been a drawback to the work, this year. Some of the women brought a handful of herbs from the field, to show that that was all they had to eat until the harvest. God grant that the harvest may be good, so that the needs of the people can be supplied, this coming year.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS. Erzingan. This school has been taught very satisfactorily the last two years by Dr. Haiganoosh. This last year she had 50 pupils, and found the work so heavy that she asked for an assistant. She also assists in the women's meetings and the S.S. work.

Hanoos. Peert. One of our last year's graduates has taught in Pert the last year, and has had a large and successful school of 45-50 pupils.

Heramik and Hosloo have been without Girls' Schools this year, as the people were not able to give their share toward the support of a teacher.

Komatsore, in the Pasin field, has had a very good school, also taught by one of our last year's graduates, Dr. Nuvart. Her pupils numbered about 50. The school was better organized than ever before. Dr. Nuvart also assisted in the women's meetings and the S.S.

Tsitavo, on this plain, where a Girls' School was started only 3 years ago, has almost reached self-support. The school has grown until now it has 150 pupils and 2 teachers. One of the teachers was entirely supported

claimed," Oh, we never heard such a thing before!" There were also some who knew about Jesus, but thought of him only as a prophet, and not as the Son of God.

I used to have my meetings at the hospital 2 hours before Doctor saw the sick, and sometimes he waited for some time, because they were so anxious to hear more. The men also who sat in the room next to ours, often stopped their talking to hear what I was saying. Often I visited the poor and the sick who had been in the hospital, and when, in February, Doctor left his work to go to America, I always went to the houses to see the sick. Then Mr. Stapleton wished to have me helper in distributing money to the poor, because I knew them.

In the winter we visited some villages. Once I went to a village with Miss Brannell and Miss Atkins. Here, in a Chagorian Chapel, I spoke to the men and girls. Other times I went to the villages with my husband. Sometimes I spoke in the schools to 200 people gathered to hear me."

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"GIRLS SCHOOLS. Erzingan. This school has been taught very satisfactorily the last two years by Dr. Haiganoosh. This last year she had 60 pupils. She found the work so heavy that she asked for an assistant. She also assists in the women's meetings and the S.S. work.

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Taltavo, on this plain, where a girls' school was started only 3 years ago, has almost reached self-support. The school has grown until now it has 70 pupils and 2 teachers. One of the teachers was entirely supported

the people of the village this year, and the salary of the other was part-
y paid by them.

Oznee. A Girls' School was opened in this village for the first time
his year. Until March, Dr. Mariam taught there alone, having more than 100
cholars. We felt that the work was too much for her, however, so at the
equest of the people of the village, another teacher was sent to help her.
he school has grown to 150, and is continuing throughout the summer. We have
isited the school and have been greatly encouraged by the progress they
re making. Altho entirely a Gregorian village, they seem to welcome gladly
aving the Bible taught in the school. Whenever we have visited the village,
e have had meetings with the women, and they always seem very eager to
ear the gospel story.

Gez and Chiflik. Girls' Schools have also been started in these vil-
ages this summer, both with a good attendance, and with our assistance,
he people of these villages are hoping to make these schools permanent.

The villages are just beginning to awaken to the need of an education
or girls as well as for boys, and many of them are looking to us for help
n this matter. We in turn must look to friends in the Homeland for that
elp, as our appropriations now barely cover the work already started. These
chools in the villages give us an opportunity for carrying on more active
vangelistic work in those places.

EDS OF THE WORK. Another American teacher, acquainted with kindergarten
nd Normal work. It is our opinion that what Turkey needs-especially the
nterior-is not so much a college education for the girls as a good train-
ng in Normal methods, that they may be better able to teach the elementary
ranches to others.

We are also in great need of a library for the school, that our girls
ay have books for reference, and may acquire a taste for good reading.

Most of all, dear friends, we need your prayers and your sympathy.
or, altho we are doing our best at this end of the line, you are holding
he ropes, and much of the success of the work here depends on how the ropes
re held at home. May this year be a year of greater advance and of greater
lessing.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth M. Bushnell. Principal.

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his year. Until March, Dr. Marian taught there alone, having more than 100
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request of the people of the village, another teacher was sent to help her.
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are held at home. May this year be a year of greater advance and of greater
blessing.

Respectfully submitted,

Erzroom Turkey
Sept 1909.

Annual Report of Harpoot Station for 1900.

We continue our record of changes. The Barnum family did not get the hoped for relief from their six months vacation in Europe. With a heavy sense of loss we are obliged to record their departure for Kessoun, by Dr. Shepard's direction. May this absence prove even briefer than their recent one, and we are now looking to a joyful reunion next autumn.

During Dr. Shepard's flying visit here he found it necessary to send Mr. & Mrs. Barnum to Marash for change, and put Mr. & Mrs. Browne & Miss Daniels under special treatment, hoping they may defer, at least, dropping their work, while he strictly commanded Dr. Yates to leave for America, at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. Huntington, after four years of most efficient service, now finds compelled to leave his large place here to resume his studies in the U. S. We all earnestly hope he may be led to find his life work here.

Last summer, Miss Ellsworth was transferred to Sivas station, as we thought, but we soon found it was only to the British Vice Consulate.

~~But from these clouds & gloom come some glints of sunshine~~

First came to us, last Nov., Miss Miriam V. Platt of Poughkeepsie N.Y., to take charge of our Kindergarten Work, ~~who adds daily to our store of cheer & strength.~~

Next welcome also was the generous ~~Such was also our country's Christmas gift in the person of~~ Consul Prof. Thomas H. Norton, ~~a gentleman of culture & piety~~, whose coming promises much for ~~our as well as our country's best interests.~~

~~Now there comes to us the glad news of fresh reinforcements. Tho' not to the extent we so much need we are grateful & take new heart. May all come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ!~~

Native Helpers.

The steady outflow of America seems to have ceased, although one graduate of the college and seminary has left a large, prosperous church to seek a congenial sphere in Troy N.Y., while the pastor of a city church for nearly 40 years, hopes to leave soon for a place of rest in the same land. The few remaining seem bracing up & begin to show a new earnestness. Among the causes for this may be mentioned the fact that for some two years, the preachers of this vicinity have held frequent meetings for conference & prayer. Last Nov. they had a four days course of meetings here, ~~which were regarded profitable~~. They have enjoyed similar meetings with our German friends ~~and time spoke fellows~~ in their orphanage chapel in Mezerich, where also many of our more spiritual brethren attended from all the year villages. The result has been a marked quickening in their spiritual life, shown, among other ways, in their mutual assistance in special meetings this winter. The faithful colporteur, also, reports many signs of cheer, among them, cordial reception everywhere, with numberless open doors. ~~Hence we hail with joy the fact that~~ Two of the graduates of the College have entered Morach seminary while others are thinking seriously of the ministry. As soon as our missionary force warrants, it is planned ~~we hope~~ to reopen the Seminary at ~~the convenient, rather a station place.~~

The helpers now number 92: consisting of 10 pastors, 7 preachers, 3 other helpers, 1 colporteur, 65 teachers, + 6 Bible Women, exclusive of the 36 teachers in the college, which would make a total of 128, the missionary working force being about 7 per ct. of this no.

~~Churches.~~

Last year Mr. Brown ~~the writer~~ spent 32 weeks among the churches. The temptation is very great, ~~but~~ ~~or many place~~ being without a helper, to try to cover the whole field in a single year. But ~~we have long seen~~ the unwisdom of such teaching is seen and the

~~Sliged to turn deaf ears~~ to great needs in many places both old & new, ~~not to~~ do more thorough work in the places visited. All of which emphasizes the ~~need not only of more preachers but of an enlarged Training force.~~

~~Meanwhile~~ The general condition of the churches is hopeful, some of these having no human helper, all their services being continued by the brethren, the Lord adding even to them such as are being saved.

94 new members added this year, making their membership 1524, the average attendance in 35 Sab. Schools is 4070 and of our 41 congregations 5593.

In spite of the paucity of preachers more Gregorians are seen every year in the chapels, though without formally ~~affiliating with us~~ connection with us. Some of them are advocating union schools, leaving their entire management in our minister's hands. In one of the cities they so clamor for preaching that their bishop now preaches every sabbath to the men & on a week day to the women. This bishop has even offered to fill occasionally our Protestant pulpit in that city now vacant. So much have these Gregorian communities become leavened by the Gospel that many are now demanding that their priests be trained with the preachers of the mission.

~~Schools~~

The condition of the outside schools is deplorable from lack of trained teachers, that of our schools in the city is of the best, while the spiritual state of the college steadily improves. ~~Have~~ Candidates for the ministry are appearing, ~~giving us great joy & hope~~ The C. E. societies with the benevolent & missionary society grow in influence and ~~trust~~ seems the day is not distant when the college will be a great missionary power as well as educational.

~~Meanwhile~~ The orphan work gives us great encouragement. Their general management now rests on Mr. Knapp & ~~his indefatigable assistants~~ Misses Seymour and Hall, ~~whose efficient service maintains this~~

~~thus work at the high standard~~ and secure the approval of Gregorians & Protestants.

The orphanages are now graduating their boys into various trades, & their girls into excellent homes, ~~many being sought by young men in America~~ as wives.

These are ~~the best recruits of those who~~ are to reclaim this land, as future teachers, preachers & helpers. The schools here are doing no more important work than educating them to be the leaders & shepherds of their people. Hence the vital need of preserving in these schools & "homes" a warm spiritual atmosphere.

In ~~our~~ 53 schools, the Av. Attendance is 2932; 226 are taught by 6 Bible-Women, making a total of 3158 pupils. If to these we add the 968 in all the depts of the college we have a total of 4126 under instruction in this field. Here are mighty forces fashioning for the weal or woe of Christ's Kingdom.

~~Native Contributions.~~

Bitter poverty grips this people as fiercely as ever. The government now adds to their crushing burdens the exaction of all the back taxes so ostentatiously remitted after the massacres. Hence the inevitable prostration of trade, increasing lawlessness & steady migration to regions where they hope at last to earn their bread.

But the Protestants are making a noble fight to keep up their contributions and to carry on, as well, their Home Missionary Work in Kooradistan.

All praise ~~then~~ is due to their grace & grit which enables them, in face of such obstacles, to increase their ~~good~~ giving of last year by over 7000 p. which now reaches 112277 p.

If to this should be added 18995 p. paid into the college treasury, ~~making~~ dollars we have in all ~~131272 p. or 2294 £ T. as the sum paid~~, in times like these, as a measure of their appreciation of the institutions of the Gospel. This is true apostolic giving.

Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable Gift which inspires the churches He plants to offer such gifts in His service.

On behalf of the Station,
John H. Brown

1900 50

HARPOOT ORPHANAGES

THE orphan work in the interior of Turkey is an outgrowth of the massacres. The missionaries had their hands full of other work before, but the massacres left so many thousands of helpless children that the missionaries felt that it was a distinct call of God to undertake to care for them. One of the most marked proofs that this work has the Divine approbation is the remarkable development of moral character among the children who are received.

Of the 1,100 children who are cared for from Harpoot as a centre, not more than fifty are from Protestant homes. The remainder were from Gregorian homes in some two hundred towns and villages, in scarcely one of which had the Gospel light penetrated.

The great majority of these children, although nominally Christian, were practically as ignorant of the Gospel as if they had been born heathen. They did not know that it was wrong to lie, to quarrel, to curse or steal. To human view they were most unpromising material upon which to work, but all who have been brought into close connection with them have been surprised to see how readily and rapidly they have apprehended the truth, and are being moulded by it. In the schools which they attend there are no children who have a better record than they.

Of course, it is the aim of all who have the responsibility of this work to prepare the children, not only to care for themselves, but to become useful members of society. They are gathered into Homes, each constituting a family of from thirty to seventy. As the character is formed largely in the home, the first care has been to secure the very best persons to be in charge as house-fathers and house-mothers, so that the home may have a genial Christian character. Although so many are brought together into one family there are very few cases of discipline.

The children are divided into bands, the older caring for the younger, and it is interesting to see what a power for good some have become, who gave very little hope only a short time before. Even now they are carrying the light to their villages.

All these children except the very youngest go to school, and all who are old enough to work are spending a part of each day in learning some occupation or trade.

There is no part of the work which the missionaries have, which is more full of promise than this for orphans, and we believe that many will be raised up among them who will be great blessings to their people. They are not only quick to learn the truth, but a great many of them yield themselves at once to its power, and, as far as we can judge, have become Christians.

Many of them confess that the terrible blow which made them orphans was a great blessing to them, by bringing them out of the darkness and ignorance of their homes, into the light where they have learned of Christ and His salvation. They are saved, we hope, not only for the present life, but for the life to come.

H. N. BARNUM.

August, 1900.

Rec'd Oct. 1. 1905

JAN 15 1901

1900

Report of Evangelistic "Home Missionary Work" in Koordistan.

The present Home Missionary Work of our Evangelical Churches, in Koordistan, covers a large extent of territory which, for convenience of reference, we divide into three divisions, each centering in a church, though we have now no pastor in any of these three churches.

Southern Division.

This has its center and church in Redwan, on the Redwan river, not far from the Tigris, twenty hours southeast from Diarbekir. The work here was begun ~~some~~ thirty ~~to thirty-five~~ years ago. The church was formed about 1874. In that wild region where the Armenians have lost their own language and speak only the Koordish, where their very traits of character have been changed by intercourse with the rude races about them, this little church has held up the light of the Gospel.

Though there are many populous villages in this district along both sides of the Batman and Tigris, which are reported open and eager for the Gospel, we have

hitherto occupied but two, or three, of them, and since the events of 1895, Redvan only, though the surviving brethren in Tib have faithfully continued their religious services.

Redvan.

Since Rev. Karme Ablahadian left this church about thirteen years ago, they have had no educated ministry until two years since, when one of their own number, Mr. Bedros Dere Ghagarian, a former deacon, returned from Tarkin to be their preacher and teacher. He was severely wounded in the massacres and is far from able to carry on the work there, but is the only man we can find for the place. Their chapel and parsonage greatly need repairing. The place, in all its material aspects, has much deteriorated since the massacres and so, the number and resources of the church, which now hardly pays one sixth of their preacher's salary. Yet we can not afford to let the work in this farthest limit of our field, to the south-east, die out entirely. We have a special pity and love for those of Christ's humble ones who are thus isolated, impoverished and deprived of any strong means of progress.

Tib.

We can never speak, or write this name without remembering the first and only preacher they have had, Haroutune, the saintly, who, with dishevelled locks and bare feet and ragged village clothes stood up in

John H. Brown

perfect self-forgetfulness and dignity to translate for the missionary, every gesture and tone of voice and look in perfect harmony with the one for whom he was translating. He has many years been in glory but his son is preparing for the ministry and neither missionaries, nor people will ever forget his loving services.

Arrangements have now been made, we hope, whereby a Christian man and his wife, both educated in missionary schools, will work in Tiflis this winter, if not longer. The brave little community richly deserves this cheer and help as they are ready to pledge half their support and a good share of the expense of renovating the chapel.

Does the fact that this little village is at the junction of the Tigris and Balman and they have constantly before their eyes these rushing, powerful waters, have the effect of making this poverty-stricken people a little braver, more persevering and patient than some others?

Hanuk.

This place has not been occupied for many years, and hardly any of our former work remains. It is very pitiful thus to see a hopeful work go down and apparently perish.

You will see that our resources since 1895 have

restricted our efforts to Redvan alone in all this great dis
We now need a permanent preacher and teacher for Ji
a first-class school in Redvan and the repairing of the
chapel and parsonage, both at Jil and at Redvan.

Central Division.

This lies due east from Diarbekir and is the same wild
region, with rolling hills, scorched brown by the sun
men and women speaking the Koordish, which non
of our Harpoot missionaries can understand. Its
central town is

Farkin.

This is a very ancient, walled city, with many beau
tiful ruins. The outlook over the plain, to the mountai
is fine. We rode up the roughly-paved road, unde
the gateway, to the house upon the wall which is ou
parsonage there, and were warmly welcomed by
the preacher and his family. This good man was
just free after a long imprisonment at Mardin, on false cha
and you can imagine the delight of his family an
people.

Farkin is a prosperous, growing town sixteen hour
east of Diarbekir and the same distance north of Redva
The church here was formed about seven years ago and
Thomas Muguerdichian ordained as its pastor the sa
year. After the massacres the present preacher at Red

rved the church for some time. We are glad that now
e have so strong and good a man as Bedros Ameer-
hanian, as preacher. His patience and faith during
o long imprisonments have been a noble example to
people, while his wife has been equally praise-
orthy in her endurance of these sore trials. The sight
f her face is an inspiration and her words have great
orce, even with women of the ruling race.

Farkin, with its increasing congregation, its boys'
chool and girls' school, is the real center of our religious
ork in Koordistan. Owing to its rapid growth by fa-
milies settling there from surrounding towns and the
mporary, or permanent, residence there of many mer-
ants from Diarbekir, our previous expenditures need
be considerably enlarged, to meet the present, as well
future needs of our growing work there, which is full
encouragement. The people are almost all poor,
ut full of courage, and promise quite one fourth of
heir expenses, while for the expense of their long-
eeded chapel they hope to provide at least as much.

Your hearts would have been touched could you,
ith us, on our recent visit, have been present at the
ommunion service with that humble little company
athered from Farkin and the surrounding villages.
everal new members were received into the church.
he hymns in Koordish were sung heartily and with

remarkable harmony. All the reading of Scripture is by direct translation on the spot from the Armenian into Koordish. You can imagine what familiarity with Scripture this demands from the reader!"

Kelda.

A village three hours to the north-east of Tarkin, once so promising, has not been occupied since the events of 1895.

Kagro.

Four hours to the north-west of Tarkin, though formerly having a chapel and parsonage, has now no vestige of either and has the same record as Kelda. Two of our party were on their way to visit this place and were hindered by the authorities of a neighboring town, who hurried them off the next morning as of dangerous characters, so poor Kagro remained unencouraged and alone.

Kilisé.

A small village to the south-west, was nearly exterminated during the massacres. Its preacher and prominent brethren were killed and the chapel and most of the brethren's houses were destroyed. But few have been rebuilt and it is a desolate, cheerless place. Here lives our Evangelist, Yovhannes Melikian, who, when at home, conducts their services. His circuit embraces all this section, with its almost numberless villag

John E. Brand

Korid

Is a village of forty houses, nominally Catholic, save four, which are Protestant. Though we have never had a worker in this village, they have just invited a former preacher of the Mardin field, promising his entire support at least for this winter, a rare thing for wretched Koordistan.

In this Central Division there is sorely needed a pastor for the Farkin church, a chapel for Farkin, in place of the rickety, dangerous and unseemly room now used as chapel and school, and at least one more preacher to take up the work in some village formerly occupied, or to occupy some new and promising place.

Northern Division.

Here stretches out a more mountainous region, still more rugged and wild in appearance than the other two divisions. The people are equally rough, and multitudes of places are without preacher, teacher, or even priest. But in this region the Armenian tongue is more widely used and in the visits from house to house, in friendly conversations and at the chapel, we could, by its means, have direct access to the people.

Haine

Is the central town of this division and here we have our principal church and work. With its earnest church and prosperous schools it is indeed a light in all

that region. The town has never recovered from the terrible blow of 1895. Then its school building and fine parsonage were destroyed, its chapel injured, and many prominent brethren slain.

In 1896 Sarkis Kuralyan, a college graduate of that year, was sent to gather a school and to persuade the surviving brethren to reoccupy their injured chapel. He has remained till now, doing most fruitful work, both in the school and pulpit, and is greatly beloved. Year after year there has been advance in the work. The Christian women did not rest until they obtained from Harpoot, a distance of four days, a suitable teacher for their school and she is doing good work outside of school, also, by holding meetings with the women and occasionally visiting them in their homes.

Sarkis has, this year, a ~~very~~ suitable and promising assistant, from a place three days journey beyond Harpoot even. There are several very earnest, Christian young men in the church. Though the most prominent brethren are still laboring nobly to pay up debts of honor incurred even before the massacres, yet they do not allow debts or losses to hinder them from most generous giving for the Lord. They intend also to have a growing church, with all the means for education and spiritual life. The sturdiness of character, hospitality and true love for the church are indeed praise-worthy."

John H. Brand

The communion service at Haine was most ten-
ay and solemn. We saw the for the first time, the real vin
nge scenes spoken of in the Scriptures, — the treading
t of the grapes, the "cottage in the vineyard", the wine-
tress. The whole plain lay stretched out before us in the
glory of the sunshine and the autumn tints of the vines.
There were constant fires at night and continual going
and coming of streams of people through the day, carry-
ing grapes and wine and sweets to the town and returning.
It is a "field that the Lord hath blessed."

Liji

Is a town five hours almost due east from Haine.
There, as at Haine, those calling themselves "Disciples"
have been at work and now claim some ten houses in each
place. We have not sent a preacher to Liji in many
months, though frequently urged to do so. During the visit
of two of our party this year the "Disciples" gathered about
us with intense hunger for the Word and as if knowing no
difference between their faith and ours. They besought us
for a teacher, feeling that there was no hope for them
from any other source, but many circumstances peculiar
to the times must hinder us from any such step, though
we hope this visit may have made them feel the oneness
of Christians.

Dibno

Is nearly four hours west of Haine, a large village, en-

tirely Armenian. Before 1895 we had a faithful worker here an
a large building containing chapel, parsonage and school-
room. All were destroyed and many brethren and the preach
have died from the effects of the massacres. The fine Gregoria
church was also destroyed. During this recent visit of ours
Gregorians were very friendly and, with our brethren, promi
half a preachers' and teachers' salary. They attended all our
services in large numbers and seemed hungry for the Word
One of the services was held in the large court of the ruin
Gregorian church. All day long we were surrounded by
the people. The Koordish hymns sung by two Christ
young men who had come on with us from Tarkin, at
tracted them greatly.

Peran and Egil

Are large places where we have never had any worke
but we have no doubt that, owing to the friendly feel
awakened among the people at the time that Relief w
given to those robbed and impoverished in the mass
cres, Gospel laborers would now be warmly welcomed.
Truly "The harvest is great, but the laborers are few."

The ~~Board~~ American Board has given much to
the support of this Koordistan work of late years, ow
to the poverty of the churches, but now our Evangelic
churches are coming nobly forward to do all they can
these needy regions. We hope to see consecrated labo
through all this region, a chapel and other buildings in

John H. Brown

Dibne and a new school-building in Hajine.

While hoping for enlarged and regular contributions from all the churches in Turkey for this Home Missionary Work, we do not fail to press upon even these wretchedly poor Koordistan churches and communities the great importance of themselves paying all they possibly can for the support of their own Gospel and educational work. For the present, apart from what these poor churches pay themselves all their support comes from the native Evangelical Churches throughout Turkey.

John K. Browne

Moorchistan
Rev. F. K. Browne
Recd Jan. 15, 1901

John K. Browne

HARPOOT, TURKEY

Orphanage - 1900

February, 1901

222487

The report of our Orphan work has been too long delayed, but the six-and-a-half months' vacation of the Barnums left heavier burdens upon Mr Knapp and Miss Hall and Miss Seymour. The enlargement of the Industrial Department has taken much of Mr Knapp's time, while the ladies have written many hundreds of letters to those who are supporting children here; and all this in addition to a great deal of time given to general superintendence.

The last year witnessed a good many changes in our Orphanages. In order to secure better administration, and to give the children better opportunities for study and the learning of trades, the children in Arabkir and Hulakegh were transferred to Harpoot during the last summer. Then, too, 64 boys and 22 girls left the orphanages in Harpoot, and ten died from scarlet fever, a disease which swept away several thousand children from this district. Of the 22 girls who left six were married, four were adopted into good families, while the rest went to friends who are supposed to be able to care for them. The most of the 64 boys who left are now able to work and earn their own living. The present number of orphans in the eight Homes here is 509, while in other places there are 453, making a total of 962 in the place of the 1,100 which we reported last year.

The most of the children were under twelve years of age when they came to us—too young to do much work—but now 46 boys and 25 girls spend the whole day in work, and 32 girls and a few boys spend half a day, and this in Harpoot. Those who work all day have a fair common school education, and yet they have special instruction for two hours every evening. In Egin a special industry from olden times has been rug making, and 30 of the 46 girls in that place are learning that trade, while some of them are now able to teach it to others. This industry has a good start in Malatia, and it has been newly introduced in Harpoot. Great pains have been taken to secure the best dyes without the use of anilines. The process in this country is a secret, but kind friends have communicated the secret for the sake of helping the orphans.

In Harpoot the 23 shoemaker boys have made during the year, 1,117 pairs of native shoes, while they have mended some 4,500 pairs. The ten tailor boys have made 384 jackets and coats for the orphan boys and girls, and during the last four months, since their workshop has been transferred to the market, they have earned 2,000 piasters, or more than (80 dollars, £16,) for outside custom work. There are eight carpenters, and several boys are learning other trades. In Egin the majority of the boys are learning trades, chiefly shoemaking; and in Malatia more than half of the boys spend a part of their time in learning some employment through which we hope they may be able to earn their own living in the future.

Some five or six months ago nine looms were set up for the weaving of plain native cloth, and sixteen girls are at work at this trade. During this time they have woven more than 1,200 yards of this cloth. Some 35 girls are busy with cutting and making dresses and underclothing, and they have turned out several hundred garments in that time. Others are devoting themselves to household work, although every girl who is old enough has more or less of this work to do.

The success of this Industrial department, although very important, is not so much a cause for gratification as the growth of character which we see in the majority of the children. We have before reported that very few of them when they came to us had any real knowledge of Christianity, but every one receives daily instruction from the Bible in the Homes and at School, and on Sunday

they commit to memory stories from the Bible, and other passages of Scripture and hymns, and e Orphanage is supplied with interesting and instructive books, which are read to them in groups. atmosphere of the Homes is thoroughly Christian, and there are few homes where the children rece better training than in the Orphanages.

I have recently received a letter from one of our best men, the Pastor of the Church in Mez the seat of government for this Province, from which I will quote. After expressing the satisfac which he has all along felt at the effort which is made for the poor Armenian orphans, he says that now has a special reason for gratitude. A member of his congregation had adopted one of orphan girls, and she wished to join the Church. The Pastor writes:—

"She presented herself to our Committee to be examined, and we were much surprised. answers to our questions, her knowledge of the Bible, and the good and Christian thoughts which expressed brought tears of joy to our eyes. I have said repeatedly that if all the expenditure trouble of the missionaries had been for this girl alone it would be well worth the while. This is sincere conviction, and I think I am right. I hope and believe that there are many more orpha both boys and girls who are like this girl, ready to be the salt and light of the world. Dear rejoice that by your efforts not only are naked and starving orphans being cared for, not only ignorant and rough children becoming educated and polite, but that those who were in out-of-the-v places, and who perhaps had never heard the name of Christ, are joining the Church and remember Him who cleanses them and us through His saving blood. I believe and pray that these orphans n become the strong and useful pillars of the Church in the future. I say again, may the Lord bless as well as the orphans, and especially those who send their money from far over the sea to help th miserable and helpless children. Let them rejoice because their reward will be great in Heaven.

One little orphan boy being asked by his House-mother if he had given his heart to Chr answered "Yes, and I have given Him the key too."

There are still many poor homeless orphans who ought to be provided for, but we are war by the gradual decrease in our receipts that we cannot enlarge our expenses. This is the reason v we send out some who really ought to remain a longer time. We thank all the kind friends who h continued their help, and we are especially grateful to those who have increased their gifts, and to many who cheer us by their letters and the assurance of their prayers. We join our prayers v the prayers of the orphans that the Lord may abundantly bless them, every one.

H. N. BARNUM

Harpoot E. Y. M. 53.

JUL 21 1902

Annual Report of Harpoot Station for 1901.

Missionary Force.

We continue our record of changes in our missionary circle. Early in the year the Barnum family left for Marsovan because of Mrs. Barnum's need of surgical treatment. Then God's blessing on Dr. Lassington's skill and in answer to much prayer, we gave them a glad welcome in September, all of them improved in health and with the promise of years of their most fruitful service.

After the opening of the college year in Sept., Dr. Gates and family returned to America for the rest his onerous labors had so long & rendered imperative. Even then this vacation was secured only by transferring his college duties to Dr. Barnum & his daughter Emma, who have been so sustained in their work as to prove again God's promise to His servants: "As thy day so shall thy strength be."

We have been anxious throughout the year about Miss. Platt's health but we gratefully acknowledge God's goodness in its restoration, thanks to Dr. Shepard and the skillful nursing of sister Christa of the German Orphanage, aided by the continued prayer of her ingrid friends.

Last summer we were gladdened by a two months sojourn of Dr. Marden of Sintab, and also by a brief visit from Messrs. Huntington and Ward, tutors in Robert College who brought to us all fresh life & cheer, while our sense of loss at their departure was dispersed by their being accompanied by our Mr. Ellsworth Huntington who returns to America for further study, after which we hope he will resume his large place here.

With these changes and losses we thankfully acknowledge reinforcements.

Last November our crippled force was strengthened by the arrival of Rev & Mrs. Edward Carey, of whom the former already has begun to fill an important place in educational and evangelistic work.

We are still further cheered at this time of writing by the recent coming of Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Allmon who, after wearisome delays at Paris and Constantinople, at last receive a fitting welcome to their home and find a great work awaiting them. This same date was still further marked by the first appearance of Katharine Knapp & the departure for America of Harold Parson.

~~Native Force~~ Godhus of native Xns

The ~~outflow~~ to America seems to have ceased, either from lack of material or opportunity. ~~We are glad to report the ordination of three preachers~~, two have been ordained as acting pastors of ~~the~~ churches, the third as chaplain of the ~~German~~ Orphanage, all men of ability & experience.

During the year one of ~~our~~ the best ~~men~~ pastors, newly ordained over his church, accepted a call to a larger church in the Central Mission and ~~was his important remaining without his greatly needed leadership~~

~~One~~ The best worker and leader in ~~our~~ the Koordistan ~~work~~ field, Bedros Effendi Amirkhanian, lawyer, poet, translator, preacher, who has been most prominently identified with that work of ~~our~~ the churches from its inception has been called to rest from his labors. ~~and is mourned throughout its borders and in the regions beyond~~ It is a comfort to be assured that his eldest son, a college and seminary graduate, is to be his successor in Fashin, the central town of Koordistan.

One of the oldest pastors has become ~~Mr Humphs~~ superintendent of the Orphan Work, with his home in Harpoot, while still another has recently resigned a large pastorate to devote himself to evangelistic work, his entire salary for a year being paid by a native physician ~~whose character and missionary spirit reminds us continually of Luke, the beloved physician.~~ In spite of all recent changes there are still ~~number among the faithful:~~ 14 pastors, 4 preachers 2 colporteurs, 5 Bible women, 5 other helpers, 60 teachers making a total of 90 which, with the 36 teachers in the college, brings the entire no. of native workers up to 126.

Churches.

The nearly half of the 26 churches and 14 outstations remain, year after year, unsupplied with regular preaching, their condition remains far from hopeless, ~~thro the grace of God~~. In nearly all, the regular services are sustained and their congregations, in many cases, increased by Gregorians, whose hunger for the Gospel is no longer met by the service of the Old Church and who unite with the Protestants in begging for a preacher.

Hence the touring missionaries have never before had such receptions and attention, everywhere, to their message as during their 30 weeks of field service this year. In some places the Spirit's work was attested by showers of blessing; in others He descended like dew, refreshing the hearts of the little flocks, ~~adding to the numbers of those being saved~~, while on every side we saw the rich ingathering surely awaiting faithful preachers of the Word.

~~Under such stress of hunger, we cannot wait longer for suitable candidates for the Seminary from our college graduates, hence we~~

purpose forming a "Station Class" of some ten men, who have more or less education and experience in christian service, teaching them five or six months of the year and then sending them out to work during the winter, until Easter, continuing this until they complete their course.

In spite of the feeble of the laborers in the evangelistic work during the past year 130 new members have been reported from the churches, while the average attendance of the 36 Sab. Schools has risen to 4275, and of the 41 congregations, 5770, an increase in each of at least 200 over last year. We feel great thankfulness in such a showing of the vitality and potency of the Word, even without the accessories of preaching.

What then might we expect from the Lord of the harvest, if the field were adequately supplied with laborers. He had sent forth into it?

Education.

Throughout the field the desire for education and readiness to make great sacrifice to secure it seems in no way to diminish. Teachers of every grade are eagerly sought, while in some of the higher schools, ~~(and perhaps this is true also of the college,)~~ the majority of the pupils are from the Gregorian community. ~~Here is also our peril and our opportunity, if we prove ourselves strong and wise and faithful.~~

In one of the higher schools not only do the Gregorian pupils attend the lectures of the Y. M. C. A., but many of their young men also attend, ~~and hardly bear~~ the preaching services in the chapel there.

There is a silent irresistible ferment in these Oriental Churches, working toward the light and life of men, especially among their youth.

They do not wish to be known as Protestants, tho their minds & hearts protest secretly against much in the creed and ritual of their churches.
~~But they do not fear our schools, or their influence, or even their daily instruction in the life and teachings of Jesus and His apostles.~~
~~Here lies the far-reaching responsibility of our whole school system, the vital necessity that all our teachers have the mind of the Great Teacher.~~

(H) 2a

The past year in ~~Euphrates~~ Tarsus College has been one of the best in its history. The number of pupils, male and female, in all departments, has been 1057. Of these, 581 were boys and 476 were girls. There were 100 in the four college classes of both departments.
Nearly all the buildings burned in the events of '95 have been rebuilt, larger and upon a better plan than the former ones, but they are already becoming too small. 65 male boarders have paid $1255. for board and $1590. were received for boys' tuition, whereas $1712 was paid by the female boarders, including their help from America, and $800. for their tuition, and over $100. was given by all in charity, making a total received by the college treasury of $5457.

There has been an unusual degree of christian interest and activity in both departments of the college during this past year. There are two C. E. societies, among the boys, and four among the girls, one of the latter being for those outside the college. The older society among the boys has undertaken the supply of the near villages on the sabbath and a spirit of prayer has been evident ~~throughout~~ the year. The college has a good corps of teachers ~~and the aim of our schools is the building up of christian character~~ The Bible is a daily text book throughout the course.

In all departments of the College are employed 36 teachers; in all the outside field but 60. In the College the 1057 pupils represent a gain of nearly 100 over last year; whereas, in the outside schools, there are 1725 boys and 1026 girls, making with the 201 pupils of the 5 Bible women, a total of 2942 under instruction outside the college, a decrease of 246 the past year and the smallest number for many years.

The work for the orphans continues to hold its important place, tho the number now under the care of Station has been reduced to about 900. They hold high places in their classes & a large share of honors for deportment. Several have already been tried as teachers and have done good work. The healthy religious atmosphere of the "Home" continues to exert a strong influence on their character, and after leaving and entering homes of their own. One of these girls, married last winter into a village where there was no religious worker, has been holding meetings with the women and giving Bible lessons from house to house, "for love of Christ."

Not only preachers and teachers are being trained for Christ's service from among them, but an industrial training also, is being given to large numbers, so that when they are old enough to leave the orphanages, in every walk in life they may not only form christian homes, but furnish examples of self respecting manhood and womanhood.

Native Contributions.

Economic conditions in this land continue to grow worse & worse and they must soon reach the point where is no more point to reach. The causes have been often enumerated. They need now only to be emphasized more strongly

The torpor produced by the ~~awful~~ events of '95 still running like a dead weight on the hearts of the people & neither prayer nor faith can yet remove it. Periods of ~~acute~~ fear still periodically recur, followed by longer or shorter seasons of paralysis of effort. Then there seems an increasing stagnation of trade, in general caused, ~~or~~ accompanied, by the partial, or entire, crippling of certain industries, ~~manufacturing~~ & remunerative. ~~Then there is always the merciless exaction of unpaid taxes, together with too general lawlessness of Turks and Kurds in outlying districts.~~

Under such conditions the problem of base existence is many a difficult one.

Af. enumerating these conditions Mr Browne adds!

"What wonder, then, if most earnest hearts & strongest faith sometimes weaken; if strenuous effort and heroic self denial prove insufficient to keep their contributions up to their own high standard.

So we review the contributions from the entire field, we are amazed to find the falling off so slight. Indeed, under such dire conditions, this slight diminution only enhances the actual amount which falls very little below 100 000 piasters, or $4400. If to this grand sum we add the $5308 received by the college, as above shown, the total sum received the past year, thro native sources, amounts to $9708, a sum seldom exceeded in the history of this station, in most prosperous years.

Communicating with so little inducement, or means, to save and give, & with so few leaders to stimulate their gifts; churches maintaining their old time measure of giving with no inspiration but love of Christ; a primitive piety among those whose "trial of affliction and deep poverty abounds unto the riches of their liberality," surely thus suggest the hidden springs of Him, who said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

~~On behalf of the Station,~~ ~~Jno. H. Browne.~~

 Rec'd JUL 27 1903

Missionaries and Native Helpers....

This year has witnessed the departure of Miss Platt, the enthusiastic kindergarten teacher. She will spend a year of rest and recuperation at her home in Poukeepsie, N.Y. And it has brought a great change in the transferral of Dr. Gates from the presidency of Euphrates to that of Robert College. The change cost him much pain, and was only made because he felt the spiritual need of the cosmopolitan college called him most imperatively. He has left in Harpoot many monuments of his labors other than the three large and splendid buildings connected with the college. May he have larger success in his wider field. The station rejoices now in a physician, Dr. Atkinson, of San Rafel, Cal. The first part of the year he spent at Paris. Then, after taking in the French language his examinations for a certificate for practice in Turkey, He arrived here in May. He was almost immediately besieged by patients. In the five months of his stay here he performed 125 operations, made 302 bedside visits,, and gave at his office 861 treatments. Mrs Atkinson was soon much in demand to visit women in their homes. But her own illness compelled them in the Fall to go to Aintab, where she could enjoy the benefits of a hospital for a few months. There also they had an excellent opportunity to study the Turkish Language. With Doctor Atkinson in May returned Miss Hall, a delightful English Lady, who at her own expense works here for the orphans.

One of the greatest things attempted by the Christian workers in this field last year was a closer cooperation of the standing committee of the Harpoot Evangelical Union and the missionaries. The missionaries felt that the work could be benefited by their understanding the views of native workers, who in many ways are very well qualified to judge of details. But the cooperation soon came to an end because the pastors demanded more authority than the American Board Handbook of Rules permits. They wished to change much of the policy of the Harpoot mission, to raise the salaries of certain preachers by voting extra donations from the American Board treasury, and to reorganize the whole body of Christian workers upon a sort of Episcopal basis.

Received July 1902

When the missionaries refused to grant these measures, the native committee left and said that when they were recalled and informed that these demands had been granted, they would consent to cooperate again.. May God give us eyes to see our fault in this failure, may he give grace to all his laborers that they may work together in harmony.

Bodville Hagop, for so many years a leader at Diarbekir, has come to Harpoot to assist in the orphan work. Under the business-like management of Mr Knapp this work has been thoroughly systematized, expenses have thereby been greatly reduced; social, educational, and religious privileges of the 45o boys and girls in this city have been greatly increased. This year has seen some 8o arrive at self support, equipped with several years of industrial, mental, and religious education. They have scattered among the villages, to become as we hope, and in several cases have already seen proved, the leaven of cleanliness and Godliness among their people.

Bodville Kayme has left Chuncush, feeling a call to a work as evangelist to needy and pastorless places in the whole field. He has been largely supported in this new and already quite successful work by an Armenian Doctor of Mezreh.

Though the number is still far from what it ought to be, we are happy to report an increase of 12 native helpers this year. There are in all 98 outside of the College. Of these 13 are ordained and 4 unordained preachers; 41 are male teachers and 29 are female teachers. And the college is now graduating much larger classes,- 2o new teachers made quite an addition to the previous force. And the exodus to America being stopped by law, the higher class of people are kept here. So the benefit of their energy and money is received where it is really needed.

Churches.

26 churches have only 1o acting pastors to supply their regular ~~food~~ needs. And the number of pastors shows little hope of being increased for two or three years, at least. But in the smaller communities teachers

(over)

act as preachers also, calling in outside talent when a wedding or a communion is to be solemnized. And it is in some of these smaller villages, where the people are little affected by city greed and style, that much of the best spiritual work is done. As Mr Browne and Miss Bush, Mr Knapp and Miss Barnum have gone about this last year, they have had some church quarrels to pacify, and have seen obstacles everywhere, but in most places there has been real progress and much evidence of courage and consecration among the needy people. There were 106 additions to the roll of membership this last year, the whole number of communicants being now 1529.

Education.. .

This part of the work can this year make a much more favorable report. The places without teachers are few, and some of them of small importance. The quality of the teachers grows noticeably better. This seasons work has been very successful with the exception of two or thre e places. The number under instruction is about the same this year as last,- 2953 pupils in town and village schools, 109 in Euphrates College, 757 in Euphrates Preparatory Department, and 159 orphans in their half day school, making a total of 3978 under instruction. During the year several helpful special religious meetings were held inthe College, and the C. E. reports, especially in the younger division, showed that much had been accomplished.

We are pleased to add that a bible training class has been ~~ly~~ing ~~here~~ for five months under missionary direction. The ten ~~ng~~ men of the class are all experienced Christian workers, unor- ~~ed~~ preachers and teachers in the villages. Feeling the need of a ~~le~~ more education for their religious work, they have come, some ~~em~~ at their own expense, and faithfully followed the courses given.

(over)

These studies included the Life of Christ, First Centuries of Church History, Mohammedanism, the Hexateuch, and ~~John's~~ Gospel of John.

~~Financial~~.We are glad to report the substantial increase of nearly 20,000 piasters (900.00 dollars) over the amount of last years native contribution. Amt. since this year by people for religious & Educational work was 116.073 pa. The country has been more quiet. Industrial conditions have been, at least, no worse. Signs of external prosperity are increasing. And, as should be expected, the generosity of the people is nearly keeping pace with their worldly success. We wish that their spiritual progress might be proportionately rapid, and we have hope that faithful endeavor and God's help will make it so.

On behalf of Harpoot station,

E. F. Carey.
clerk.

Rec'd JUN 6 1904

ANNUAL REPORT OF HARPOOT STATION, E. T. M., 1903-04

---oOo---

Since the Harpoot Orphan, College, and Medical departments have been already so fully reported by their respective heads, there remains only to set before you the condition of the field at large. Since the coming of the new Valis to Diarbekir and Harpoot, and the happy termination of the trials of Prof. Tenekijian and several other prominent Armenians here, there has been such political quiet and safty as has not been enjoyed in a decade.

And there has been prosperity also in the condition of the churches. There are 8 places which have been busy building either churches or parsonages this past year. Some of these are simple village houses of sun-dried brick, but most of them are substantial structures of brick or stone. Besides their own labor, which in this country usually represents the larger part of their contribution, the natives have expended in money some $2300. for buildings and repairs this year.

A thing to be noted in glancing over the annual statistics is that the sum given by the people for education, in both country schools and college, considerably exceeds that given for purely religious or church purposes. The schools receive $9386, while the churches get something less than $2000. Naturally, the people are quick to see the worldly advantages of an education for their

ildren, and are willing to contribute largely, even with personal
crifice, that their boys and even their girls may be made ready for
e struggle of life. Another cause is that, for various reasons, the
rpoot ideal has for a number of years been an educational one, and
he time and attention of the missionaries has been largely occupied
ith common school and College problems. As a result of this, the
ountry schools have flourished, and the College has for the past
everal years turned out large classes of young men and women, almost
ll of whom found good situations as teachers. So that, while the
chools should not be neglected, we feel that the time has come for
s to lay more emphasis upon the church side of our work.

And the most effective way of doing this is by educating a new
force of preachers. Of course we do not forget touring; during the
past year all of our out-stations were personally visited by the
missionaries. But the object of all Board work must be to raise up
native laborers, who, knowing the country and language, and filled
with the Gospel, can help their own people as no foreigner can. Since
the "Event" about half of our out-stations have been in need of ed-
ucated preachers. And so we have for two Summers past given a good
deal of our energy to the training of some eight consecrated young men
to be preachers. These were not college graduates, and will perhaps
spend their lives in the villages, but they are earnest and active,

d have already proved very successful as preachers and teachers in
eir various places. As the church committee in one town expressed it,
his young man is just suited to us. He is humble enough to love
, and educated enough to lead us." But having thus met the crying
eds of some of the villages, we are confronted with the small sup-
y of pastors of the first rank for the cities. These are seven im-
rtant churches without pastors. There is quite a group of young
n, graduates of the College, who are considering the call to the
nistry, but who could not, for many reasons, go so far as Marash
Marsovan to be educated. So, after much prayer and debate, we have
cided to reopen the Harpoot Theological Seminary. A prospectus has
en sent out, and a course of study covering two years, (Hebrew
d Greek being ommitted) has been arranged for. So far, 4 young men
ve come forward, and we hope finally to have an entering class of 8.
suitable building is to be erected, and a large collection of books
on to arrive will form the nucleus of a good modern theological
brary. The native pastors have expressed their approval of these
ans, and we are confident that God will bless the work with success.

One of the most important steps of progress taken this year was
reestablishment of Cooperation between the missionary body and
native pastors. A well attended meeting of the Harpoot Evangeli-
Union was held for five days in November. Besides the arrangement

of much other important business at that session, there was brought about an agreement as to the basis of future united action on the part of the missionaries and the Union. The former are of course, intrusted by the Board with the distributing of American funds, and the disposition of men here receiving payment out of those funds. But the Armenians felt that the fact that they give for their churches 5 times what the Americans do, and are thoroughly informed as to the nature and needs of the evangelical work of this country, that the missionaries should be willing to confer and advise with them about the spending of the money and the placing of the men. Agreeing in this heartily, and desiring that this Union gradually become able to be responsible for all the work here, when missionaries are no longer needed, it was arranged that 5 from each body should together constitute a committee of Cooperation, which should hold regular sessions once a month, and transact all business relating to the aided churches, in event of disagreement each set to be allowed to refer the matter to its respective head, the Union or the Board. But so far there has not been the slightest disagreement, and we do not anticipate any. The work has been greatly strengthened, and the Armenian pastors have been quick to accept responsibility and acquit themselves wisely. We as missionaries have been helped by the sensible advice of the natives, and all have enjoyed the blessings of

working together in friendly spirit.

We rejoice in the addition of two new missionaries to our force this year. Rev. Henry H. Riggs, born in Sivas of missionary parentage, has been called to fill the Presidency of Euphrates College, the position held so long and honorably by Drs. Wheeler and Gates. HE comes well trained for his office, having already served as teacher in Marsovan three years, and being acquainted with both the Turkish and Armenian languages. Also Miss Wilson, graduate of the University of Syracuse, and having had two years experience in teaching in America, has come here to work in the College, her interests being in the female department. Miss Platt, our Kindergartener, has been obliged to stay at home in Poukepsie N.Y. all this year. During the last few months Mr and Mrs Browne, Miss Daniels, and Miss Bush have all left us on furloghs. It is earnestly hoped that they can all soon return in good health. The feild has particularly suffered during the absence of Mr Browne and Miss Bush, as the touring work was almost entirely under their charge. We pray that they may speedily be able to take up again their chosen work here.

We are glad to announce that three new outstations have been re-opened, making the whole number now 44. We regret that the number of members added by confession of faith has fallen so low this year, being only 70. But where there are no pastors, how can there be communion services and numerical growth? Likewise the amount of money given by the people for preaching has decreased, last year being

$2019., and this year, $1989. On the other hand, all the other departments have shown a marked increase. In 1902 $1682 was given for education, and in 1903 $2633. Both of these figures are exclusive of the $6748. given every year for College tuition and board. For building and repairs there has been an increase this year of $1243. over last year's $1030. And while last year the churches gave $582. for home and foreign missions, this year they gave $663. So that the grand total of native contributions, exclusive of the sum given for College tuition and board, reached the amount of $7569. This amount is 5 times the sum given by the American Board for the work here.

So, while we are rejoiced in the progress in educational and material things, we hope in the next few years, by the training up of a body of intelligent native workers, to make a forward movement also in the religious side of our mission here.

Respectfullu submitted,

E. F. Carey

Harpoot, May 1st, 1904.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HARPOOT MISSION STATION
for the year ending June 30, 1904

To the members of the First Congregational Church and all others interested in our work.

Dear Friends:-

It is with pleasure and a thankful heart that I present this report of my first, full, uninterrupted year of missionary effort: though the third year since leaving my friends in San Francisco. As you remember my first year was occupied six months in learning French, two months in obtaining my license at Constantinople, two months in journeying to my field and two months at my station. During our second year we were in Aintab for six months studying Turkish and learning from more experienced workers. The beginning of the present year was a most discouraging period. Everything disorganised and unsettled, the department was burdened with a heavy debt and the prospects seemed anything but bright.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF. At the opening of the year our energies were occupied with a small epidemic of typhoid fever. Among the seventeen cases treated among the natives there was but one death and it was caused by riding a donkey for twelve miles in the hot sun in the third week of the patients illness. In July the department received its first gift of fifty liras ($220.00) from Professor and Mrs. Harris. In September I began visiting villages on Sundays. My plan being to speak to them in their service and after service to see their sick. This was an encouraging form of work. In November Mrs. Atkinson and I made a trip to Mardin to accompany Miss Graff to her station. It proved to be a helpful change and rest and gave me an opportunity to see our senior medical missionary, Dr. D. M. B. Thom, at work. In December I wrote a statement of our field and work with an appeal for funds to place the department on a more effective basis. Thanks to a generous gift from Consul Du Valbon the department ended the calender year free from debt. A pharmacy was purchased and its proprieter was secured as our dispensor. In January I made my first medical tour with encouraging results. In February we opened a little hospital and took in our first inpatients. In March I was appointed by Consul Norton, medical examiner for the emigrants to America. With the opening of Spring the clinics cash receipts and work in general more than doubled. In the latter part of the year we began to receive many encouraging replies to our appeal. We end the year free from debt and with many encouragements for the future.

For the year 1903.

STATISTICS:- Bedside patients 364; revisits to bedside 1395. Clinic patients 2450, who sought further advice 2260 times. Toti bedside visits p total number of time consulted in office 4710, making 6468 times that I ha given advice. Dressing and treatments given by assistants and office boys have not been recorded and it would be difficult to estimate. Of the total 61% were males, 39% females. Scholars and teachers 4%, missionaries 1%, orpha 20% making 25% of those upon our compound and 75% others. Of the latter were Armenians, 20% Turks, 4% Kurds and 2% Syrians. OPERATIONS: I have 151 times during the year. These have varied in character from hernia an vesicle calculi operations to Knapps operation for trachoma. With the exception of certain eye operations such as cataract and iredectomy no operations have been included unless a general anesthetic was given. Thi phase of the work has been handicapped because of the lack of a trained nurse and assistants. A nurse is our most urgent need. HOSPITAL: We rea have no hospital. But during the spring months we were forced to open two ro as wards. We fitted them up with the two beds which have been given and President Rigg's traveling bed. The others had to lie on the floor. In this little improvised hospital we had during the three months 26 inmate who were there a total of 312 days.

FINANCIAL

Income

	Turkish	English	U.S.
Cash on hand July 1st. 1904	1.06	0/19/ 0	$ 4.66
Fees of all kinds	53.10	48/ 9/ 5	233.64
Income from Pharmacy and sale of drugs	102.70	93/ 7/ 3	451.88
Gifts	225.03	204/16/ 0	990.75
Total income	382.03	347/11/ 8	$1680.93

Expenses

Debt	107.27	97/10/ 5	$471.99
Purchase of Pharmacy & Medicines	191.44	174/ 0/10	842.34
Salaries	39.09	35/10/10	172.00
Supplies and miscellaneous Expenses	10.97	9/19/ 7	48.27
Total Expenses for the Year	348.77	317/ 1/8	$1534.59
Ballance Cash June 30, 1904	18.95	17/4/ 5	83.38
" Credit on station Books	14.31	13/ 0/ 2	62.96
	382.03	347/ 6 /8	$1680.93

LIST OF GIFTS	Cash Turkish	English	U.S.	Appropriated for:
Miss Seymour	5.	4/11/ 1	$22.00	Medicines for Poor
Infant class SS 1st Ch.SF.	.94	/18/10	4.14	Purchase of Bedstea
Miss Stuckey	3.00	2 /14/ 6	13.20	Payment of Debt
Professor and Mrs.Harriss	50.90	45/9/ 1	220.00	Payment of Debt
Baby Knapp (Rug)	3.18	2/17/10	13.99	Purchase of Medicin
SS Class 1st.Ch.SF	1.14	1/ 0/ 8	5.00	Hospital Bed
Baron Hagop	.57	0/13/ 0	2.53	Medicines for Poor
Mrs.Knapp	.12	1/ 4	.48	" " "

LIST OF GIFTS (continued)

Name of Giver	Turkish	English	U.S.	Appropriated for:-
Hon.H.C.de C.du Vallon	55.00	50/ 0/ 0	$242.00	Payment of Debt
Rev.& Mrs.Carey	2.00	1/16/ 9	8.80	" " "
Mr. Dakin of Dakin Bro's	5.85	5/ 5/ 0	25.65	Purchase of Drugs
Dr.& MRs.Atkinson	3.00	2/14/ 7	13.20	" " "
Dr.Barton (for photos)	1.13	1/ 0/ 6	5.00	" " Pharmacy
Dr.Barton from friend	20.00	18/ 5/ 4	88.00	" " "
SS class 1st.Cong.Ch.,SF	1.54	1/ 8/ 0	6.80	Cash on hand(Bedding)
Miss Lizzie Painters Class	1.13	1/ 0/ 8	5.00	" " " "
C.C.Hunt Esq.Montezuma	4.55	4/ 2/ 8	20.00	Office Furniture
Prof.&Mrs.Harriss	27.50	25/ 0/ 0	121.00	Purchase of Pharmacy
Birthday Money,SS Campbelle	2.86	2/12/ 0	12.65	Cash on hand
Friends of Consul duVallon	34.10	34/10/ 0	166.98	Purchase of Pharmacy
Missionary Soc'y LosAnimas,Col.			7.00	Cash on Hand
Mr.&Mrs.R.M.Dunbar	1.14	1/ 0/ 8	5.00	" " "
Collection women meeting	.27	/4/ 8	1.15	Medicines for Poor
Miss Emma M.Barnum	.57	/11/ 5	2.50	"

Other Gifts

SS Classes San Rafael,Cal.:-	Scrap Books,Pictures,etc.
Miss Ada Hall	Bed stead & mattress.
Dr.& MRs.H.N.Barnum	Bedding complete for one bed.
Miss Harriette Seymour	Bureau, Steamer Chair,Many small Articls
Members of Mission Circle	Many small Articles,Medicines for Poor

Fuel & Keroscene for the year were also donated

We have learned of various other gifts,both of cash and useful articles.They have not yet arrived and are therefore not recorded. We will gladly acknowledge each in the report of this coming year.

The MISSIONARY PHASE of the wor is not lost sight of. It is constantly remembered that the Medical portion of the work is a means for advancing Christian truths and influence.Both Mrs.Atkinson and I have endeavored to exert an influence for Christian avancement in all ways possible on those with whom we come in contact We both feel that our efforts will be more effective when we have a hospital and can thus get better acquainted with our patients,and thus have a more lasting influence on them. And also when we have learned the Armenian language.For Medical purposes Turkish is the more useful,but for Christian work the Armenian is the more effective. We both are eager to get at the latter,but we must first get a firmer hold on our Turkish.

We closed the year with grateful hearts for the many favors shown us during the past year.And we feel much encouraged looking at the future with its needs. Our NEEDS are many and some are urgent. The most pressing is a Nurse and the means for her support. We and all of you friends must leave no stone unturned to secure her..All

mem bers of the Harpoot circle cordially favor the coming of a nurse and are earnestly praying that the right individual may be found. She will be a great blessing to our work. We also need a hospital and a begining has been made in contributions for it. We have a large field to occupy and many opportunities are missed because of its lack. We long for the time to come to begin building. The POOR are always with us. Our services are given freely and gladly but we need funds for free medicines and even for food and clothing for the sick poor. The poverty is eXtreme. I have seen women and children bare footed, with only a cents worth (half penny Eng.) of bread daily and this in the bitterest cold weather, with the ground covered with snow. We gladly welcome all to share these privelages with us. Your gifts will be used as you wish.

Our PLAN for the coming year is to move our out patient department into the market, where we hope it will have a wider field of usefulness. I wish to put it on a firmer basis by increasing the stock of the pharmacy. It will then be more than self supporting and will be a source of income for the other needs of our department. The medical men of this community are most cordially disposed towards the medical missionary work. Plans are being matured to have them cooperate with us. We go on the principle the presence of a medical missionary should strengthen the influence of the native protestant physicians rather than compete with them. Pray with us that there may always be harmony and cordiality between the native physicians and the medical department of Harpoot Station. We are also planing to from a little Medical Association.

In closing Mrs. Atkinson and I can not refrain from expressing our sincerest ~~xxxxx~~ gratitude and heartiest thanks to the many who have shared our work with us:-

To our colleagues, the members of the mission Circle at Harpoot, for their wisdom, prayers and active help. It is pleasant to report that the other departments of our station have cordially cooperated with the medical department. This is especially true of the orphanage and Girls College.

To the pastor and members of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, for their continued support during these first years of Missionary effort: years which are always the most discouraging of a Missionaries life. To the little folks in its Sunday School for their interest in our hospital and the Endeavorers for their enthusiastic cooperation in our work.

To our English friends for their generous gifts for our coming hospital and for their kind words in its behalf.

To our Consul, Thos H. Norton Ph.D., who has exerted a helpful influence for us and given helpful suggestions.

To each and all who have taken an interest in and contributed towards the Medical Department of Harpoot Station.

Dear fiends this is your work as much as our own. Please continue in partnership with us by your prayers, your interest and your aid.

Yours in the Maslers service, H. H. Atkinson M.D.

Pacific 30-1 90

Rec'd JUL 31 1905

Report for Harpoot Station, 1904-05

The political and commercial status here is much the same as for the last three years. Except that ready cash is scarcer every year, and work difficult to find. Silk culture, farming, & small trading make up the work of the people. Turks are more and more taking the crafts into their own hands. The exodus to America was great in 1904, hundreds of passports being sold at 15 £T. apiece. Notwithstanding the state of the market and the exodus, the actual contributions of the Protestants have increased. In 1901 total native contribution was 99060 piasters ($4457.), in 1903 it was 168190 piasters ($7568.), and for 1904 it was 243438 piasters ($10954.).

The growth in membership has stayed about the same for 5 years, being 90 (ninety) for the year 1904. The total number of com-

2 — Harpoot Report 1904

communicants has reached 1732. Pupils in the schools has slightly increased in number, being in all 3269 boys & girls.

The spiritual progress of the Church members is not marked. There is a mutual approach or levelment of gregorians and Protestants in matters of belief & practise. Causes — (1) Bread is more necessary than religion, they say. (2.) The gregorians are no longer the "Old Church in the dark;" they intend to surpass the "Prots". (3) Missionaries cannot tour, but must keep the machinery going in Zion. (4) Lack of spiritual native leaders. Preaching has become an "office", not an inner fire.

The Sabbath school falls off year by year. Causes — The preachers do not see its proper value, the government allows no lesson helps to be printed, there has been no progress in Bible study for fifteen years and the people are sick and tired of the old method.

To remedy these deplorable facts Harpoot Theological Seminary was re-opened in the Fall with

3. Harpster Report 1904

a class of eleven. It is hoped that these young men called by the Holy Spirit entirely consecrated in purpose and educated by more up-to-date methods will visibly aid in the progress of Christ's Kingdom. The course of study persued has been practically that of Marash with the exception of Hebrew and Greek.

There has been some fear during the year of a rise of doctrinal division among Protestants. Magazine articles, new books & teachers have gained many adherent to the ideas of Historical Criticism & Evolution, while the mass of the people are somewhat fearful and inclined to oppose such progress. When the younger party learn caution, and the older gain a broader horizon it is to be hoped that both sections will see that no essential tenet of our faith has been injured and that their nobler business would be to settle down to the advancement of vital religion.

4. Harpoot Report 1904.

A co-operation committee has been carried on through the year with great success and to the mutual advantage of the native Churches and the missionaries knowledge about them.

The medical work is slowly progressing. Six thousand 4 hundred and 56 (6456) out patients were cared for during the year and about 250. received in fees. A hospital ~~right~~ site is being negotiated for, and the dispensary has become so popular as to drive all competitors out of the market.

During the year the missionary force lost the presence of Miss Seymour, or Aunt Hattie as she was lovingly called. A part of her work has been supplied by Mrs. Carey's lace industry, in which over seventy poor women are employed, nearly $400. worth of wages having been paid them this last season.

Respectfully
E B Carey

July 6 1904.

Report of Harpoot Station
1904
G. F. Gates
July 6-1905.

REPORT OF HARPOOT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
JULY 1st 1904--JUNE 30th 1905.

It is with pleasure that we present this report to the many friends of Medical Missionary work in Harpoot. On the whole it has been a successful year with increased influence and a greater number of ambitions fulfilled than of disappointments.

The YEAR'S Story in Brief. ITEMS OF INTEREST:- At the beginning of the year we were occupying one of the station houses, known as the old Barnum House. This we had to vacate as it was needed for residence purposes. The house while we occupied it was convenient and filled our needs, and we were grateful for the accommodation. The work then became scattered somewhat, the pharmacy and clinic going to the market. I fitted up one of the rooms in my home as an office and our basement for dressing room and small operations. We rented a large stone building for our market work. It contains two large rooms, each 20 ft. square. We fitted up the front room for the pharmacy, one corner with sadiers as a waiting room. The back room we divided into three, one for storage, and one for chemical examinations, small operations and dressings. This place is well located in the businesspmrtion of the city, next to the city hall. It presents the best appearanc of any place in the market.

THE ASIA MINOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION :- The American Board has a strong force of Medical Missionaries. Ever since my arrival in this country I have been impressed with the need of a closer relationship and fellowship between them. With this in mind I wrote a letter suggesting the formation of a Medical Missionary Association, outlining a plan suitable to conditions here, and offering my services to arrange details and start the ball rolling. In August a copy of this letter was sent to each Medical Missionary connected with the work of the American Board. The answers received were favorable, though a few were a little skeptical, yet all were willing to give the plan a trial. Therefore I drew up a Constitution as concisely as possible. Last December I sent a copy of it with an accompanying letter of suggestions to each. This was received very cordially, every active practioner promising to become a member and help make the Association a success. The plan in brief was:-1st, for each member to send every other member a copy of his or her annual report. 2nd, A circular letter to visit each station in turn: each member to contribute to it when it comes to him, and take out his own previous contribution. 3rd, A Triennial of Quinquennial meeting of the Association. With the beginning of the present calender year the Association was begun by starting the circular letter. This letter has nearly completed its first round. Dr. Barton expresses the hope that this organization of Medical Missionaries will prove of value to each member and thus to the common Mission cause

NURSE :- This we stated in our last annual report to be our greatest need. We are still needing her. Last fall Miss Jennie Yoder of Oakland, Cal., a friend of Mrs. Atkinson's, made formal application to be sent out as our nurse. The application proved acceptible and she received her appointment last May. We hope to have her with us next fall or the following spring. She is a graduate of Jabiola Hospital, Oakland, and before coming out expects to take post graduate work in surgical, gynecological, and oostetrical nursing. She will be a most valuable addition to our Medical force. However, the Woman's Board in appointing her

made the following condition:' that the money for her support must come from outside the regular funds of the Woman's Board. Therefore we are under obligation to have the sum in sight before she comes. Thanks to Miss Platt, her father, and Miss Bush the amount is partially promised. A pledge from anyone for an annual offering toward this object would be strictly in order and be greatly appreciated.

In April I began a course of lectures to the theologues on Medical subjects. These boys are often located in villages and towns where there is no physician and to procure one they would have to travel hours or even a day or two. My object was to give them ideas that would enable them to act in a rational manner when no doctor was obtainable; thus to increase their efficiency and give them an effective means to obtain the good wsll of the people. The boys have appreciated my efforts and have asked that I continue the course next year.

Last year and most of this year I had the pleasure of a German colleague in the medical work. Dr. Volland was a Christian gentleman with whom it was a pleasure to associate. We assisted oneanother in operations and consultations He left for Germany in April, not to return. His departure was a loss not only to theGerman colony but to the whole Protestant work. At present there is no prospect of his position being filled.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE GERMANS:- When I learned that the Germans were to be without a physician, I went to them and stated the situation as I saw it. Mezereh seems to me the natural center for Medical work. I told them that if they did not intend having a hospital in Mezera that I might locate there; that if they were going to have a hospital, I would locate in Harpoot. Or, 3rd, we might co-operate in its establishment. They met me in a most cordial and open manner. They seemed to favor the third proposition, but as is their custom referred it to their Committee in Germany. Their reply was a modification of the second and third, viz.:- That we, the Americans, establish and equip a hospital in Mezera and have full control of it. They will give a written promise not to establish or assist any other hospital, and they to furnish two or three trained German nurses whose whole salary they will give. They ask that a nurses' training school be established to which their orphans can be eligible. Also that their orphans be received into the hospital, they to pay all expenses of their care. They reserve the right to have a German physician; also to have German or Danish trained nurses for house and village work. The latter I think a fine plan, and we will give the physician a cordial welcome, especially if he is of Dr. Volland's type. This plan of co-operation with the Germans will probably be carried out, if we can find the money for our share.

DIARBEKIR HOSPITAL:- A rich Armenian, a naturalized American citizen, living in New York, died leaving his estate to the American Board on condition that a hospital be established and maintained in his native city of Diarbekir. This the Board accepted and voted ten thousand dollars to establish this hospital. Diarbekir is in the Harpoot station field and is also near to the Mardin station. Thus Mardin and Harpoot have studied the problem connected with its establishment. While they have given the matter considerable thought, nothing has been done because the fund is not yet available. This is really a matter for the Eastern Turkey Mission and many matters relating to it will be decided at the Annual

meeting of the Mission to be held at Van in the latter part of July

RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE PRACTITIONERS:- In accordance with my oft expressed conviction that the Medical Missionary should not compete with the native physicians,but rather should be an aid to him,I have endeavored to cultivate friendly relationship with my Armenian Colleagues and to aid them as opportunity offered .I have endeavored to encourage them in Christian work by expressing appreation of their efforts.Also to defend them before the people and increase the confidence of the people in them.I have also given professional aid.My office in the Market with its facilities has been open to them.It has been used by protestant,Armenian,catholic,and Turkish physicians.I keep American, English and French catalogues of Instruments ,drugs and supplies on fileThese and my Medical library are open to their use.I also send their orders with my own.They receive the things that they wish at just what they cost me.At first they were suspicious.They are now learning to trust me as their friend,and have expressed their warm appreciation of my efforts.During this year I have ordered goods for physicians from Arabkir,Malatia,Mezera and Harpoot,and drugs for Mezera and Harpoot pharmacists.

Twice SMALL POX has invaded our community.The scourge was severe in some of the villages but light in Harpoot with no fatalities among our people.This necessitated my renting a building which was twice used as a pest house,and when not thus used was given for the use of poor patients from the villages.

STATISTICS.

BED SIDE&.Visits,445 Revisits,556 Total , 1001
CLINIC:- Patients,2544 readvice,2096 Total,4640

No. of OPERATIONS:- 117,varying in character from Hernia to eye operations, only those requiring an anesthetic being counted .

Total number of times consulted,2989;reconsulted,2452.= 5441.

Of these 60% were males,40% females: members of our community,that is,including orphans,students,teachers,servants and their families,35%;others 65% Of the clinic patients 59% were Armenians,32 1/2% Turks,5% Kurds1 1/2% Greeks 1% foreigners.

PHARMACY:- This has been under the efficient management of Philibos Eff. Movcessian.With the beginning of the year he received a raise in salary,and at the beginning of the calender year another increase in the shape of a percentage on the cost price of the goods dispensed.During the year 3476 prescriptions were filled and 1509 other sales,making a total of 4985 sales from the Pharmacy.

FINANCIAL of PHARMACY:-Income:-retail,159.87 Liras Turkish.Wholesale, 129.00. Total income,288.87 Liras gold Expenses:-Value of drugs dispensed,76.15. Rent,20.76. Salaries,59.39.Value of drugs sold wholesale,129.00.Total expenses, 285.30.Balance profit 3.57 Liras gold.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Balance July 1st,1905,	32.12 ET.	Purchase of Drugs ,Instruments,Etc,	304.06 ET
Sales from Pharmacy,	282.87 ET.	Furniture and Fixtures.	50.27 "
Fees,	65.65 ET.	Supplies,	21.74 "
Gifts,	171.43	Salaries,	90.13 "
	552.07	Rent,	19.74 "
		Miscellaneous,	34.11 "
		Balance on hand June 30,1905,	32.02 "
			552.07

GIFTS:-received during the year: R.M.Dunbar,$5.00 : Mrs.Paiter's Class,$12.00 : F.R.Cook,Portland,Oreg,$1.00: First Congregational Church,Grand Blank,Mich,$5.00 Miss Rothganger,$1.00 : Congregational Church,San Rafael,Calif.,$43.50: Miss Crossby of England through Prof.Rendel Harris 100 pounds sterling: Consul Young, 2 liras Turkish :Miss Wheeler,3.74 Liras Turkish :Mr.Margot,1 Napoleon :Haji Effendi,20 piasters :First Congregational Church,Northfield,Minn,$5.00 :Y.W. and Y.M.C.A.,Forest Grove,Oregon,$18.00 : Y.P.S.C.E.,Stanton,Mich.,$5.00:Mr. and Mrs.R.M.Dunbar,$20.60 :Miss Bowman's class in S.S. of 1st Congregational Church of San Francisco,$10.00: Bureau from Miss Seymour. A large number of spectacles were sent to Miss Huntington by the Woman's Board of Boston.These were turned over to the medical department for dispensing.To students,teachers,preachers,Bible women and any one bringing a note from one of the teachers of the girls' college,these have been dispensed freely.To others a small amount has been charged.With the proceeds an instrument for measuring glasses was purchased and the remainder for free medicines for the poor.This has proved to be a most practical gift.

POOR:-No department comes into such close contact with the poor as does the Medical. It is our experience as that of other stations that it is not best to do much free work.Those who receive free medicine frequently do not appreciate it.They do not take it or even pour it out.Thus during the year we have filled only 82 prescriptions freely,but have given 914 at partial cost or cost.Only two gifts have been received for this object,one of a Napoleon from Mr.Margot, and a Medjidea from a grateful patient,a Gregorian.Mr.Margot has used the Medical department to disburse two liras among the poor.This has been used for food and clothing for the most destitute.

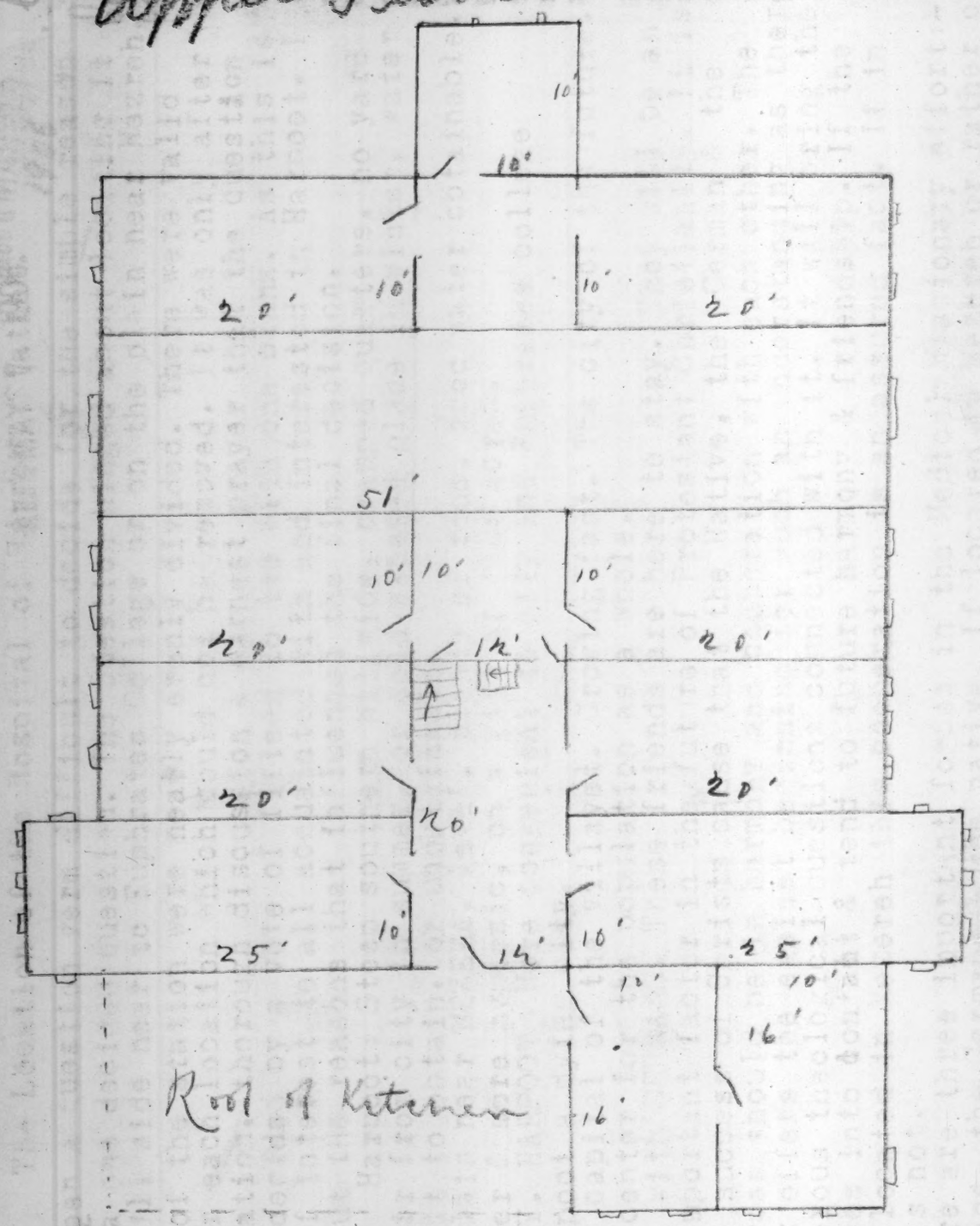
THE FUTURE:- As we look forward we are in something of a quandary.If we had the money we would have a hospital and begin work at once this fall,adopting the plan of co-operating with the Germans.If we have no sum available,then our prospects are rather discouraging. We are waiting to learn just how much there is available.

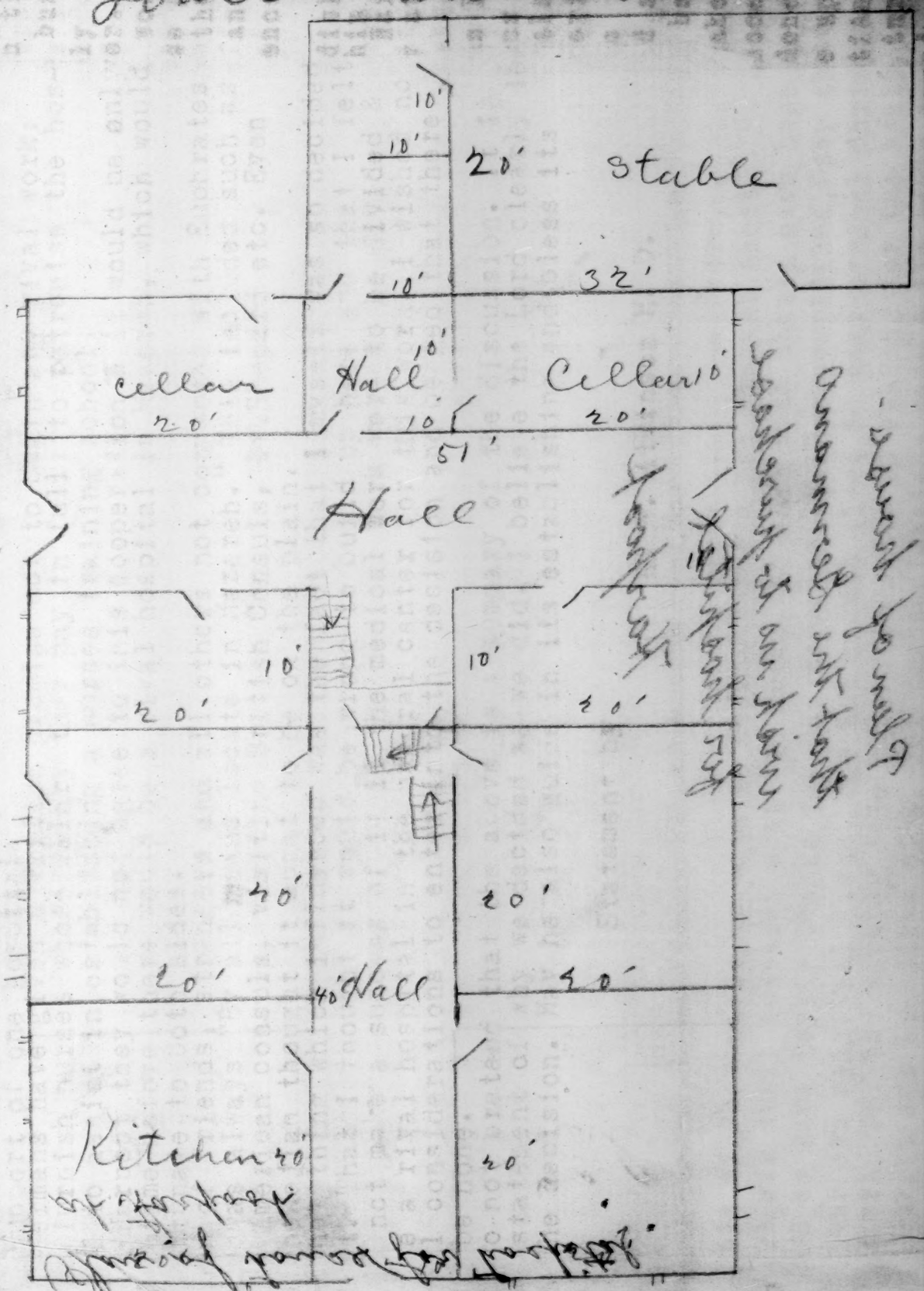
In closing permit me to express my gratitude to each one of you who have had a share in this work by your gift or prayers : to the First Congregational Church of San Francisco whose representative in the foreign field I am: and to Miss Caroline E. Bush of our own station who has solicited funds for our work.

I remain,

Faithfully Yours,

H.H.Atkinson,M.D.





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The Location of the Hospital of Harpoot. 1906.

Rec'd MAY 7 1906
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This has been a question verm difficult to decide for the simple reason that it was not a one decided question. The question hinged about locating it on a steep hill side near to Euphrates College or on the plain near Mezreh. The members of the station were nearly evenly divided. There were valid arguments for each location which could not be removed. It was only after long deliberation, thorough discussion & earnest prayer that the question was at last decided by a vote of fifteen to two with one blank. As this is a question of interest to all acquainted with and interested in Harpoot, I am writing out the reasons that influenced the final decision.

1st LOCATION Harpoot: Steep southern hillside, cramped quarters, no yard room, foul air from city in summer, or cold exposed place in winter, water very difficult to obtain, or unobtainable.

MEZERA On plain near MEZERA, level, plenty of room, good water obtainable, climate milder & more hygienic, on a gift of four acres.

ACCESSIBILITY. HARPOOT More convenient to city and Euphrates college schools. Harpoot a dying city.

MEZEREH The capital of the villayet. Growing fast. The city of the future. The natural center for the population as a whole.

COOPERATION with GERMANS. These friends are here to stay. They will be an increasingly important factor in the future of Protestant Christianity. It is vital to the success of Christs cause that the Native, the German & the American forces should be in harmony and cooperation with each other. The Medical work offers the easiest beginning for such an understanding as there are no dangerous theological questions connected with it. It will bring the various forces into contact & tend to future harmony & friendship. If the hospital is located in Mezereh this cooperation is an assured fact. If in Harpoot it is not.

UNITED. There are three important forces in the Medical Missionary effort:- The Americans, the Germans & the native. If located in Mezereh or rather on the plain between Mezereh & Harpoot these three forces will all be united in the support of one hospital.

The Germans have given a written promise not to begin any rival work; also to furnish nurses whose salary they pay in full; to patronise the hospital; & to assist in establishing a nurses training school.

If in Harpoot they would not agree to this cooperation & it would be only a short time before there would be a rival hospital in Mezereh, which would be unfortunate to both sides.

Opinions of friends, strangers and all others not connected with Euphrates College was always "By all means locate in Mezereh." This included such as the two American consuls, visiting British Consuls, Dr. Shepard etc. Even Prof. Tenekejian thought it aught to be on the plain.

Another thing which influenced was the fact that I myself was so decided about it. That I thought it would be wrong to build up here and that I felt I could not make a success of it if the medical work were to be divided & there be a rival hospital in the natural center for this work. I wished no personal considerations to enter into the decision and begged that there should be none.

I do not pretend that the above is a summary of the discussion. It is only a statement of why we decided as we did. I believe the Lord clearly led us to the decision. May he also guide in its establishing and bless its work.

Statement by

H. H. Atkinson M. D.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the HARPOOT MISSION STATION.

19 1506 REC'D JUL 30 1906

It is with mingled grief & joy that I present this report. One does not often experience such extreme swings of the pendulum of sorrow & success. We present this report as a record of honest endeavor for Christ.

HISTORY

The year opened with bright prospects which proved for the most part to be without good foundation.

In July a great grief came to our station in the death of Mrs.H.H.Riggs, a beloved member of our circle, the wife of the president of our college. She died of thrombosis of the heart five days after confinement. We buried her with her infant. The period following this sad event was the bluest of my life since becoming a physician. The people seemed to hold me responsible for our grief & my clinics fell to almost nothing. The prospects for a hospital proved to be founded upon misinformation. The Germans refused to cooperate on a temporary basis, so the prospects for a nurse and aid from them were gone. Everything seemed to go and it looked like a new start would have to be made.

VACATION. I took the first vacation in 3 years by going camping on the shore of lake Geoljuck with a pastor, my friend Dr. Michael & Prof. Margot. Here we passed a pleasant two weeks. It proved a needed change & restful even if I could not tramp or climb the mountains. I enjoyed the bathing and the fresh quiet of the camp. Upon my return my work slowly came back.

Soon after this came the news that the friends of Mrs. Riggs, upon their own initiative & under-leadership of Miss Jessie Murray of Athens, Pa. were endeavoring to raise a sufficient fund to build a hospital here as a memorial to Mrs.Riggs. This endeavor is being preserved in, with prospects of success.

SMALL POX has been our neighbor throughout the year, several orphans & two or three students were attacked, but with no deaths. Vaccine was freely used upon all who would consent.

The second grief for our circle, occured the day after Christmas in the passing away of Mrs.Lora Carey from a circle of many loved friends & a busy life of usefulness, to her Heavenly Home. Surgical shock in an extremely uraemic condition caused her departure. This depressed me more than ever. I felt fully convinced that I had made a mistake in entering the medical work & had better give it up. I did not wish to act hastily so waited. Those of my colleagues with whom I talked were positive that I should remain in the medical work & here at Harpoot. I gratefully acknowledge the kindness and sympathy of all the members ofour circle. Their expressions of confidence and encouragement emboldened me to take hold again after the revival.

Early in the summer word came from China that Rev.F.Franson, a Swedish American EVANGELIST was coming this way. Our Mission and Station gave him a cordial invitation to come. He visited Van, Bitlis, Mardin, Diarbekir, Harpoot Oorfa, Aintab, Marash, Aleppo, many villages enroute, ending for Turkey at Beirout, thence to South Africa. At his request I arranged his route, announced his coming and made such arrangements for his coming as far as I could by correspondence from Van to Durban, South Africa. The expressions of appreciation of his services were universal. Many places reported revivals.

REVIVAL Mr. Franson remained in the Harpoot field a month. This period was used by all Christian workers for united evangelistic endeavor. The result was an encouraging revival. I do not belong to that narrow minded set who are inclined to deny the good done at such a time because some slip back into old ways, some are hardened in sin, some prove insincere, others make fools of themselves, or because Millennium was not brought about. The success here was small compared with the needs, or with what should have been done. Yet we give hearty thanks for the permanent good accomplished, for the uplift in our own spiritual lives, for the warmth given to many nominal Christian workers, for the warming into active endeavor of others, for the souls turned to Christ for the first time, for the confessions made & the souls saved, and drunkards reclaimed. I am thankful for the blessing and share in it.

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drunkards reclaimed. I am thankful for the blessing that I received & that I had a share in this great endeavor.

VILLIGE Visiting. From this time on I visited more neighboring villages, going out Saturday returning Monday. These were very busy days of both spiritual & medical work. It was also a most encouraging form of endeavor.

By this time sufficient progress of the funds for the hospital had been made to warrant us as a station to take definate steps. This we did, deciding upon the location, the plan of management, the plan of cooperation with the Germans, accepting a gift of land for the hospital, & appointing Pres. H. H. Riggs & myself to draw up the plans for the building & arrange details.

RECORD MONTH. My practise came back again for the second time. March is the record month since coming to Turkey. During the month I gave advice 873 times.

TOUR During the Easter Vacation I made a tour to Chemishgezek, Kinetzeek and Egin. I met with warm welcomes and had all I could attend to.

FIRST CHURCH OF SAN FRINCISCO. Dr. & Mrs. Atkinson are members of and are supported by the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. Our pastor Dr.Goe.C.Adams writes. The building costing nearly $200000 is totally destroyed, insurince $40,000. Of 580 resident members 325 were burned out & another hundred had to flee from the flames. The membership is scattered. If we succeed in getting 250 out of the former 800 members we shall do well. Dr. Adams is said to have given up his home & offered to serve without salary for a while in order that the church may be reorganised & rebuilt. Naturally it is impossible for them, for an indefinate period, to be responsible for our salary. We hope that they will continue to regard us as their representatives in the Foreign Field & that the American Board will so permit. It is to be hoped that sufficient extra gifts will come in to make good this loss to the Board, and that many will find it in their hearts to send aid to our stricken church.

ASIA MINOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION may now be considered as well organized. Every medical Missionary under or working with the American Board has joined. Our circulating letter has completed its second round & is proving a most useful means of mutual helpfulness.

The year closes with about the same bright prospects that it began. Only that this time they are more definate & reliable. There is a sufficient amount of cash on hand to begin work. The arrangement with the Germans is definate & in writing. We enter the new year prepared to take a forward step just as soon as we get government permission.

STATISTICS.

CLINIC Daily morning clinics, excepting Thursdays & Sundays, have been held. Baron Vramshabooh Nadurian has been my assistant & student. During the year I have seen 3162 patients, who have sought further advice or treatment 2184 times, making a total of 5346 for office work. I have made 1387 bedside visit, to 502 persons, whom I revisited 885 times. Making a final total of 6733 times that I have given medical advice during the year. Of these 25% were students, orphans, teachers or employees; 65% outside patients, & 10% seen in villages or on tour. By sex they would be divided 57% male, 43% female; by nationality, 75% Armenians, 12% Turks, 6% Kurds, 5% Syrians, 2% Greeks and others. Gain for the year among Armenians.

SURGICAL There has been a decrease in operative work, due to causes already stated and to the fact that there were no hospital facilities available. Therefore all major operations, excepting a half dozen, have been refused. Total No. Operation 73. These include only those that required an anesthetic. They consisted of Hernia, vesical calculi, calculi impacted in Urethra, tuberculous bones, glands & abscesses, accouchment force, hepatic

abscess, perinephretic abscess, fractured patella, cauterizing, curettment of uterus, sewing bitten tongue, hyprocelle radical, plastic for new eyelids, for new cheek, enucleation, cataract, snellings for trachiasis, roller forceps for trachoma, and external canthotomy.

DISPENSARY This has been under the efficient management of Pilibos Effendi Movsesian. He has had a student assistant who has given his entire time. Two others will attend during the summer. The receipts have amounted to 326.30 1/2 L.T. or $1435.75; with expenses as follows:-value of stock sold 171.59 L.T.,$755.00; Salaries 87.74L.T.,$375.06; Rent 20L.T.,$88.00; leaving a profit of 37.53L.T.or $165.13 for the year. We have materially increased our stock during the year. It is now on a good working basis. When we begin building the profit of this branch will go towards that. Until then we shall continue to build up our stock. During the year 3882 prescriptions have been filled with 2340 other sales, making a total of 6222 sales, of these 2664 were sold at a profit, 1076 at cost of dispensing or less, and 142 without charge.

GIFTS Only those actually received here in Harpoot are acknowledged in this list. We have not the list of those giving for the hospital itself They have been acknowledged by Miss Murray or Treasurer Wiggin of the American Board. (1 L.T.equals $4.40 or 0-18-2 Sterling or 22 francs. 11 Liras Turkish equal 10 pounds Sterling). Church at Los Animas, Colo $3.45; Primary Class First Church, San Francisco $9.75; Frank Adam's Class $5.00; Pastors S.S.Class Campbelle Calif. for a memoria bed for Miss Mary Schuyler $25,00; Excelsior Mission Band, Athens Pa.$2.00; Cong. Church Saragota Calif.$5.50, Cong. Ch. at Campbelle $5.50 through Miss Murray for preparing bedding $48.00; Miss Miriam Platt 1 L.T.; Friends through Prof and Mrs.Margot 2L.T. same for poor 2L.T. Cliffords in San Rafael for bed $25.00 Miss Grand, Aintab 10 francs; J.Wilkie Young Esq. Eng.Consul 5 1/2 Liras; H.C.de J.du Vallon Esq. English Consul 15 1/2 Liras; Mrs Knapp, Harpoot, 1/2 Lira; Ladies Soc. San Rafael, Calif.$1,00; H.S.Nadurian, $1.00; Dakin Brothers, London,Eng.2-2-0 Sterling in credit; Park,Davis & Co,London branch 4-11-0 Sterling in drugs; Prof.& Mrs.Margot 2 Liras; Mrs.J.W.Cook, Hartford C't.$10.00, Mrs Julia M.Torrey, Baltimore $10,00; Miss Evelyn Worthley, Foochow Mission, China $20,00 for hospital; Miss Emily Rothganger, San Francisco Calif.$1,00; Mr.Edmund P.Platt Poughkepsie N.Y. printing without charge: We also acknowledge favors from various drug firms as J.K.Mulford & Co., Dakin Brothers, Frederick Stearns & Co., Park, DavisCo.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT as a whole.

Credits:- Ballance, July 1st, 1905, 32.02 L.T.,$140.89; Sale of drugs 326.30 1/2L.T.,$1435.75; Fees 85.86 L.T.,$388.78; Gifts 79.94 L.T.,$351.74 Deposits 83.15 1/4 L.T.,$365.86; Debits:- Furniture fixtures 5.29 L.T., $23.27; purchase of drugs & supplies 364.93 L.T.,$1605.69; Incidental expenses 28.15 1/2L.T.,$123.88; Saliries 87.74 1/4L.T.,$386.27; Rent 20.00LT $80.00; Miscellaneous 12.74 L.T.,$56.05; Ballance credit 88.42 L.T.$389.05

JUL 15 1907

 Total 607.27 3/4 L.T.,$2672.02.

COOPERATION It is a matter of satisfaction to me that our Medical dep't is on excellent terms with the native practitioners. These gentlemen are for the most part members of our community, leaders in religious work as well as in their profession. It is a pleasure for me to be of service to them. When we have a hospital I wish to give them the same facilities for work in it that I shall enjoy. This will greatly widen and increase the influence of the hospital as a Christian agency.

MISSIONARY ENDEAVOR.

This department recognises its right to exist only as it exerts a positive influence for Christ. This has been done by means of preaching, teaching, talks with patients, students, personal work, etc. This is a form of endeavor that is best not put in figures. We are thankful to estate that during the past year a more positive influence has been exerted than ever before. We long for the time to come when we can by means of a hospital have our patients under our care long enough to do them permanent spiritual good. There is no place equal to the bedside for such endeavor. Pray for us that we may be full of faith and persevering.

PLANS.

We are now in the red tape process of securing a deed to the gift of land for our hospital. As soon as it is obtained we will make application to build. This is a six months red tape process at least. As soon as permission is obtained we will begin building. We have planned the building in such a way that it can be built in four sections. We will build one at a time as we get the funds for it. We have sufficient funds in hand for the first section. In it we can begin hospital work though it will be cramped. Sister Laura expects to take charge as soon as it is ready. She is an efficient German nurse with good executive ability, has had experience here & speaks Armenian. She is now in Germany taking a further course & expects to come out here next spring. If our hospital building is not ready then we will begin work in a rented building until it is. Thanks to the influence of Dr. Raynolds of Van we have received the offer of a talented young Danish nurse to be sent to us with salary paid. Marie Jacobson is highly recommended both as a nurse & as a Christian worker. She is now studying in an English hospital. We thankfully accept the offer and will give her a rich field of usefulness. We hope she will come out next year; the sooner the better.

We have a long hard pull yet to make before we can tell success. The hospital built & equiped is to cost ten thousand dollard. Less than four thousand is in hand. Will you have a share in establishing this work? Gifts may be sent to Athens National Bank, Athens Pa. U.S.A.; or to F.H.Wiggins Esq. Congregational House, Boston, Mass. for the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital at Harpoot, Turkey. Further information will be give or questions answered. We shall be pleased to put your name on our mailing list to keep you posted as to our progress. Smaller gifts for medicine for the poor, running expenses, articles of equipment etc. always thankfully acknowledged.

June 30, 1906. Respectfully submitted by, L.H.Atkinson M.D.

Physician in charge

Rec'd JUL 15 1907.

General report

Harpoot Turkey,
June 18. 1907.

Rev. E. Bill, Boston,

Dear Sir:-

It was formerly the custom, when the work of this station was not so well apportioned and organized, for the station secretary to write a general report of the years' progress. But of late each department has gotten out a full report of its own, and for real information, facts and figures, these reports covering June to June, are much more serviceable to the editor who has to select from them and write the Eastern Turkey Mission article for the Annual Report of the A.B.C.F.M. Our Harpoot work has the following departments:-

Touring, Church and School statistics,
Euphrates College, and preparatory schools,
E.T.M. Theological Seminary,
Boys and girls orphanages, & Industrial departments-
Medical work.

A few words in general. The commercial and political outlook of this

state presents a queer combination of seeming prosperity and actual though hidden poverty. Of course the natural advantages of Rhode Island climate, fertile soil, & industrious Armenian people are just about destroyed by the tyrannical government whose changeable lies makes a plaything of men & property values.

Concerning the personel of the station, little change has taken place. Mr Browne returned Sept. 1906 to take a most important part of the Seminary work. He brought with him Mr Jesse French, who tutored English in the college. In June 1907 Mr French & Mr Ernest Riggs left the College work to return to America. By a most happy arrangement, President Riggs was married in May to Miss Emma Barnum, thus uniting two of Turkey's oldest missionary families. Dr Atkinson's beautiful baby Leonard died in May after only two weeks of earthly life, and his body was buried in the missionary garden, beside the graves of Mrs Annie Riggs and Mrs Lora Carey and their little babes.

Yours respectfully
E. F. Carey

A N N U A L R E P O R T .

OF

HARPOOT MEDICAL DEPRAMTENT, 1906

for the year ending June 30 th, 1907.

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THE YEAR IN REVIEW.

The year began with prds bright prospects for a hospital, nurses and progress. A portion of the hoped for has been realised. Our prospects are still with us brightened by the flight of time.

A TRIP TO DIARBEKIR in July with Dr.Barnum, our senior Member, began the year. Our object was to attend the jubilee services of the Diarbekir Church to quiet some unpleasant rumors about a gift by an Armeno-American for Diarbekir his native city; to arranged for the payment of a portion of said bequest and to investigate regarding a hospital and its site. The journey was satisfactory in all respects. The jubilee was a memorable affair. The services were well attended and helpful. The bequest matters were satisfactorily arranged. No decision was made regarding the hospital site, it being thought best to defer all such matters until the arrival of Dr.E.St.John Ward, who will have charge of the hospital. He is now enroute, stopping in France in order to learn French to pass examinations for a license to practise. He hopes to reach Turkey this coming autumn.

Our vacation we spent at lake Geoljuk. It proved to be a much needed rest as well as a very pleasant time. It was the first outing that I have taken with my family since coming to Turkey.

A VIRULENT EPIDEMIC of MEASLES with resulting DYSENTARY occured during the autumn and early winter. Hundreds of children died from it. The people of this region are more afraid of measles than small pox. In spite of its virulence not one case that applied our clinic was lost, nor did we loose any case of dysentary that applied to us before moribund.

The portion of the year's record in which I take the most pride is the organization of the EUPHRATES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. This is an organization of all of the Christian physicians and pharmacists in the Harpoot field into a co-operation, mutually helpful body. These gentlemen are successful practitioners, men of excellent character, of high standing in their respective communities and best of all, for the most part, active in Christian work. They are just as much a product of our Missionary endeavor as are teachers or preachers. And from my partial point of view I think they have a more useful place in the effort to uplift the people than do most preachers and teachers It is time we take due pride in their achievements. Permit me to briefly introduce a few of them to you. Dr.Haroutyun Hekimian, a leader of the protestant community of Harpoot, Dr.Michael Keshishian, the most successful practitioner of Malatia, who organised a Y.M.C.A, and has had an important voice in the church work there. Dr.Sarkis Moumjian, a busy man in Arabkir, yet he finds time to be useful in the church work. Dr.Voskian Topaliany a brilliant young surgeon in Diarbekir, who in addition to his heavy practise, gave a course of lectures in the church on helpful subjects Dr.Kambourian, a careful diagnostition, a member of the Board of Managers of Euphrates College, Harpoot's most successful practitioner. Dr.Michael Hagopian, the surgeon of this locality, a member of the Co-operative Committee which has the management of all schools and churches supported from common funds, active in all Church matters, preaching often in the villages, a helpful Christian brother. Our membership consists of eight physicians and three pharmacists, or six local members and five non-resident. I consider it an honor to work with such men as these, a pleasure to be of service to them and a privilege to encourage them to more active Christian endeavor.

The association has held eight meetings of the local membership, from the first of January to the end of June. Just before the College Commencement

Harpoot, Turkey, June 18-1907

we held our first Annual Meeting which consisted of a session lasting all of one day and half the next with two dinners togethere. The topics presented were helpful, the discussions lively, the reports interesting, a very successful first endeavor.

The association hopes to have its home in the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital, as soon as it is built. We hope to have a special room for ourselves in which will be our library and museum of patholigical specimens. We have many plans for Co-operation, self-improvement and helpfulness to the people. We have understandings among ourselves regarding fees, consultations and operations. We take among us six medical publications, three weeklies and three monthlies; also eight others, five weekly papers and two religious and three news, three monthly magazines. These circulate inter nos. We have planned for a class in Midwifery. An outline course has been adopted and we hope to begin the class this coming autumn. As soon as the hospital is opened we will have a class for training nurses. These classes will be instructed jointly by members of our association and our trained nurses with practical training in the hospitals. There are other plans but as they are only plans we will not mention them here. At any rate our association promises to be wide awake and useful.

THE ASIA MINOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION increases in usefulness each year. This year's round of our circular letter was full of interesting reports and useful suggestions. The first meeting of our association was planned to be held in Aintab during the last week in July. At the last moment it was postponed because of the prospects for a much better meeting next summer.

It has been our intention to have a small branch-hospital for students, orphans and the people of Harpoot city near the Mission compound. There is no reason why we should wait until the hospital is built for this, so we purchased a building for forty liras and for seventy more liras entirely altered it. It contains two wards large enough for six to ten beds each, a small clinic room, a neat little operating room, a small kitchen, storage room, closets etc. We call it our infirmary. It is all finished but the paint.

NURSES. Just as soon as the hospital is built and ready Sister Laura, an experienced German nurse will be here to take charge of it. She knows Armenian well and Turkish a little and is an efficient,economical manager.

A little over a year ago the Danish Missionary organization promised us a nurse. Miss Marie Jacobson has been appointed. During the past year she has been in England studying in the hospitals and about Mission work. She will come to us this coming autumn. She will have charge of the Harpoot nursing. The infirmary will be opened just as soon as she arrives. We eagerly await the day.

The HOSPITAL prospects brighten slowly. It is a long story of vaxatious and unlooked for delays. We accepted an offer for the site. The donor kept us waiting for more than a year. We made new terms with him agreeing to buy water and additional land at a generous prices. Still he delayed. In disgust we dropped him and turned to another offered site of a more favorable location. We paid this donor's taxes. We paid a small outstanding dept. The papers of transfer were all made out, then we butted into a mulish government, one excuse after another, clever, artful always delaying. We appealed to our Consul for aid. He succeeded in getting a definite statement from the local governor that we must get permission from the central government So a petition was made out and sent to Constantinople; the plans for the hospital were made out, adopted and sent; the site was plotted and sent;

a description of the site was sent. So it is all now in the hands of the American Embassador in Constantinople to secure permission from His Imperial Majesty to build this little hospital in Harpoot. Our Embassador, Mr. Leishman has done excellent work along this line in the past and we hope he will soon succeed with our petition.

The healht of the Station has been better than usual. Among the students body, the orphans, teachers and all those dependent upon us, more than a thousand souls not a death has occured. In our Mission circle, our infant son Leonard died of broncho-pneumonia after being with us only two weeks. "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

The spiritual portion of our work has not been overlooked. This is our real object in coming here. All these other forms of activity should be aids to the spiritual endeavors. It is our constant aim to faithfully fulfil this commission. We earnestly ask your aid by sincere prayer especially in this portion of our work.

STATISTICS

DISPENSARY. As previously, has been under the efficient management of Pilibos Effendi Movsesian. He has had five students who wish to become pharmacists; one gives his entire time and receives a small wage. The others put in as much of their time as they can spare from other duties. They are much interested.

During the year we have filled 6637 prescriptions, other sales 2971, making a total of 9608 sales mnde. Of these prescriptions 4317 were sold with profit, 2099 at cost of dispensing or less and the remainder free.

FINANCES of DISPENSARY. The receipts have been 522.62 Liras Turkish (One Lira equals $4.40). The expenses were:- Value of drugs dispensed 380.14, salaries 84.26, rent 25.00 making total expenses 489.40. This leaves a net profit 33.22 piasters gold. This has gone towards increasing our stock.

CLINIC AND GENEARL PRACTISE.

Five morning clinics have been held each week for the poor. The afternoons have been given to bedside visiting and other forms of work as letter writing of which I have had an unusual amount this year.

STATISTICS. I have seen 400 individuals at their bedsides; whom I have revisited 820 times making a total of 1220 bedside visits. I have had 2751 office patients who have returned 2826 times total for office 5577, making a final total of 6797 times advice has been given. These may be classified by sex, males 56%, females 44%; by class, orphans 10%, teachers 6%, local public 69%, villages 15%, by nationalities, Armenians 80%, Turks 15%, Kurds 3%, others 2%.

OPERATIONS 95. Trachoma, Circumcision of conjunctiva, Internal strabismus, rectal fistula, hernia, hydrocele, urethral calculus, Vesicle calculus, curettement uterus, curettement tubercular fistula, Tubercular glands, bone necrosis, excision chronic ulcer, perinephretic abscess, excision optic tum tumor, epithelioma lip, dermoid cyst, osteochondroma, haemorrhoids, repair of perinium, sewing wounded hand, plastic on mouth, on nose and resection of elbo. We hope that with the advent of a nurse and opening of a hospital that this branch of our department will develope.

GIFTS. The following have been received in Harpoot for this work:- Dr. George Post of Beirut 2 Liras, Mr. Platt of Poughkeepsie $18.00, Dr. B.V.D. Post 3 Liras, of Robert College. Y.P.S.C.E. Redwood City $8.00, Miss Jennie Yoder $5.00, Mrs. Du Vallon 1L 10s, Mrs. J.W. Cook $10.00, Mrs. Margot's cousins 282 piasters, Prof. & Mrs. Margot 1 Lira, Mrs. Margot's relatives 260 piasters, Mrs. Margot's brother 550 piasters, Miss Dixon of England ~~$10.~~

~~£10x00~~ 1L 10s, Hovhannes Nedurian $1.00, Mr.& Mrs.Dunbar of Los Animas $10.00& Mr.E.P.Platt $35.00, Y.P.S.C.E. first Presbyterian church N.Y. $50.00, former gift for nurse 2220 piasters gold. The last three items were given some time ago for support of a nurse. As the Danish friends furnish the nurse these are not needed for that purpose, so have been transfered with consent of donors towards building infirmary. This sum supplemented by my own fees has been sufficient to meet all expenses without drawing one cent upon the hospital fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for MEDICAL DEPARTMENT as a whole. Ballance to Credit July first, 1906 was 88.42 Liras Turkish. Sale of Drugs 522.62. Fees 67.94. Gifts 79.15. Deposits 106.60. Total receipts 864.73 Liras. Expenses:- Drugs 453.52, real Estate 111.23. Furniture 29.19. Supplies 30.98. Salaries 128.21. Rent 25.00 Miscellaneous 13.65. Ballance to credit JUne 30th, 1907, 72.95. Total 864.73.

THE OUTLOOK. We have planned the hospital in such a way that we can put it up a section at a time. It consists of four buildings around an open court. Three of these belong to the hospital proper and the fourth we call the physicians residence. Each building will cost from two to three thousand dollars. These will be put up as we get the funds. A sufficient amount is in hand to put up and furnish the first building, and partly enough for ose of the Ward buildings. These two buildings should be put up as soon as we get permission to build. About five thousand dollars are needed to complete the hospital fund. Please send your contributions to Mr.Frank E.Wiggin, Congregational House, Boston; or to Miss Jessie Murray, Athens, Pa. Please be careful to state that the donation is for the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital, Harpoot, Turkey.

It would be helpful if a certain amount could be sent direct to Harpoot for the following immediate needs:-

Furnishing of infirmary	$300.00
Wall around hospital site	500.00
Water supply on hospital site	600.00

Gifts for these purposes should be sent to Mr.Wiggin with the request that they be forewarded at once to the Medical Department of Harpoot Station.

Thanking you for your interest in this branch of the Lord's work, and hoping that you will share it with us by your earnest prayers and gifts.

I am

Yours faithfully,

H.H.Atkinson M.D.

Rec'd NOV 14 1907

CONDENSED ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE HARPOOT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT + Lace Industry.

For the Year ending June 30th, 1907.

The year began with a TRIP TO DIARBEKIR with Rev. T. N. Barnum, D.D. Our objects were to attend the Jubilee services of the Diarbekir church; to quiet some unpleasant rumors about a gift by an Armeno-American; to arrange for the payment of a portion of said bequest, and to investigate regarding a hospital and its site. Dr. E. St. John Ward is to take charge of this hospital. He has recently obtained his license and is now studying Turkish in Aintab and will take charge of the work in Diarbekir next summer.

A VIRULENT EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES occurred during the autumn, carrying off many children. In spite of its virulence no case that applied at our clinic was lost.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EUPHRATES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is the portion of the year's work in which I take the most pride. This is a co-operative body of all the Christian physicians and pharmacists in out Harpoot field. These gentlemen are successful practitioners, men of excellent character, of high standing in their respective communities, and best of all, leaders in evangelistic and other forms of Christian work. I consider it an honor to work with such men, a pleasure to be of service to them, and a privilege to encourage them to greater Christian activity. The local membership of the Association has held eight meetings during the first half of the year. Just before the Commencement we held our first annual meeting which consisted of two all-day sessions. The topics presented were helpful, the discussions lively, the reports interesting. Altogether it was a very successful first endeavor.

This Association hopes to have its home in the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital. There we will have our laboratory, library and medical museum. We have many plans for co-operation, self-improvement, and helpfulness to the people. We have understandings among ourselves regarding fees, consultations and operations. We take six medical journals and eight other publications of a religious and general character. These circulate internos. An outline course for a class in midwifery has been adopted and a class of six have begun their studies. As soon as the hospital is opened, nurses' training classes will begin. These classes will be instructed by members of our Association and our European trained nurses, with practical training in our hospital wards. We have many other plans in mind but it will be time to mention them when they are in operation.

Annual Report Harpoot Medical Department 1906-1907

THE ASIA MINOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION increases in usefulness each year. This year's round of our circular letter was full of interesting reports and useful suggestions. Our first meeting was planned to be held in Aintab this summer but was postponed because of hopes for a much better meeting next year.

INFIRMARY. It has been our intention to have a small branch hospital for students, orphans and the people of Harpoot. So we purchased a building and altered it at a total expense of a hundred Liras. It contains two wards large enough for six to ten beds each, a small clinic room, a neat little operating room, a small kitchen, storage room, basement, closets, etc. It is ready for occupancy and we will begin work in it as soon as Miss Jacobson arrives.

NURSES. Two nurses are now en route to join us. Sister Laura, an experienced German nurse, speaking German, English, Armenian, a little Turkish, and having several years' experience in this region. She will have charge of the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital. We are planning to open hospital work in a rented building this winter, if the German Committee will permit her to take charge as we hope they will. Miss Marie Jacobson is the nurse promised us by the Danish Missionary Society more than a year ago. She will be with the American circle in Harpoot and spend most of her time studying Armenian, but she will have oversight of the infirmary. We are happy in these prospects.

THE HOSPITAL BUILDING prospects brighten slowly. It is a long story of vexatious and unlooked for delays. A fine site was offered us. We waited for more than a year for it to be given to us. Then we accepted another and better offer. This donor was willing to give at once. But the local government began a nagging, tantalizing course. They did not refuse to make the transfer but kept saying tomorrow, next week, etc., until another year was lost. Finally we appealed through our Consul to our Ambassador to apply directly to the Porte for permission to own the land and build the hospital. We await His Excellency U.S. Ambassador Leishman's action in the matter.

The health of the Station has been better than usual. Among the student body, the orphans, teachers and all those dependent upon us,-more than a thousand souls, not one death has occurred. In our Mission circle our infant son, Leonard, died of broncho-pneumonia after being with us only two weeks. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

The spiritual portion of our work has not been overlooked. This is our real object in coming here. All these forms of activity should be aids to the spiritual endeavor. It is our constant aim to faithfully fulfil this commission. We earnestly ask your aid by sincere prayer, especially in this portion of our work.

STATISTICS

THE DISPENSARY, as previously, has been under the efficient management of Pilibos Effendi Movsesian. He has had five students who

wish to become pharmacists. One gives his entire time and receives a small wage. The others put in as much of their time as they can spare from other duties. They are much interested.

During the year we have filled 6637 prescriptions; other sales 2971, making a total of 9608 sales made. Of these prescriptions 1317 were sold with a profit, 2099 at cost of dispensing or less, and the remainder free.

FINANCES OF DISPENSARY. The receipts have been $2299.74. The expenses were:-Value of drugs dispensed $1672.61; salaries $371.04;rent $110.00, making total expenses $2153.36. This leaves a net profit of 146.17. This has gone towards increasing our stock.

CLINIC & GENERAL PRACTISE. Five morning clinics have been held each week for the poor. The afternoons have been given to bedside visiting and other forms of work, as letter writing of which I have had an unusual amount this year.

STATISTICS. I have seen 400 individuals at their bedsides, whom I have revisited 820 times, making a total of 1220 bedside visits. I have had 2751 office patients who have returned 2826 times. Total for office 5577, making a final total of 6797 times advice was given. These may be classified;by sex, males 56%, females 44%; by class, orphans 10%, teachers 6%, local public 69%, villages 15%; by nationalities, Armenians 30%, Turks 15%, Kurds 3%, others 2%. I performed during the year 95 operations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT as a whole. Balance to credit July 1st, 1906 was $339.05; Sale of Drugs $2299.53; Fees $299.50; Gifts $343.26; Deposits $467.04; Total receipts $3902.38. Expenses:- Drugs $1995.49; Real Estate $489.41; Furniture $128.44; Supplies $136.31; Salaries $564.12; Rent $110.00; Miscellaneous $60.06. Balance to credit June 30th 1907 $318.54. Total $3302.38.

GIFTS. Gifts for our hospital fund sent to Mr. Wiggin or to the Athens National Bank have been acknowledged by them as we in Harpoot have no record --of them. Twenty gifts amounting to $271.50 have been sent direct to Harpoot. These we have taken pleasure in acknowledging by personal letter to the donors.

THE OUTLOOK. We have planned the hospital in such a way that we can put it up a section at a time. It consists of four buildings around an open court. Three of these belong to the hospital proper and the fourth we call the physician's residence. Each building will cost from two to three thousand dollars. These will be put up as we get the funds. A sufficient amount is in hand to put up and furnish the first building, and partly enough for one of the ward buildings. These two buildings should be put up as soon as we get permission to build. About five thousand dollars are needed to complete the hospital fund. Please send your contributions to Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, Congregational House, Boston, or to Miss Jessie Murray, Athens, Pa. Please be careful to state that the donation is for the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital, Harpoot, Turkey.

It would be helpful if a certain number of the gifts were sent direct to Harpoot for the following immediate needs:-

Rent of building and expenses in connection with opening up hospital work	$500.00
Hospital furnishings	500.00
Infirmary "	250.00
Wall around hospital site	500.00
Water supply on " "	600.00
Nurses' Training Class	100.00

Several requests have come to us that special portions receive special names in consideration for gifts. We are glad to comply with such requests. One ward, one room, and a few beds have already been thus assigned. Twenty-five dollars will procure a bed including bedstead, bedding, stand and chair. Twenty-five cents per day endows a free bed, giving its occupant food, warmth, care and medicines freely. We will be glad to correspond with those wishing to name a room or ward, or with anyone desiring further information.

Thanking you for your interest in this branch of the Lord's work, and hoping that you will share it with us by your earnest prayers and gifts, I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Atkinson, M.D.

HARPOOT LACE INDUSTRY

The Harpoot Lace Industry was opened by Mrs. Carey in 1903 and carried on by her most successfully until her death in Dec. 1905. Since then it has been conducted by Mrs. Atkinson.

OBJECT: Its object is to furnish needy women and girls of Harpoot with a means of support. The poverty of this region is great. It is a constant problem to know how to help them. We believe the true way is to help them to help themselves. There is no profit in this lace work to any one except the poor. When selling for cash, or when the money is paid at once on receipt of goods, a profit of 15% is added to cost; but when we must wait indefinitely until the goods are sold before receiving money we ask 25%. This profit goes for paying postage, for hiring a teacher, for covering cost of materials wasted in teaching beginners, and for covering occasional losses which we must sustain in sending so far.

Our linen comes direct from a wholesale firm in Belfast and our thread from London, so that the cost of materials is as low as possible. We try to make what people want, and we always use pure linen and fine thread. The thread used ranges from No. 120 to No. 200.

Money for lace should either be sent in a check or some form that can be cashed here, or else it should be sent to Mr. Wiggin, Congregational House, Boston, with a letter stating that it is for Lace Industry, Harpoot, Turkey.

Sincerely,
Mrs. H. H. Atkinson.

N.B. Do NOT Send Post-Office Money Orders

Report of Orphanage - 1906 -

Rec'd MAR 21 1907.

65.

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey, Jan'y, 1907.

Dear Friends of our Orphanage, -

The Armenian New Years (Jan.14th) and Christmas (Jan.19th) are over, and it is time to send you our annual letter.

As you remember, it is the custom here to have the home festivities and gifts on New Years rather than on Christmas. On that evening we had the usual gathering of boys and girls with those who are connected with the orphanages. Gifts sent from America were distributed from a prettily lighted tree. Those who had no special presents received a ticket which was good for five piastres at our store. As a part of the entertainment Mr. Melcon Benneyan, the manager of our industrial department, told of his trip to Constantinople, where he had recently been to sell several bales of rugs and to buy supplies for our store.

He heard a good deal in praise of our rugs. Most of them he sold there, and sent less than half a dozen on to America. Slowly, but it seems, surely, our rugs are getting recognition. Those of you who visit Washington we hope will take pains to see the silk rug flag which hangs in the diplomatic anteroom of the Dept. of State. It is described on p. 484 of the "Youths Companion", Sept. 27, 1906.

The rug and other industries are getting along about as usual, giving work to 80 boys & 41 girls here. At Egin 80 girls support themselves making rugs.

We have continued the farm experiment at Husenik. The thirty boys who have been at work there have gained $100 above the rent of house and land. But above the profit we value the experience and love for work which they are acquiring. Besides the general work each boy had had a garden patch of his own to look after, and it was pleasing to see the enthusiastic interest each one took in getting the most possible out of his little plot. Part of the profit was from a small trial at silk raising. We produced 170 lbs. of cocoons from which more than 200 boxes (25 gr. each) of eggs were raised. Keeping a few boxes for our own use, the rest we expect to distribute on shares among the villages. The orphan boy we sent to the Seri-cultural School at Brousa did well there, secured his diploma, and is now with us making preparations for the spring work. We sent three boys to Egin, where ten tons of cocoons were to be treated, to learn the trade of winding off the silk. All things considered, we feel pretty well equipped for silk raising next season.

Much time and effort have been expended during the year looking up a place for our permanent farm, but so far the right place has not been secured. Patience and perserverence will win in the end; and during the delay the boys are getting better trained for larger work, we can make a better choice of place, and can know what means will be available. It will please you to know that we now have $6000 for this purpose. A number have asked how much would be needed for this farm scheme. I have hesitated to specify any fixed sum, preferring to be governed in our plans by the gifts that come in; but now I am encouraged to believe that we are not aiming too high when we say that we shall need $6000 for land, an equal sum for buildings, and the same amount for furnishings, stock, and implements, or $18,000 in all. You will remember that our hope is not simply to have a farm where many of our boys can make their living, but that it will also be a permanent Agricultural School, affiliated with Euphrates College, where the best methods can be taught to worthy young men from all parts of the country.

There has been a decrease of 57 orphans during the year, including 5 deaths and 12 marriages; and 11 new orphans have been received, making a total of 385 now under our care. Of these 20 support themselves wholly and 20 in part. We try besides to devise work by which the older orphans can earn their clothing. This is not usually a saving to the orphanage, but is a means of training the boy and girls to work and of developing their self-respect.

It is a great joy to report that all but two of the orphans now have supporters, tho from some of these we have not heard recently, to know whether they are willing to continue the support. It is an encouraging feature also that Armenians who share the prosperity of America are helping more in this work. Forty seven children are now supported by them. England supports 42, Ireland, 10, and Switzerland, 13. Several whose orphans have become partially self-supporting continue to send the usual $27,, letting the surplus to go into the general fund.

We have much need of help right here, for as the orphans have decreased in numbers the cost per orphan has increased. Then there are such items as postage, statiomery, medicines, grants to those who leave, repairs of buildings, etc., for which little or no provision is made in our receipts. Besides, this year there has been a rise of 15 to 50 per cent. in the price of provisions. As a result we find ourselves about $2000 in arrears. We are behind a further $5000 for supplies that we were obliged to secure in the fair. Here we cannot get provisions day by day. Even the smallest families lay in their stores in the fall. For instances, we were obliged to expend more than $2000 to get wheat in the season for our bakery. What we very much need are contributions to our general fund that will close our acept and leave a working capital of $5000 on hand.

Last June our first orphan boy graduated from Euphrates College. He is now head of the High School in a large village. Another boy is studying in the Theological Seminary and is keeping up his College studies, hoping to get a diploma from both institutions. There are 23 boys and 3 girls who have entered the College Departments. Of these 12 boys and 2 girls and 12 boarding school orphans are out teaching this winter. One boy is bookkeeper in Sein, and 4 are doing clerk work and rug pattern drawing in our offices and store here. We rejoice in all the good these orphans can do as teachers or in other ways. One of our girls married a preacher this year, and is an earnest worker among the women of the village where he is located.

The working boys and girls who miss the Bible lessons in school have them several evenings in the week. The lesson for the girls is given by Miss Erma M. Barnum, who has efficiently taken up the work of correspondence and is an important member of our orphan Com. Another member is Prof. Margot's wife, who trains all the orphans here once a week in singing.

May we kindly urge those who receive this letter to sign and mail the enclosed card, and so far as possible add the names and addresses of friends who are likely to take an interest in our work?

Remittances may be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., N.Y. City to Jon. A. M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., Westminster S.W., London, or by personal or cashier's check in the denomination of your own country direct to

Your fellow-worker,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey--Open Mail via London and Constantinople.

Rec'd AUG 12 1907

TOURING WORK FROM MARCH 1906-1907

Harpoot, Turkey

Owing to the absence of the regular touring missionaries in America for more than two years, this essential part of our Harpoot work has suffered a trying time of neglect,- those on the ground being tied to educational and orphan work in the city and only able to take flying trips away. The absence of the Station Secretary last year was the cause of no report of these irregular tours or of the outside work appearing with other reports. These "flying trips" were often taken at a great sacrifice, and Mr. Knapp and Mr. Carey were able to do good service by a few longer ones.

In the fall of 1905 Misses Poole and Bush came from America, the latter to take up her old touring work with Miss Poole as associate. Study of the language and ill health prevented a real start being made until March 1906. Since then, up to the last of June 1907, they have been able to visit 39 of the cities and villages of our field and have been absent from home about ten and a half months. In the summer of course it is of no use to tour as the people are farming and the heat is too great for travel, though we do go out on the Sabbath to near villages. Though only having been in the field some four months, yet Miss Poole was able to speak the language and even to say a few words in the meetings from the first, and now, in June, takes a share in almost every part of the work of touring, proving a most valuable and winning co-worker.

The Work

This work comprises house to house visitation to read the Bible and give counsel and offer prayer and find out about the spiritual life in the homes; the holding of meetings with the women, visiting of boys' and girls' schools, Protestant, Gregorian and Turkish, and counselling with the pastors, preachers and church members as to progress in church work and the settling of difficulties. In one place eight quarrels were settled.

Incidents of Journeys

Journeying in this land is never without some unlooked-for experience, as when we left home one day in a wagon at noon and were obliged to travel an hour and a half after dark in the rain and wind. Robbers and wolves presented themselves to our vivid imaginations as we hastily descended from our chariot, which threatened to be overturned, and trudged on hand in hand over ruts and through ditches, every little while losing sight of the wagon and calling dismally, "Haji, stop! Haji, stop!" (Haji was our Turkish driver), or

Report of Touring Work at Harpoot - for 1906 - Geo. D. Tough

crying to God audibly for strength and protection. Or when our Koordish muleteer dumped us down into a meadow for the night, for the sake of his horses. We put up our camp bedsteads and lay down as darkness came on, only to open our eyes very soon to see three armed Koords marching towards us. They held a long confab with our muleteers and then made us glad by departing. Our Turkish guard slept through their whole visit, but that and the shouting and calling of strange voices in the night were eyrie enough to drive away sleep.

The Field

We have at least 44 preaching places. There are as supply 16 pastors and 21 unordained preachers. These churches have about 55 boys' and girls' schools. There are ten Bible women with over 300 pupils. Two colporteurs are employed by the Bible Society. In some regions there is a sad neglect of the young people, little or no responsibility being felt by older Christians to bring them into the church and teach them how to live and work for Christ. As a consequence there seem to be no earnest, consecrated souls to take the places of those who pass away. In other places there are constant accessions to the church and young workers are coming forward. The Diarbekir, Choonkoosh, Hulakegh and Hooeloo churches are notably among the latter class.

Self-Support

In spite of emigration and heavy taxation, Christ's life in these churches is very evident because of their willingness to give "out of their deep poverty." The Diarbekir church we look upon with pride and thanksgiving for it is wholly self-supporting,- a church with over one hundred members, a finely educated pastor and wife, two male and five female teachers and a Bible Woman, with a Kindergarten besides the ordinary schools. The Hooeloo, Arabkir, Choonkoosh, Mezereh and other smaller churches are every year making advances in this direction. There is a pride in being independent of foreign gifts, and yet every year expenses are so much greater, because of growth in the work, that this independence cannot be accomplished with rapidity.

Building.

Growth in congregations and a discomfort on account of the miserable quarters occupied for church services, schools and pastors' residences since the massacres has led to a new stirring among the churches to rebuild. Diarbekir soon hopes to build a parsonage and High School for boys. The Choonkoosh church has bought a parsonage and the women, out of their poverty, have given £10 to buy two rooms in a house for a girls' school, hoping to get the whole house in

time. The people have set their hearts on speedily rebuilding their church burned in the massacres. When we asked in amazement where and when these poor women had raised £10 for the girls' schoolrooms, they replied, "By collecting among ourselves mangurs (1/4 of a cent) ever since the massacres." When we told this to the Hulakegh women they said, "We raise as much as that ourselves for church and school every year." Hulakegh and Bizmishen hope soon to rebuild.

Co-operation with the Germans

Owing to the straightened circumstances of our Congregational churches in America and, consequently, of the Board, part of our field has been passed over to the Germans located in Mezereh, they supplying the money for Malatia, Palu, Peri and the Geghi regions at present, and having an equal voice with us in deciding on the expenditure of funds for the whole field. This division of the work does not prevent our touring in any part of their field or they in ours, so last fall Miss Poole and I were in Peri for ten days working with the Germans there, and in Malatia for six weeks last winter working with the Danish lady located there. They also appear in different parts of our field.

The Gregorians

A kindlier feeling is manifested by them toward us and a tendency to try to work in harmony with us. Thus it happens that in Aghun, where there is no priest or Gregorian teacher, all the children of the village attend our Protestant school, and in Chemishgezek Evangelicals and Gregorians have united both their boys' and girls' schools, and in some places our children attend the Gregorian schools. For many of their schools they employ our teachers. In Haine we were invited to the Gregorian girls' school, taught by one of our girls, to lead a meeting for them and the women. The pupils sang two of our Protestant hymns. In Komk, we asked of the priest the privilege of holding a women's meeting in the Gregorian church. The priest's wife, a gentle, Lady-like woman, came for us near the close of their regular sunrise service. When that was dismissed and we took our seats in front of the altar, men and women returned and filled a large space in the great building. Miss Poole and I sang two hymns with no one to join us, then I prayed, read the Bible and "preached." This in a village wholly Gregorian, save for one Catholic house, in a Gregorian church, in the presence of men, and every respect shown us!

Additional Encouragements

The church in Hulakegh is maintaining a hard fight against wine-drinking, desiring to carry out the rule

Respectfully submitted,

Caroline E. Bush

to have no new member enter without pledging not to drink. In many places, notably Hooeloo, Hulakegh, Bizmishen and Keserik, much cheer is felt from the efforts of their young men in America,- Gregorian and Protestant, to collect endowment money for schools in their villages. In Arabkir former citizens, now in Egypt, have given their old homestead as a site for a new girls' school, and one of the sons of the city, now a wealthy printer in Boston, has just given £200 to build the school.

In many places women are responsible for the support and progress of their girls' schools. In some of our most earnest churches women have two prayer meetings a week led by the pastor's wife and attended by from 35 to 75 women. The Christian Endeavor Societies are doing much good.

In Garmuri, besides a daily meeting in the winter, there were three "voluntary meetings" each week in the new parsonage, attended by men, women and children. Each one present took part by telling his experience, proposing a hymn, or leading in prayer. Their stalwart, earnest preacher, a theological student from Van, was the life of it all, with God's help.

A thin, weary-looking woman in Diarbekir told us of her husband ill two years and how a Bible given her after the massacres had kept her from insanity, as she believed. A khan-keeper whom we tried to win to Christ at the same time, after he had lost everything and was in despair, in the midst of many temptations still clings to the Good Book given him at that time, and broke out into prayer as we talked with him. And both of these are Gregorians.

In the town of Haine dwells a saint of God who breathes a heavenly influence even in business with Turks or Koords, and who is the pillar of our church there. Few in the place have failed to be blessed by him in some way, yet aged and worn and falsely accused he spent months in a Turkish prison and is now in debt and sorrowing over an ungrateful child, but up-borne by faith and great peace in God.

I cannot speak much of the work nearest to my heart, that for friends I have made, both men and women, among the ruling race. Their kindness to me, their frankness in talking on spiritual subjects, and their sympathy in our converse together is something in which I never hoped to have a part. Think of a man of this race saying to me, "I want to be conscious of God's presence every moment." "If I love anything, even my wife, more than God I am an idolater." And when I bade him goodbye after a two hours' talk with the words, "I hope to see you in Heaven," think of his replying, "Where is Heaven? It is all about us now. It is in our hearts."

Respectfully submitted,

Caroline E. Bush.

G 1 1908

REPORT OF TOURING IN THE HARPOOT FIELD

For 1907-1908

The touring work is one of faith, hope and love. It takes faith to decide on a route and time for a tour, in spite of wind and weather and dangerous roads and uncertain muleteers. It takes hope to work on year after year with high ideals for the churches and see so little progress because of emigration, poverty, and lack of consecration in Christians. It takes love to meet all classes of people with sympathy and appreciation. Thank God that faith, hope and love grow in the Christian heart as the years go on.

Tours Taken

Miss Poole and I have continued the work this year with more than the usual interruptions. First there were some honored American guests, three of whom, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Platt of Poughkeepsie, we had the pleasure of seeing day by day under our very roof. Then Mr. and Mrs. Hicks of Boston, whom Mr. Browne and I were able to meet in Malatia and bring in triumph to Harpoot.

Besides the pleasant detention caused by such welcome guests, Miss Poole was hindered from touring by indisposition, and I went off alone to the village of Garmuri. It was a gloomy, rainy time and I was in a leaky room, with five open windows destitute of glass or shutters. It was not cheerful, but there was cheer in the sight of a willing, working people. They were flooring two rooms in their parsonage. Their preacher, a young Theological student from Van, has won their hearts completely, and their girls' school teacher is also leading the women in their meetings and teaching them to read and write.

Our second tour was together, to the villages of Bizmishen and Hulakegh, about two hours from Harpoot, for two weeks. The third was to five villages on the plain, during part of which we had the company and help of Mr. Browne, greatly appreciated because of his work for the men.

The fourth tour was one of over six weeks to Diarbekir, Mr. Browne staying for over seven. It was a call to most delicate work for a church deprived of its pastor and seeking some way of union by which to bring him back. The women, before we reached there, had been holding five meetings a week for prayer on different subjects, and had had several days of fasting and prayer for the church. We found the ground all ready, not for sowing, but reaping, and visits and meetings seemed most profitable.

For five weeks Mr. Browne had daily meetings, and there is no doubt in my mind that his earnest words and the

Caroline E. Rapp. Harpoot, Turkey

prayers offered in all the meetings were the reason why, in God's mercy, the less possible side, humanly speaking, yielded and the pastor was called back to continue his great work in our strongest self-supporting church.

The fifth tour was to more distant villages on our plain, in the time of roses and blue skies and lovely stretches of green fields. We have never tried to work in villages so late in the season, but found, to our surprise, a glad welcome and abundant opportunities. Perhaps the visits were all the more profitable because so unexpected and because occurring as if in preparation for the hard work in the fields. The sudden death by lightning of four people from one house in one of the villages visited, while out in the fields for work, had made a profound impression on all that region.

Condition of Churches

This is not easy to describe in few words. Emigration continued until late into the winter, and then was only stopped by the news of "hard times" in America. Old age and death set aside church members every year, and I grieve to say that most of these have not been workers for souls, so that young men and women to fill their places are sorely lacking.

The Mezereh church, though feeling the loss by emigration more than all others, has yet had a greater gain in membership than perhaps any other save that at Arabkir. In two of our churches the pastors have a notable passion for soul-seeking and God gives them what they seek. In the village of Ichme a new plan was formed by the wide-awake pastor of having a meeting for women on Tuesday, at sunset, a general prayer-meeting on Wednesday at the same time, one for church members on Thursday, for boys and young men on Friday, and for brides and girls on Sunday. The Hooeloo church is still trying to finish its new church building, with but a small sum of money in sight, and crowded to the utmost in its present rough shelter. The Haine church is rejoicing over its new pastor and wife, well capable of carrying on every branch of the work so as to satisfy their people. I think I see the crowded Sabbath School, the earnest listeners at church, and the friendly faces as they come to confer with the pastor at the parsonage. And their former pastor has gone to show the Arabkir people what a treasure is an honest, simple-hearted, friendly man in the pastorate. An Arabkir family, now residing in Egypt, has given the church ground for a parsonage and girls' school, and a benevolent Armenian, born in Arabkir but long a resident in Dorchester, Mass., has given £200 to build the school. The kind gift of a sum of money has this year been the means of supplying several Communion sets to churches deprived of theirs in the massacres.

Several of our pastors' wives are doing especially practical and earnest work for souls. The one at Diarbekir, a graduate of our College, has a strong, working C. E. Society and earnest prayer-meetings for women, with a wide-awake Sabbath School class of the younger women. The Mezereh pastor's wife, another graduate, is engaged in the same activities,- both strong help-meets to their husbands. The wife of the English Consul's Dragoman in Diarbekir has become greatly interested in the Jews, and goes frequently to their quarter to read and talk and pray. Though received at first with suspicion, and having borne much reproach for Christ's sake, she is now heartily welcomed by many.

Time fails me to tell of the earnest women of Maden, who are determined to have a school and a preacher, though the men are so indifferent; and of blind Sultan of Haboosie, blind Anna of Yegheke, blind Markarid of Garmuri, blind Anna of Perchenj, and blind Manoosh of Chermoog,- all "children of the light" and loving and testifying for Jesus by word and life.

The number of women attending church services in our field is generally at least equal to that of the men, and the women church members exceed those of the men. Oftentimes our older women have their own prayer-meetings, while brides and girls have a separate meeting in which they are free to take part. In the village of Hulakegh women take part in the church members' meeting, in Mezereh they are urged to let their voices be heard in all prayer-meetings, and in the conservative little village of Hoghi, the preacher, feeling that the women had much more power in prayer than the men, has made them willing to pray before all. The number of our churches is 26. Lack of funds compelled us to pass over a large part of our field to the Germans for pecuniary help and superintendence.

Schools

We have 34 boys' schools and 21 girls' schools. There is no lack of ambition for a good education among the youth of our field, but I grieve to say that most regard it as a stepping-stone to the road to America, or to some profession which will bring in more money than that of preaching or teaching. We wait confidently for the day when the tide will turn and a spirit of consecration like Paul's lead many to say, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." Some of the girl teachers are especially enthusiastic and useful. The one at Garmuri is left alone through the week as the only Christian worker, and besides her little school teaches women to read and write and leads their meetings. Those at Aghun and Aghuntsik have been making tours to near villages and been surprised and distressed at the ignorance displayed in religious things by women and girls.

Bible Women

These are nine in number with over 200 scholars. All of these scholars are supposed to give something each month for lessons, and we have taken a firm stand that each church must take responsibility in selection of the worker and a share in the expense of the salary. Money being low for the work of this department, last fall three names were stricken from the list. A despairing appeal to our W.B.M. brought the generous gift of $50 from a greatly honored friend of Missions. With half of it we put to work a dear woman named Annuman (Nonelike) in Choonkoosh. She lived to work only about three weeks, but glorified God by a triumphant death. Her successor continues the work. Some money given by a lady in Canada was finally turned over for the Bible Woman in Keserik, and I had the bravado to appeal to a rich Protestant brother in Harpoot for money needed for the one for Bizmishen, and got it!

Sara of Diarbekir is wholly supported by the women of that church. Toma, Bible Woman in the Syrian quarter of Diarbekir, last winter received the sad news of the death of her only son, killed by a wicked man in America. Eleven women from the church went to mourn with her and her husband, and were amazed to find that instead of tears there were hymns and comfort from God's Word,- a great lesson for a city where extravagant grief is as much the custom as in Mary's and Martha's days.

One of my old scholars, Tushoon, has for years been the Bible Woman at Hoghi. With 35 scholars this year, she has been called up nights uncounted to attend to sick people,-Turks as well as Christians. She is giving her very life to the church and the whole village, not to speak of the surrounding country. Her husband was a blind beggar who gave his tithes to the Lord. Tushoon, with her own one eye and strong right arm and courageous, loving speech, does more for "Christ and the Church" than twenty ordinary women. She has seen hungry days when she and her children cried to the Lord for bread and got it. She knows now what it is to live by faith when called to critical cases with no physician near. As one woman said of her, "Every step she takes is gold." May her tall, manly son, to graduate from the College this year, live as consecrated, useful and true a life.

Would it not be the acme of all that a missionary could desire on this earth to be young, strong, and able to "rough it," and spend all his or her time in traveling from place to place, from house to house, from soul to soul, continually growing into the knowledge of the inner life of our people, Armenians and Turks, cheering the lonely, healing the sick, helping the poor, and leading souls to "The Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world?"

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Station,

Caroline E. Bush.

Rec'd Dec. 12

Harpoot, Turkey, Nov. 6, 1907.

NOTES ON THE ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WORK

Since opening the Orphan Home eleven years ago there have been some 1400 boys and girls under our care. When I came here eight years ago there were about 1100 orphans. Of these 400 were cared for in seven Homes at Harpoot, and the remainder were in eight outlying towns and villages, there being a Home for each sex in every place. The number has gradually decreased until now there are 328 orphans, of whom 188 are boys. All are in Harpoot except 22 girls who are in Diarbekir. Since last January 57 have left the orphanages and 12 have been received, a net decrease of 45.

All the Homes were rented except two. One of these (the Adanalian House) when no longer needed for orphans will belong to the College. The other (the Zarifian Building) will probably be used as a permanent orphanage for boys. Together with a bakery and bath that we have built next to it this building is worth about $2000.

The Williams Building (named after the late Geo. G. Williams, president of the Commercial National Bank, New York) is now occupied by all the girls, by the pastor and his wife who act as general superintendents, and by the teacher who has the general oversight of the girls. Here all the provisions are stored and much of the grain for the bakery. The kitchen and two dining-rooms for the boys and girls are here. In this building also the Rug and Gingham weaving industries are carried on. Here the dyeing is done, and here is the laundry for the whole establishment. This building is worth $5000.

The Selden Building (named after Dr. Chas. C. Selden of Erie, Pa., founder and worker in a hospital for the insane at Canton, China). In this building is my office and that of my assistant, Mr. Melcon G. Benneyan. Here are two little stores, one for men and one for women, where our products and some goods which we procure from outside are sold. Here too, Bibles, Hymnbooks and other religious books are for sale. One room is devoted to making designs for rugs. In another room orphan boys attend to much of the clerical work connected with the institution. This building is worth $1000.

We have a Garden Building in an orchard on a side hill opposite us across a deep intervening valley, and half a mile in a bee line from our other buildings. Besides yielding a few fruits and vegetables, and snow from a pit we prepare, it affords a place for some of our boys to work after school hours. During the two hot vacation months the girls take turns in living there away from the tainted city air. The place pays for itself in the sickness which it prevents. The whole property is easily worth $200.

Our entire plant,- buildings, furnishings, stock and supplies - at a conservative estimate is worth $17,000.

All our orphans attend school long enough to enable them to read and write and to do simple arithmetic. The more promising continue their studies. Two boys have so far graduated from Euphrates College. Some twenty-five boys are now in College or are ready to enter, and there are nearly ten girls either in the last class of the High School or in the female department of the College. Over twenty of our boys and girls have been out teaching or are now teaching. Last year some fifteen were out teaching when it was practically impossible to find anybody else. The orphans held a high place in their studies, and their deportment is much better than the average of those who attend school from outside. About thirty of the orphan boys and girls are members of the church. One is a member of the present theological class. Another has started for America in the hope of studying there.

From the start the children have been taught to do the work connected with the Orphan Homes, the girls learning to make and mend their own clothes, knit, wash and help about the cooking. The boys were taught shoe-making (native and European) tailoring and carpentering. These trades developed until one year we were able to make 1000 pairs of native and 700 pairs of European shoes. In the tailor shop as many as 1200 garments were cut and sewed in one year. Most of the boys have been fitted for their work and left. Now one of our orphan boys is managing the making of European shoes on his own account, employing among others four of our orphans. Another orphan runs a tailor shop independently and employs four orphans.

The trouble with most of the trades has been that the boys could not find work after being trained, and many of them have drifted to other parts of the country and some to America. But occupations connected with the land are always in need of workers in this large agricultural district. This led us three years ago to try the experiment of farming and gardening and silk raising. We have continued the experiment the succeeding years on hired land, and from the way the thirty boys in this department have worked we feel sure of success on land of our own. Some $6000 has been raised for this purpose, and $3500 which is invested in America can also be applied to this object. This last sum represents the proceeds of the indemnity received by a missionary widow from the government for the maltreatment of her husband a score of years ago. She felt that she could best honor his memory by devoting this money to the benefit of the land for which he lived and died. We thus have at our disposal enough to make it possible to secure a tract of land suitable for our purpose. In such a place we could concentrate many of our activities. We will transplant 10,000 mulberry saplings that we have set out in another place, and we will move to this place some 150 sheep and goats that are being kept at another village. One of our boys graduated from the sericultural school at Brousa last year, and this year has had charge of our silk raising business. Over a thousand dollars' worth of silk cocoons were raised, and 500 boxes of silk moth eggs, each box containing 25 grammes, worth from 40 cents to a dollar. We expect to send another boy (a senior in college) to Brousa in the spring, and hope before he returns he will have a chance to learn veterinary medicine also.

Six of our boys are having excellent business training in

onnection with our office work and the stores. Two of them we expect o send next fall to the Commercial School at Beirut.

Two boys are learning dyeing, and one of them will soon be ble to take the present foreman's place. We shall thus save expense nd keep one of our own boys in satisfactory employment.

Another boy is busy at copying designs for rugs, and is mak- ng progress towards becoming a satisfactory designer himself.

The rug weaving business was first started in our girls' rphanage at Egin. We got one of the best girls from there to come ere and start the business under the efficient management of Mr. enneyan. A gift of $2500 from Mr. Williams of New York enabled us to xtend the business. So far 200 rugs, large and small, have been ade at Egin, and 150 here. Twenty-eight of our girls are busy at this ork, and as many more at Egin. We have more orders than we can fill, nd have started a branch in another part of this city where others hany orphans can be employed. We need more capital to develop the ndustry, and are sure that we can find a market for all that we can roduce.

Another industry for the girls is the weaving of gingham manoosah). Eleven of our girls work at this and we also employ a umber of needy girls from outside. We usually produce 4500 pieces f this cloth each year.

I have mentioned our two stores in the Selden Building. We ave a small branch in Mezereh also, and are soon to open another ad- acent to our drug store in the market here. An industrial work can- ot long succeed unless it can find a market for its products. This s the way we try to get rid of our own products. We get enough out- ide goods to sell with our goods to make it pay. Aside from the rofit we make we give employment and training to our boys and girls.

We must say of our industries as a whole that if it were not or these we would have had to close our orphanages years ago. As hey develop by these means we shall be able to keep up a permanent rphanage (one for each sex) and to help many poor boys and girls to et equipped for useful lives by education and training. We have in- eed a splendid nucleus for an institution analogous to Hampton and uskegee in America.

The chief obstacle now to the realization of such a hope is the act that for the last few years we have been running behind on our xpenses. As the orphans have decreased in numbers the per capita ex- ense has increased. Then there has been a steady rise in prices. his year many provisions and other things are about double the usual rice. Besides this not a few orphan supporters have fallen out be- ore it was possible to turn their children out. As a consequence we ind ourselves burdened with a debt approximately equal to the value f our buildings, or $8000. What shall we do? Shall we close up this ork as soon as possible and sell off our buildings, stock, etc., or hall we make a strong effort to close the debt and go on developing the ork to the point we have set before us - the only Institute of the kind not to say evangelical) in the whole of Asiatic Turkey?

GRAINES DE VERS A SOIE
DE BAGDAD
PREPARÉES
D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME PASTEUR
BEDROS MANOUGIAN
KHARPOUT
TURQUIE D'ASIE
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American Orphanage
HARPOOT, TURKEY IN ASIA

Rec'd MAR 5 1908 Orphanage & Industrial work 1907

American Mission, January 31, 1908.

Dear Friends of our Armenian Orphans,-

It was a hard year all around, was it not, and has cast its shadows on the threshold of 1908? Well, let us bravely look at the dark side first, and then turn to the bright side.

It has been a year of high prices; bread, most truly the "staff of life" in this land, being more than double the normal price. Note the two sides of our accounts for the year:-

Receipts: American, $6770.33; British, $1580.39; Swiss, $425.52; Armenians (separately), $766.61; Miscel.(including $60 sent by a mission church in W. Africa),$668.80; older orphan boys for board, $248.29; working girls for board, $291.37; for clothing, $776.56. Total, $11,527.87.

Expenditures: Food, $6745.07; Clothing, $3556.96; Fuel and lights, $646.89; Bath, $198.62; Washing (wages), $95.39; Rents, repairs and taxes, $416.06; Education, $550.79; Service (salaries, etc.) $964.08; Sick, $45.10; Grants to orphans who left, $244.20; Outside orphans, $907.28; Sundries, $389.84; Diarbekir, $1207.81; Egin, $79.20. Total, $16,077.29. An indirect expense not included in this is 9% interest paid for several months on $2000 borrowed in order to lay in a wheat supply for the bakery.

The average cost per orphan has thus been $45.00 and the total deficit has been $4549.42. This added to the debt which has been accumulating for the last three or four years makes our present indebtedness not far from $8,000.

This has come about in spite of all our efforts to reduce expenses in every possible way. Workers not absolutely needed have been dismissed. All the orphans who could be wisely allowed to go have been sent away. Thus there has been a reduction of 60 during the year, leaving 325 under our care. Hired buildings have been given up, and the boys especially have been crowded to the point of danger to health in buildings that we own. Orphans were required to do all they could toward their own clothing, and we economized in every way. As a result, at the beginning of winter the clothes of many of the boys were more than threadbare. The food has always been of the simplest, but the orphans were given all the bread they could eat. Now we have fixed the bread ration at 17 oz.(1/2 kilo) per day for each orphan, thus effecting a saving of some $75.00 per month. On Christmas we only gave each orphan four cents' worth of sweets, and the only festivities during the week were what the boys and girls got up for themselves. Of course the few presents sent by benefactors to their children were given as desired.

Now for the bright side. It would indeed have thrilled you to hear the hearty "We are thankful" when I explained to the orphans why we could not go to the usual expense for them on Christmas. They certainly appreciated what they were receiving. As they saw and heard of the suffering among the poor outside the boys proposed that they give up part of their limited bread ration each day for two weeks. As a result $10 was saved and given to the poor.

Both the tailoring and shoemaking business are managed independently now by orphan boys who have become masters in their trade, and employ their fellow orphans. The head shoemaker is soon to set up a home of his own in this town, marrying one of the orphan girls.

Though we have somewhat enlarged our rug industry we cannot begin to fill our orders. Our possibilities are only limited by our capital, and any addition to it would be most welcome. We feel confident now that we can find a market for all the rugs we can produce.

In the silk business we made some $130.00, besides paying $44.00 to our orphan boys for work. From 133 boxes of silk-moth eggs of 386 grains (25 grams) each we raised 1900 lbs.(863 kilos) of cocoons. We sold all but 467 lbs.(212 kilos), and from these cocoons raised 500 boxes of silk-moth eggs. We have sold 300 boxes at about 50¢ apiece. Most of the rest we have kept for our own use and to distribute among the villages on shares. We have an order for 7,000 boxes of silk-moth eggs the coming season, most of which will go to Russia. I enclose a copy of the label we use on our boxes. We sent a box of eggs on request to the Agricultural Dept. at Washington. They reached there safely and were pronounced good. The young man in charge of this work, who, as you know, is one of our orphans, was married in Oct. I hope Miss Wheeler and Miss Cantlow will publish a photograph showing the wedding party at an old Armenian church in this city.

The farm business, though carried on in the same hired place and with a scant supply of water, was still more successful than last year. There was a profit of $175.00. Besides this some of the boys made as high as $2.00 from their own little garden patches. Real progress has been made towards getting a farm of our own. A suitable place has been found belonging to one who is anxious to sell. There are the delays and complications incident to such matters in this land, which however can be overcome in time. To such a place we can transfer our ten cattle and hundred odd sheep and goats,and transplant our ten thousand mulberry saplings. Several gifts have come in during the year for this object. Besides these there is available $3500.00 given by an aged missionary widow. It represents the indemnity received for the maltreatment of her husband years

ago by the Kooids in this country. Though she has a daughter who has become invalided by missionary service, she feels that this money belongs to the land for which her husband labored and died; and that by such use his memory can best be honored.

Hence we now have available for the farm more than $2000.00 of the $15,000.00 which we wished. Besides this our orphanage and industrial plant,-buildings, equipment and stock-at a low estimate are worth $17,000.00, all insured. The industries and prospective farm constitute a kind of endowment for our work, and a splendid nucleus for a permanent industrial institution for orphans and poor boys and girls,-practically the only institution of the kind in all Asia Minor. We have the plant and plenty of material in capable, ambitious boys and girls. Two boys (one a graduate of Euphrates College) expect to enter the Commercial College at Beirut next fall. Another graduate goes to the Brousa Sericultural School in the spring, and may later study veterinary medicine, of which profession there is a great need in these parts. Still another graduate finishes the Theological course next June. Such are the facts. We are here on the ground to do your bidding. Shall we go on and have such a permanent institution, or shall we give up what we have gained with so much effort and expense and close up as soon as possible?

To go on we must have $37.00 (£7-10) a year for each orphan. Though this is $3.00 less than it has cost us, we hope to make up the difference from receipts of the industries and from a decrease in prices. Besides assuring an income that will not allow us to get further in debt, we must do what we can to wipe out the debt as soon as possible. Once get that also assured, and we shall be on firm ground again and ready to go forward in joyful triumph.

After a long, splendid service as correspondent, Mrs. Emma Barnum Riggs is obliged to turn all that work over to me. It affords me real pleasure to resume fully the relation of correspondent with you. I regret to say that there are twelve children in the orphanage who have no supporters. There are besides many needy orphans outside waiting for admission as fast as supporters can be found.

Remittances also may be sent directly to me in the form of checks, bills and stamps (the letter registered), in which case a receipt may be expected within ten weeks anywhere in the U.S. and Canada, and in half that time in Great Britain and the Continent. Those who prefer to hear quickly from their remittances can send to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., N.Y., distinctly marking them "For Harpoot," and to Hon. H.M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., London.

Your sincere fellow-worker,

Geo. P. Knapp.

JAN 31 1908

1907

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
HARPOOT MISSION STATION

HISTORY. Harpoot Station was first occupied in 1855 by Mr. Dunmore. There was no physician here, native or foreign, except those belonging to the army; and the early missionaries rendered a good deal of medical service among the people,- consulting medical books and using simple remedies. Occasional visits were made to Harpoot by Dr. West of Sivas and Dr. Nutting of Diarbekir. In 1864 Dr. West sent one of his students, Dr. Haratune Hekimian, to reside here, and he became the chief reliance of the missionaries and people for many years. He still remains here as an honored member of our Protestant community and of the medical fraternity. In later times Harpoot has been visited for a few weeks or months at a time by Dr. Thom of Mardin, Dr. Shepard of Aintab, and Dr. Marden now of Marsovan.

The first missionary physician appointed by the Board to Harpoot was Dr. Milne in 1867, but he left early the next year. In '69 Dr. Raynolds came here with the understanding that he was to open work in Van, and this he did with H. S. Barnum in '72. This station remained without a missionary physician until 1898 when Dr. C. D. Ussher came. After a year of brilliant work here he accepted an urgent call to Van. No plan was made for permanent medical occupation or the foundation of a hospital until after the coming of Dr. Atkinson in 1902.

OUR FIELD. Harpoot is the missionary center of a district of about 16000 square miles. It has some 2500 villages, towns and cities with a population of over 200,000 Armenians, Protestant and Gregorian, and some 450,000 Turks and Kurds. In this field we have twenty-five Protestant churches and over fifty schools. In all this region there are no hospitals aside from those planned for by us. There are two hospital buildings owned by the Government, but they generally remain empty of patients. It would be hard to find more favorable localities for medical, especially hospital work, than Harpoot and Diarbekir.

THE VARIOUS BRANCHES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE
HARPOOT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DIARBEKIR HOSPITAL. This has been provided for by the legacy of a rich Armeno-American gentlemen, Mr. Sahagian of New York, who left his estate to the American Board with an expressed wish that a hospital be established in Diarbekir, his

native city. The Prudential Committee of the American Board has carried out this wish by setting aside $10,000 of this estate for the building of this hospital and $20,000 as an endowment fund.

Dr. E. St. John Ward and his wife have been appointed missionaries of the Board to have charge of this hospital. They are now in this country learning the language and will soon assume charge. More extended account will probably be found in another part of this book.

THE ANNIE TRACY RIGGS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. The death of Mrs. Annie Tracy Riggs, after less than a year of missionary service here, suggested to some of her intimate friends in America the thought of building the Hospital at Harpoot as a memorial of that beautiful life, and in a way to carry on the work that she so early laid down.

The site for the hospital has been given by a Syrian gentleman of Harpoot. It consists of about five acres near Mezereh, the capital of this province of Mamouret-ul-Aziz, about forty minutes walk from the Harpoot mission compound. From the standpoints of convenience to the people as a whole and hygiene it is ideally situated.

The plans adopted for the buildings consist of four buildings about an open quadrangle. This gives sunlight and fresh air in abundance to every room in the buildings. The estimated cost is ten thousand dollars for building and equipment. Sufficient progress has been made with this fund to enable us to put up the first building as soon as we get governmental permit to build.

Governmental and other delays in securing the hospital site have cost us already two years. We have appealed through our Embassy to the Sultan and our application is now before the Council of State in Constantinople. How soon the delay will end we cannot foretell, but we are confident of ultimate success and permission to build.

Meanwhile we have rented a building in a fine garden for three years. The German nurse, Sister Laura, who is to be the matron of the hospital, is here. We hope to open the hospital before spring.

THE HARPOOT INFIRMARY. The need for the Euphrates College students, the orphans and Harpoot city led us to decide to have a branch hospital here. So a native house near the college was purchased and altered at a cost of five hundred dollars. This contains two wards of ten beds each, small operating room, kitchen, office and store rooms. This has been furnished and hospital work begun. Miss Marie Jacobsen, a talented English-speaking Danish nurse, is in charge.

THE EUPHRATES PHARMACY. This is the best equipped and organized branch of our department. It is our dispensatory.

We have an excellent location in the Harpoot market, well fitted-up rooms, and a large stock. As it is the only pharmacy in Harpoot we do both retail and wholesale business with the public. Because of this we pay duty on our goods for it and have them come into the country in the name of the pharmacy and not of the missionaries. We give medicine, etc., to the missionaries, students, orphans, teachers and pastors at cost of dispensing; to the poor at partial cost or free. This branch is more than self-supporting. It is our intention to open a branch in Mezereh with the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital. If we had a larger capital we could branch out further.

This branch is under the efficient management of Mr. Pilibos Movsesian. He has with him six students who wish to become pharmacists, and wish to get some practical work before taking their pharmaceutical course in Beirut. Two of these give their entire time, the other four such as they can spare from their college duties.

CLINICS. So far polyclinics have been held on five mornings of each week. These have been free to the poor of all races and religions alike. With the opening of hospital work clinics will be opened in both Mezereh and Harpoot. The members of our Euphrates Medical Association will share these clinics with me, each having certain days in Harpoot and Mezereh.

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT. Visiting the sick in their homes and those who come to the hospitals for dressings and treatment is a useful form of work that takes a good deal of my time.

VILLAGE WORK. No mission station in Turkey has so many villages from one to ten hours distant as Harpoot. To go to a village for the Sabbath day, see their sick freely, and speak once or twice in their services, frequently in the Gregorian church, combines in an ideal way the medical with the missionary effort. My heart is in this work and my only regret is that I cannot give more time to it.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL. This has been organized in connection with the two hospitals. Its teaching force consists of the members of the Euphrates Medical Association, the matrons and nurses of the hospitals. This school is open to all those wishing to have practical training in nursing, and is especially intended for students and orphans in our own and the German institutions. The course is for three years and consists of mainly practical work in the hospitals where all members of the school must live; also regular lessons are given, with talks and lectures. There are now five in this school, four girls and one boy. They are now busy in the Harpoot infirmary.

MIDWIFERY CLASS. Organized by the Euphrates Medical Association, affiliated with the female department of Euphrates College and the two hospitals, a class of seven has been organized of some of the leading women of the Protestant community. All speak and write English. All but one are graduates of

Euphrates College. They are much interested and show great earnestness of purpose. The course consists of two years of didactic work and one year of practical work under physicians, with summer work in hospitals. Six subjects are taken up each year. Standard American text-books are used, each one having a book in each subject. We have also a small reference library for their use.

A systematic physical and medical examination of the students in Euphrates College is being made by one of the teachers, Dr. Kamboorian and myself.

During the past three years I have given two to four times weekly talks to the theological students on medical lines. The majority of these young men will go into regions where there are no physicians. I give them talks on certain diseases with which simple remedies are useful so that they can be helpful to the suffering.

THE ASIA MINOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION is an organization of all the missionary physicians connected with the American Board. As its secretary I have to give a good deal of time to it, so mention it here. The Association is becoming more helpful each year. I feel the time is well spent.

THE EUPHRATES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is an organization of all the Protestant physicians in the Harpoot field. We have a local membership of six and six in other places. Our organization is primarily for self-improvement. We hold fortnightly meetings at which we discuss problems relating to our work and medical problems. We also, as an Association, work together for the good of the people. These gentlemen are not only leaders of their profession but of their people and in Christian work. We regard them as the product of missionary effort, and their work and influence is of such a character as to give us great satisfaction.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AS A MISSIONARY FORCE

I believe that every medical man should be a missionary first, and a physician that he may be a stronger Christian worker. We aim to have Christ in every branch of our Department. All activities are carried on in His name and for His sake. As missionary forces the hospitals and the village visiting are the strongest. One evening each week all connected with our medical work who can, come together for a half hour of prayer for our work and a half hour conference for improved efficiency. It is our constant longing to have every form of activity of this Department be a telling force for Christ. Pray constantly with us that this may be ever increasingly true.

STATISTICS.

INFIRMARY (Six weeks only)

No. patients 31 Total No. days 379 Average daily 8
No. free 17 No. partial pay 8 No. full pay 6

OPERATIONS (Six weeks only)

Major 5 Minor 23 Total 28
Monthly average No. 19

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

CLINIC No. new 3021 Further advice 3019 Total 6040
BEDSIDE " " " " "
VISITS 406 915 1321
DRESSINGS & APPLICATIONS by Doctors — by Matron — By Nurse —
TOTAL FOR OUT PATIENT DEPT. FOR 1907 - 7361
CLASSIFICATION by SEX: Males 54% Females 46%
" by CLASS: Local Public 71% Villages 10% Schools 7%
Orphans 12% by NATIONALITY: Armenians 87%
Turks and Kurds 12% Syrians, Greeks and others 1%

PHARMACY FOR 1907

No. Rs filled 7078 No. other sales 3315 Total 10393
Sold with profit 66% At cost or less 28% Freely 6%
Cash receipts $1272.89 Other receipts $1026.65 Expenses $2153.36
Net profit $146.17

Dear friends, you who are interested in our work, and all Christians, we hope as you have read these pages that you have been encouraged as we are. You can thank the Heavenly Father with us. We feel that our Medical Department is at a critical stage, that we are beginning strong forward movements along all lines. So we beg your careful consideration of the following need of funds which we must have if the work is not to have a set-back:

Completion of hospital fund for building and equipping the hospital - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$6,000.00
Rent of building for three years - - - - - - -	726.00
Supplies & furnishings for rented building - - -	500.00
Wall around hospital site - - - - - - - - - - -	500.00
Water supply on " " - - - - - - - - - - -	600.00
Nurses' School & Midwifery Class - - - - - - - -	250.00

Requests have come that a bed, a ward or a room receive a special name in consideration for a certain gift. We are glad to comply with such requests. Twenty-five dollars, or five pounds English, will procure a bed, including bed, bedding and furniture. Twenty-five cents per day provides for a free

bed, giving its occupant bed, food, warmth, care and medicines freely. Fifteen hundred dollars, or three hundred pounds sterling, of invested funds, endows a free bed. Thirty dollars, or six pounds sterling, a year supports a student nurse.

Without your aid we cannot make this work a success. Will you share with us by your prayers and gifts the responsibility of this work? Further information gladly given. Direct correspondence invited.

Please send your gifts to Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, Congregational House, Boston; or to Miss Jessie Murray, Athens, Pa.; or to Mr. W. W. Peet, Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey; or direct to me at Harpoot, Turkey. Do not send P. O. money orders to Turkey, send by bank check or express money order. Please be careful to state that the gift is for the Harpoot Medical Department, and for what branch of it you wish it to be applied.

Yours in the Master's service,

H. H. Atkinson, A.B.,M.D.

EVANGELISTIC REPORT OF HARPOOT FIELD.

There are 1875 communicants found in 26 churches and 18 preaching places in Harpoot field, supplied by 12 ordained pastors and 16 preachers. The German mission now cares for six of these places, the grants from the A.B.C.F.M. being insufficient to carry on the work even in its present state of development. All but 7 of the places in their jurisdiction were toured this season by the Americans, and several other needy villages received short visits. The Arabkir, Haboosi, Husenik, and Temran churches report particularly successful years both spiritually and financially. Huilu's new church building is almost completed. Mezereh had a small revival last winter under the consecrated leadership of Pastor Yeghoian. The Temran pastor, arrested and long confined at Erzroom for having in his possession a copy of the Missionary Herald, was released on the proclamation of Liberty. A most encouraging event was the ordination in the presence of pastors, missionaries, and people assembled from many towns, of Baron Aram Siraganian over the sturdy little church in Aghun. Two inspiring special meetings of the Field's Christian workers were held during the year, and the meeting of the Evangelical Union was one of the largest attended in years. The 56 boys and girls schools, containing 3441 pupils, were taught this year by teacher of higher grade than ever before, some of whom acted also as preachers in their villages. 7 Bible women under the charge of Miss Poole, sine the return to America of Miss Bush, have added to the number of pupils. 2 colporters have sold many copies of the Scriptures, several of the purchasers since the Freedom being Turks. The Cooperation Committee, composed of 6 natives, 3 Germans, and 3 Americans, has had regular monthly sittings,

and judiciously managed the finances and forces of the dependent churches. In spite of money stringency, heavy taxes under the old regime and political excitement under the new Liberty, the people have contributed $ 5246.oo to church work, and $ 5688.oo for the education of their children.

The Armenians' great desire for self expression and education found opportunity after the proclamation of the Constitution to establish Lyceums in almost every Gregorian and many Protestant churches. Often the young men of both communities united, and in harmony conducted their meetings. To all of these Lyceums the missionaries, preachers, and College teachers were cordially invited to speak. The subjects were usually about the Nation, the Bible, the Church. The mutual sympathy and respect of both communities was everywhere greatly increased. In Harpoot city a large Charities Committee was thus organized from a union of all denominations, and for the relief of Armenian famine sufferers in Sassoon and Zeitoon $ 540.oo was raised, while over $ 200.oo was distributed among the poor of the city. For treasurer the members of this committee selected a missionary.

The meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission held in July was attended by delegates from all the stations. Besides the transaction of considerable business concerning the Mission as a whole, and the helpful discussion of various methods of work, the week's session was one of especial religious uplift, particular attention being given to the devotional meetings for the increase of spiritual power.

E. F. Carey

Secretary

JUN 21 1909

Report of Women's Work in the Harpoot Field for the Year 1908-1909.

A great loss befell the work for women in the Harpoot field when, after thirty-eight years of heroic and faithful service in school and touring work, Miss Caroline E. Bush was obliged for health reasons to resign and return to America last fall. Her place can never be filled, and the constant inquiries that are made for her, both here and in the out-stations, show what a deep and lasting impression she has made. We know that she is still helping us by her prayers and efforts in the home-land.

Circumstances have made it impracticable for me to do much touring ~~work~~ this winter, but I have been able to visit ten villages on our plain and have had general oversight of the work of the Bible Women. I made one trip with Mr. Ehmann, the head of the colony of German missionaries in Mezereh, and again I took with me our new teacher, Miss Catlin, that she might see something of the village life.

During this latter tour we had an experience such as I have not had before. All unconscious of what was taking place in Constantinople, and in Adana and vicinity, we in the village of Haboosi had rumors of trouble and fear in Ichme, one hour distant. We had been there the day before but had seen no signs of disturbance. When I went out to call I found the villagers standing about in anxious, excited groups, many of the women crying. They crowded around us to know what we could tell them of the rumored preparations for an attack on the Christians, but we were as ignorant as they. Men from Ichme were hurrying to the seat of Government at Mezereh to carry the news, and I was requested to send a note to our Dr. Barnum. I gathered a number of the frightened women into a house and there tried to reassure and comfort them, and also prepare them for what might be before us. It was very hard to quiet them. "You have not seen a massacre," they

said to me, "we have seen one." That night Mr. Knapp passed through the village with a company of soldiers on his way to Ichme, where his two children were guests in the home of the pastor, and many think that, humanly speaking, his going was the means of averting a great catastrophe.

As we passed on to other villages, I remaining alone after Miss Catlin returned to her school duties, we found that the same fear prevailed everywhere, and in every house I visited it was necessary to try to restore confidence, or encourage, or warn. Texts for my talks in the homes and in the women's meetings were not lacking; they were suggested by the circumstances in which we found ourselves. I reached home on the day when the massacre was planned for Harpoot, which was prevented by the timely changes in Constantinople brought about by our Father to save this poor land from awful carnage.

We have eight Bible Women in our field. One of these is supported by the Germans, in a city for which they are financially responsible, and two are supported by the women of the church in Diarbekir. We are now trying to find a suitable person for the position of Bible Woman in the city of Arabkir, and we hope to have a new worker in the village of Haboosi next fall. A girl from our school who taught in Aghuntsik a year ago was married last winter to a young man in that village. Soon after their marriage he started for America, via Adana, and it is believed that he was killed in the massacre there as they have had no news of him. A special gift has come for a Bible Woman and we hope that this young widow can take up such work in Aghuntsik. Another special gift has been received for the support of a girl to do Christian work among women, and if possible we wish to have the teacher who is now in Aghun devote herself next year to such service for the women in the villages in that region, making her headquarters at Aghun.

I might mention an interesting little incident that

took place during one of my tours this winter. I was making calls on her scholars with one of our Bible Women. She has only one eye and her husband was entirely blind. From him she learned the blind reading and she has a pupil to whom she is teaching it. This girl had read all the Armenian books for the blind that were available, so at the time of my visit she was reading one of the Gospels in Turkish. While the Bible Woman was hearing her lesson two Turkish women came in. They, having eyes, did not know how to read, and how wonderful it seemed to them to see this girl reading with her fingers. She read, in their own language, about one of Christ's miracles, and when she had finished, the Bible Woman, who is on most friendly terms with the Turks of that village, explained the story. The cheerless village room, the blind girl seated on the floor fingering the raised letters, the Turkish women beholding what must have seemed to them like a miracle, the one-eyed Bible Woman guiding and correcting as the girl read and then explaining the story to the attentive listeners, made a picture which impressed itself on my mind and which I shall not soon forget.

There are, in the outside field, over thirty girls' schools and schools in which small boys and girls study together. Many of these are taught by girls from our College; and often where there is no pastor's wife, or where she is an uneducated woman, these girl teachers regularly lead the women's meetings.

The church in the lower quarter of Harpoot is without a pastor and the women's meeting had been given up. We reorganized it in the winter and I have been responsible for finding a leader each week. We have been encouraged, not so much by the numbers in attendance as by the good spirit manifested by the women, and the increasing willingness which they have shown to take part in the meetings. I have enjoyed calling on them in their homes and thus coming to know them better than I had done before.

During Mr. Knapp's absence I am to have charge of the

correspondence with supporters of orphans, but I hope to plan my work so that I can be away from time to time for work in the villages. I am now getting in touch with the orphanage work before Mr. Knapp leaves, and am trying to become better acquainted with the orphans themselves by dining with them once a week.

Respectfully submitted, for Harpoot Station,

Maria B. Poole

May 22d 1909.

Rec'd JUN 21 1909

MEDICAL REPORT OF HARPOOT STATION 1908.

After an unusually successful season Dr. Atkinson closed his medical work in Harpoot about the first of July. In company with Dr. Underwood of Erzroom he went to Aintab. There was held a most instructive and inspiring meeting of the Medical Association of Asia Minor, founded by Dr. Atkinson, and uniting in its membership most of the missionary and some of the native physicians of this country. Dr. Atkinson then proceded to America to have his first furlough.

After a winter in Aintab Dr. Ward spent the summer in Harpoot, being o much service in the station. The Infirmary, under the competant charge of Miss Jacobsen of Copenhagen, was reopened in September. A satisfactory arrangement was made with Dr. Kambourian to be physician in charge while Dr. Ward was in Diarbekir during the Winter. The Infirmary has about twenty beds in 2 wards, and Miss Jacobsen is assisted by 5 native nurses. 116 patients were cared for during the season and 2821 treatments were given. The pharmacy has had a profitable year under the able management of Pillibos Effendi. Besides the regular daily prayers in the Infirmary, religious services have been held on Sundays, and the Christian influence upon the lives of the patients has been very marked.

It is hoped that on Dr. Atkinson's return work can be begun in the Annie Tracey Riggs Memorial Hospital, the building of which is to start next spring.

E. F. Carey

For 1908 - Harpoot Turkey
Maria D. Poole

Rec'd JUN 21 1909

HARPOOT FIELD TOURING REPORT, WINTER OF 1908-1909.

1.	Harpoot, Upper Quarter,			Everybody.			
2.	Harpoot, Lower Quarter,			"	"		
3.	Aghun	Browne	Carey	Knapp	Daniels		
4.	Arabkir	Browne		Knapp	Daniels		
5.	Chemishgazak	Browne				Riggs	
6.	Chooncush						
7.	Diarbekir	Browne				Dr. and Mrs Ward.	
8.	Egin			Knapp	Daniels		
9.	Farkin	Browne					
10.	Geghi		Germans (?)				
11.	Haboosi			Knapp		Catlin	Poole
12.	Haine	Browne					
13.	Hohge		Carey	Knapp	Mrs Knapp	Catlin	Poole
14.	Huiloo	Browne	Carey	Knapp	Mrs Carey		Poole
15.	Hulakegh	Browne	Carey	Knapp	Daniels	Riggs	
16.	Husenik	Barnum	Carey	Knapp	Mrs Carey	Riggs	Catlin Poole
17.	Ichme		Carey	Knapp	Miss Riggs	Riggs	Poole
18.	Malatia		Germans	Knapp			
19.	Mezereh	Barnum	Carey		Daniels		
20.	Palu		Germans				
21.	Percheńj	Browne	Carey	Knapp	Mrs Carey	Riggs	Poole
22.	Peri		Germans				
23.	Redwan						
24.	Shepik	Browne		Knapp	Daniels		
25.	Temran		Germans (?)				
26.	Yeghiki	Browne	Carey				
	Preaching places						
27.	Aghunzik		Carey	Knapp			Poole
28.	Ainetzik	Browne		Knapp			
29.	Arghuni						
30.	Bismachen	Browne	Carey	Knapp	Mrs Carey	Mrs Knapp	
31.	Chermoog						
32.	Garmori	Browne	Carey	———			Poole
33.	Kileseh	Browne					
34.	Keserik	Browne					Poole
35.	Korit						
36.	Morenik		Carey	Knapp	Mrs Carey		
37.	Pertag		Germans				
38.	Shuhadji					Margot	
39.	Sarakamish						
40.	Til						
41.	Bakur Maden	Browne					
42.	Kailu						
43.	Oozoon Ova		Germans				
44.	Dibne	Browne					
45.	Vank	Browne					
46.	Vachshen	Browne					
47.	Cushna	Browne					
48.	Grani	Browne					
49.	Yertmanik						Poole
50.	Tadem		Carey				

titled, "A Tuskegee for the Armenians."] It would be the only institution of the kind in the whole of Asiatic Turkey. A similar institution for European Turkey is in successful operation at Salonica [Thessalonica of Bible times] and there is no reason why one could not succeed in this part the Empire, -the "Garden of Eden." Here in a great ox bow of the Euphrates, about equi-distant from the Black Sea on the north, Lake Van on the east, and the Mediterranean on the southwest, in the midst of a large fertile plain thickly dotted with villages, is the place for it. In affiliation with Euphrates College it would be a strong adjunct in the education of the people of at least 60,000 square miles which that institution dominates, and would be more effective in reaching the masses than a purely educational institution can be. It does seem that this natural development beyond the stage we have so successfully reached must take place, else how can we have the heart to live within five thousand miles of Harpoot?

Will you not help us to realize this aim,-a permenant Orphanage and Industrial Farm Institute? Our orphans give us the example of self-denial for the sake of those less favored than themselves: Almost every year they have denied themselves food in order to help the destitute outside. This year the y gave up a part of their small ration of bread (their staple article of food) for a month, and were thus able to send $45 to parts of the country where famine conditions are prevailing. To what nobler object could your gifts be devoted than to raising educated Christian men and women in this ancient land of newly opening opportunity?

It costs $37 (£7 s. 10) a year to support an orphan. Where an individual or society does not feel able to give the full support, we shall be glad to divide the amount into three or four shares. To those who have a share we will send a photograph and description of the orphan and send a letter from him or her at least once a year. We shall be glad also of all the dollar shares we can get towards the Farm and towards an Endowment Fund.

Remittances may be sent through the following:-

Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treas. of the American Board, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Messrs. Brown Bros & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Treas. of the Nat'l Armenia and India Relief Asso'n. ("*The Helping Hand Series*", a little quarterly, can be obtaind from Miss Emily C. Wheeler, 24 Oread St., Worcester, Mass., Sec'y of the same Asso'n.)

Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Treas. of the Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society, 7 Adam St., Strand, London, W. C.

Hon. H. M. Ferguson, Treas. of the "Friends of Amenia," 47 Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.; or to

Mr. W. W. Peet, Treas. of the Turkish Missions, Bible House, Constantinople.

When making a remittance if you do not care to write a separate letter or card to Harpoot, your letter will be forwarded on request by any of the above parties.

Hoping to hear from you even though you cannot help materially, believe me,

In His Name, your fellow-worker at the front,

Harpoot, Turkey, April, 1909. George P. Knapp.

Rec'd MAY 28 1909

George P. Knapp

The Orphanage and Industrial Work at Harpoot, Turkey

ملكوتك كلسن ارادتك اجرا اولنسون . عدالت حريت مساوات اخوت
Turkish

Քու թագաւորութիւնդ գայ, Քու կամքդ ըլլայ
Արդարութիւն, Ազատութիւն, Հաւասարութիւն, Եղբայրութիւն
Armenian

Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done,–Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
English

When our Savior thrice repeated in Gethsemane that part of the prayer which He had formerly taught His disciples He was just as truly praying for the coming of the Kingdom as before; only He was leaving the method of its coming unreservedly to His Father. God's way was that of the cross. Has not the new era in Turkey been the outcome of patient toil and of sufferings little heard of and not to be described?

For more than a century Christians had been giving of their means and praying for the work of their missionaries in this empire. Scores of prosperous evengelical churches were organized among the Armenians, schools and colleges founded, and hospitals erected in important centers of the Empire. Besides a great quantity of the Scriptures, millons of pages of Christian literature in periodical and book form had been circulated.

Then came these "black years" ('95–'96) when it seemed (as in the case of Christ) that God had forsaken the Armenians, and many were tempted to question whether there were any God at all. It looked as if the work of decades had gone for naught. Churches and schools were apparently extinguished. Many leading Christians were slaughtered or died from the effects of the massacres, or fled from the land. The country reminded one of a forest through which a fire has raged,– the desolation of ashes and charred stumps.

It was then that the beautiful Christian spirit manifasted itself in the help and sympathy which came from abroad. Many were rescued from starvation and helped towards a start in making a living. The sick were cared for. Clothing and bedding were provided for the destitute. Help was given toward rebuilding houses, churches and schools.

The most beautiful, however, of the services rendered to a prostrate people was the rescue of thousands of Armenian children who had been left destitute orphans. Some 1400 such children have been cared for by the American missionaries in the Harpoot station field alone. Instead of being allowed to grow up as beggars or as vagrants or even criminals, they were gathered in Orphan Homes, clothed and fed, educated in the schools and given a practical industrial training. These boys and girls came from nearly two hundred towns and villages. Many of them would never have learned to read even, had it not been for the sad events which brought them under the care of the missionaries. It was a rule to recieve no children whose fathers were living, however needy they might be. Two ragged little brothers from a distant village, who were begging about the streets

JAN 27 1909

خانه مکاتب هیئت اداره محترمه

بزم اجلاس عثمانیدن عبد مجلس و موجب سعادت [illegible]
مجلس مبعوثانه تجنبا باینکه بخشنه کرنی ایضاح و تصفیه [illegible]
بوبه بر عبد مدیده هر منفعه اهالیک محدثا اجرای شادمانه [illegible]
طبعیه. انجمن جمعیت اخباریه نزله بالعموم مکاتب [illegible]
برلکده اولدیغی بابده [illegible] ایتدیه بوراده حرکتنه اعدادی [illegible]
یتشدیکی برجمع نشده بدمرکز ولایت عزیمت و مظاهر [illegible]
استحصال حریت هاریه اولمق [illegible] اولدوغنه [illegible]
ادای تبریکات اولنمش [illegible] مذکوره [illegible]
محترمه اتباعه وجود [illegible] افتضا ایتدیه [illegible]

[illegible]

Rec'd JAN 27 1909

Harpoot Celebration of the Opening of Parliament.

Photo taken in front of the military head-quarters at Mezireh. In the center, on the float with "Liberty" (an Armenian boy) is ~~the~~ H.E. the Vali# (with grey beard + fur lined coat): At his right and left are the leading military Pashas of the Post. In front of the vali stands his son, and beside him an Armenian school boy (with white sash.) In the foreground appear the white turbans of some of the leading religious lights (moslem), of the city, and with them leading Armenian merchants. Several priests (Christian) are also in the crowd. Behind and to the right of the float are the students + teachers of Euphrates College. Prof Tenekijian is in the lower right hand corner of the picture. The other schools, + the vast majority of the crowd, were grouped around the building from which the picture was taken, so do not appear. Fraternization has never gone so far here before.

The Vali and Mustafa Pasha have flasks of rosewater in their hands, with which they sprinkled the boys, the speakers, the soldiers + the crowd. Attendants carried burning censers.

Report of Female Department of Euphrates College.

As we review the work of the past year, our hearts are filled with gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His leading and help.

Teaching Force. Miss Burnett has been away all the year. We hope but hardly dare expect that she may be able to return to her work this autumn. In November, we were delighted to welcome Miss Platt who has come to take the kindergarten work in Kharput. There was such a call for teachers in the outside field that, to supply this need, we have employed six pupil-teachers in the lower schools. The work of the college and preparatory schools has been carried on by three American teachers, native and six special teachers with the help of the professors for a few hours.

Pupils. Four hundred and fifty-three girls have been registered in the College and lower schools. There were representatives from seventy-six cities and villages. Sixty-four girls and teachers live in the boarding department.

Buildings. Most of the schools have been carried on in hired buildings. The house occupied by one class was in danger of falling so the school was removed to a room which was hastily prepared in the new building. The site of another room was needed, so that school was removed to some two rooms near our stable. Our trouble about crowded quarters is over. I am glad to say, for the main building of the new college is almost ready for occupancy. We hope to begin to room this week. We can never feel gratitude enough for our light, airy, convenient College. The building for the lower schools is not finished, neither are the rooms for the American teachers and the painting must be done this year. (But Dr Gates is preaching the work so that we may have school right in the new home. I feel that I shall not know how to manage a school in such comfortable quarters!)

The Year's Work. The pupils in the lower schools are, yearly, doing better work; consequently they are better prepared for promotion. This year the girls in the preparatory schools have taken some of the lessons that College girls have studied other years. The College Course has been reduced to four years and at the same time, extra work has been introduced. The training of the girls in sewing has been under Miss Huntington's careful management and the improvement has been marked. Many of our songs have been translated into Armenian by different teachers. Quite a number of girls have taken lessons in instrumental music, and it has been obliged to order new organs.

During the winter, there was a deepening of the spiritual life of the girls. Girls formed themselves into bands to work and pray for the salvation of others. The meetings were held [illegible] Between sixty and seventy

girls turned out to give themselves to the Lord. For some a special class once a week was held to help establish them in the Way.

Closing Days. During the last week all the pupils were thoroughly examined both by written and oral examinations.

Friday, June 21 the new College was dedicated. From one to all three p.m. the house was open for the inspection of g. Five or six hundred women responded to the invitation. After examining the building, they were ushered into a room around the walls of which samples of the girls sewing and embroidery had been arranged. Several tables in the room attracted the most attention. During the year the girls had taken practical lessons in cooking, and various articles of appetizing food were arranged on the tables. The guests were much pleased and we heard many complimentary remarks. At three services in the main school-room were held. At least eight or nine hundred guests were present. Addresses on "Progress of Female Education", "History of the School", "Purpose of the College" and "Relation of Parents to the College" were delivered by teachers and pastors. A dedication hymn written for the occasion, was sung by the College girls & dedicated the building to God in prayer.

Thursday, June 27, the Commencement exercises held in the new College. Of course, there was a great throng. Seven young women and five young men graduated. Their essays and orations were very creditable. Dr Norton, our consul, presented the diplomas, congratulations, the guests of honor were entertained by the President and teachers. In the afternoon in response to a special invitation, the Alumnae gathered for a social time. Letters from absent members were read & secretary was chosen to gather information about the different graduates and report one a year to all. A very pleasant hour was spent in the new dining room, many interesting stories told of former days. Of the graduates, all seven have taught or are teaching. Seven have gone home. Others are scattered in all parts of the country. After dinner Miss Beard gave the guests a helpful talk. After a prayer, there were tender words of farewell and all went home feeling drawn closer to God and to the Great Teacher.

(Coming Year. There are many applications for admission to the College. Girls expect to come from distant cities. Some of the most hopeful and spiritual of orphans are to be admitted to the Boarding Department in order that they may have every opportunity for training to prepare them to become teachers.)

Two of our old teachers do not return to us but we expect several new teachers. Miss Platt hopes to open her kindergarten in connection with the College.

Miss Platt hopes to open her Kindergarten in connection with this work. She plans to have a training class.

We ask you to pray that as we enter the new College a deeper spirit of consecration may fill the hearts of the girls and teachers and that our girls may be ready to go out and teach whenever He may call them.

In behalf of the College,
Mary L. Daniels.

Harpoot, Aug. 6, 1901

78.

APR 1 1901

School (Harpoot)

What we did at Christmas time.

"The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Ever since the opening of school, there has been a longing in the hearts of the teachers for a blessing on the college. Slowly and quietly, as the days went by, one Christian after another drew nearer to the Lord and began to work for souls. Often in the hush of evening, girls came to their teachers to talk about their salvation, or confess misdeeds committed long ago; or else to ask for prayers for other girls or to tell of their own joy in working for souls. During the Week of Prayer, the meetings were very tender and solemn. Daily meetings were held in the school, and extra time was given to work for individuals. Between sixty and seventy think that they have given themselves to the Lord. The change has been very marked in some cases

One girl, for example, had the reputation of being the worst girl in school. She has a worldly home. A year ago, I was even obliged to whip her. Nothing seemed to influence her for good.

Now she has given herself to the Lord; and stands and tells in a clear voice of her love for the Savior. Her teachers also witness to a change in her life. Anna's bright face is not hard to understand, when her mother tells how different she is at home.

As I write my thoughts go to one and another for whom we have labored and prayed perhaps for years, who have now given themselves to the Lord. Our hearts are full of praise and joy; they are burdened too, with the responsibility of leading so many young Christians. After the vacation we are planning to have a weekly class with them, so as to help them on in the upward way.

Will you not pray that each dear girl may be a growing, earnest worker?

Often after talking and praying with the girls, one teacher would say to another "How dear these girls are. How I do love them."

During the year, several boxes and packages of gifts for the scholars and orphans have been received. So we decided to have a Christmas tree, the first we have had for a long time. There were so many girls that we were obliged to dress the tree twice; in the morning for the Kindergarten and Primary classes, in the afternoon for the Preparatory and College girls. The gifts that were sent specially for the orphans were marked for them. Each girl received a card and, at least, one present, all the missionary ladies helping to prepare the presents or else trim the tree. But the tree was kept a secret from all the pupils till the children met to give their gifts for the poor and to have a merry time. They were very quiet in their joy; but they kept their eyes fixed on that wonderful tree.

The exercises consisted of songs, recitations and stories; after which the gifts were distributed. The ribbons, balls, dolls, aprons, handkerchiefs, bags and needle-books made their eyes sparkle.

There was a perfect hush in the room as a beautiful doll was taken down; for no girl felt too old for that doll. But there were no signs of envy on any one's face as a wee, sick orphan gathered the doll into her arms and turned away.

We wish to thank every one who helped to make this Christmas possible. Many, many hearts were made glad, and brightness was carried into many homes.

As we came away from the tree a crowd of ragged, hungry people met us at the door. To each a handful of dried mullberries and raisins was given, they eagerly holding out their ragged aprons or handkerchiefs for the treat It was a sad, sad picture, for they have no homes, only cold, damp places crowded together on the floor, without beds or covering. God only knows how much suffering there is in Harpoot this winter.

Since beginning this letter I have been selling tickets for admission to the school. It seems as if the people were never so poor and discouraged as now. Mothers have stood and plead for their girls while tears coursed down their cheeks. I just wish that I could gather all the girls into our schools, dress them in warm clothes and tell them of the Savior's life. Pray for us that our hearts may be full of Christ's love; that we may be able to comfort those around us and lead them to know Him and His love.

YOURS IN THE MASTER'S SERVICE,

MARY L. DANIELS.

HARPOOT, TURKEY.
JAN. 22, 1901.

AUG 6 1902

79

1901-02

Euphrates College,
Harpoot, Turkey, July 8, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Euphrates College is the normal outgrowth of the educational system adopted in Harpoot some forty five years ago. Common schools of a very primitive character were organized thoughout the field, and with their growth high schools were developed, and their growth demanded the College. The first class was graduated from the College in 1880, in the Male Department, and from the Female Department in 1883. At the late Commencement ~~xxxx~~ seventeen young men and five young women received diplomas, making a total of 137 male and 90 female graduates. As a whole, they are a credit to the College, and they are an ample justification of its existence. These two departments are wholly separate, for the time has not yet come for co-education in the Orient.

The year which has just closed has been one of the best in the history of the college, although the absence of President Gates has been a great draw-back. The call which Dr. Gates has received to Robert College and the slowness with which Dr. and Mrs. Gates are recovering their health have given us not a little anxiety for the future of the College, for the present arrangement cannot long continue. The superintendence of an institution with forty one teachers, male and female, with 599 boys and 448 girls, as we had last year, ranging through eleven departments from the kindergarten up through the college, is a work for which I am unfitted both by training and age, and in which I should have miserably failed but for the efficient aid of my daughter. It would also be criminal ingratitude if I ~~xxxx~~ should fail to acknowledge the fulfillment of the divine promise that divine strengh should be made perfect in weakness. I have had the joyful consciousness of this during the year. The teachers also, and the older pupils, have taken special pains to promote good order in all the departments, and so free me from unnecessary care.

There has been a steady advance in scholarship during the past years, and what is more important, there is a marked growth in character. While we insist upon thorough scholarship, the fact is always kept before the students that the great aim of this institution is the formation of Christian character, something which will make them honored and useful members of society. The Female Department has been especially favored in the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit during the year. The Male department labors under the disadvantage that nearly half of the male teachers live at a distance from the College, yet there has been no year, in recent times, at least, when the moral and religious tone among the boys has been better than during the last. In both departments the Christian Endeavor Societies have been very helpful. They exert a leavening influence in both departments, and the male society has undertaken the Sunday supply of several villages.

The year under review has been marked by the completion of four buildings, two of which were begun the previous year. These are the boys' dormitory, the girls' college and dormitory, a building for the girls' primary department, and a house for the American female teachers. The money received from the indemnity was altogether insufficient for these buildings, but they are much better planned than those which were burned in November 1895. A College Hall for public gatherings, and a large building for the male primary departments, are greatly needed. The college premises are so crowded that it is very desirable to remove these to some place outside, leaving the present premises to the College proper and its Preparatory. A plan is contemplated of removing the celebrated Sanasarian School, with its large endowment of $352,000. to Harpoot. If this is done it will naturally diminish our number of boys, still these above mentioned buildings will be absolutely necessary.

The remarkable growth of desire on the part of the people for the education of their children is seen in the readiness with which they practice self-denial on their account. There was paid for the tuition of boys during the year $1948.76, and for the board of 76 boys and young men, $1680. Of these amounts less than two per cent came in the way of aid from abroad. The amount of girls' tuition was 799.52, and there was received for the board of 92 persons in this department $1712. Some thirty five of the female boarders were orphans, so the support for them was from abroad. Considerable aid is also given to other poor girls, so that some fifteen per cent of the money received for girls has come from without, and the rest has been paid by their friends.

Anothr proof of the growing interest in education is the presence of so many people at every public school exercise. It is difficult to manage the crowds who wish to attend upon such occasions. The Commencement was preceded by several large gatherings, and the Commencement was thronged. The Male Commencement was in the girls' school yard, and it was attended by some 1,800 people, although small boys and girls were excluded. Several high officials were present, civil and military, and the diplomas were presented with a little address by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this province. Only invited guests were admitted to the Girls' Commencement, and they numbered 800. The desks had been removed, but the large room was crowded.

Thus in the review of the year we can clearly see that the good hand of our God has been upon us, and it is equally clear that this College has an important mission to perform in this country if it holds fast to the principles upon which it was founded.

Sincerely yours,

H. N. Barnum

Acting President.

DEC 9 1902

Aug - 1902

Report of Female Department of Euphrates Colle

Another year of work with its joys and sorrows has pa into history.

Last summer, after five and a half years of school-lif in crowded rooms that we had been able to hire, we moved into our beautiful new College buildings. It was late in the autumn, however, before the schools of the Primary Department in their new quarters. Even then the painting and much of the plastering remained unfinished.

It took us much time to adjust ourselves to the new environment. The girls actually did not know how to act in the large rooms and some of them were even afraid to go about after dark.

We rejoiced that we could open a real Kindergarten with a trained teacher from America. Miss Platt's assistant was a young married woman whose husband is in Bulgaria. This teacher developed a deep love for the work and had a most winning way with the little ones. In a short time the school became very popular and many more pupils applied for admission than could be received. The number of pupils was limited to twenty boys and twenty girls. During the year Miss Platt had to undergo a severe surgical operation and the work has been carried on by "Deghe Mariam" Mrs. Gary very successfully considering the circumstances. Now our physicians tells us that Miss Platt must go home for recuperation, and our hearts are saddened by the sense of our loss.

Miss Huntington undertook the superintendence of the Primary Department. The head teacher is one of our faithful, tried teachers, who is doing a great work for the Lord. Anna has a sweet gentle way with her and is much loved.

Upstairs, true, faithful Sherouhee is the head of the large Preparatory School. At times, she is rather stern, but she has the welfare of the girls always at heart.

In the College, "Degin Yester" is the presiding genius. She is a woman with a sad history, but she is one of the Lord's own and He is fitting her for fuller, truer service.

Very soon after the opening of school, we were obliged to part with our loved president, Dr. Gates. He had been under a high pressure ever since the massacre, and the tired head and body demanded a rest. We tried in vain to secure help from some other station, but there was no one to c[illegible]

so Dr. Barnum took up the burden. Miss Barnum has been her father's right hand. We all feared that the work would be too heavy for Dr. Barnum at his age, but the Lord has given strength for the day.

The number of girls and teachers in the Boarding Department has been 98. Many new pupils - some from distant places. Several orphans, too, were taken into the Home that they might enjoy every opportunity and preparation for teaching.

The number of pupils in College was 38; in Preparatory School 158; in Primary School 250; in Kindergarten 40. Besides these, we had charge also of the lowest schools for boys with 134 pupils, making a total of 620. Three American teachers, seventeen native teachers and two assistants cared for these pupils.

Some of the older pupils returned to us with a new spirit of prayer and consecration. These formed themselves into bands who prayed and worked for the salvation of others. For several months, there was an especially tender, earnest spirit in the school. Girls gave themselves to the Lord; others consecrated themselves for service. There was a growth in many hearts; and it was a pleasure to lead a meeting or speak to a girl about her soul.

Our Christian Endeavor Society was re-organized in the fall and it seemed to take a new start. Special effort was made for the associate members. Quite a number of the active members, two by two, went to the near villages, Sundays, to hold meetings for the women.

During the spring months, some of the teachers felt led to call at the homes of their pupils. This work is very satisfying, and one always returns home with a new love for the individual pupil and a new insight into the needs of all.

The latter part of the year, I took one meal a day with the girls. At first, the younger girls had to be urged to eat when I was present. Little by little, they learned that I really loved them and fear changed to love. The Lord is helping me to get near the girls with a real, true love. I praise Him for their love, for I can help and lead them as never before.

Good work has been done in all departments. We try to have the teachers make a specialty of the various branches. Most of the teachers are very enthusiastic. From year to year a steady growth is noticeable in subject taught and in

the method of teaching.

There have been several cases of discipline. So life has not been all sunshine, and our hearts ache for the naughty ones.

During the closing days of the school, all the pupils were carefully examined and their grade for the coming year told them. We had several entertainments for the sake of the mothers. One day there was an exhibition of sewing, embroidery and cooking. The room was crowded, the dainty embroidery and delicious foods were much appreciated.

June 26. Six girls graduated. The desks were removed from the main room. Carpets and rugs were spread on the floor, while chairs and benches were arranged for distinguished guests. The room was decorated with festoons of oak leaves. The pillars were wound with red and white bunting. It was really a beautiful scene. The guests were escorted to their places by the Juniors (Male). At the last moment the alumnae marched in. They were followed by our Seniors who were escorted by six Juniors. They were greeted by applause. The Seniors wore pretty simple blue and white cotton dresses. They appeared well - read essays full of thought - and I was proud and satisfied. They are all Christians and expect to work for the Master. We feared that one was in consumption, but we hear that she is gaining.

Immediately after the close of school we began work on the buildings again. In a few days we hope that every thing will be finished. How grateful we are for this new home! How comfortable we are in it! How we praise the Lord for His goodness to us.

Our prayer is that workers may go from the College to all parts of the land to tell others of the Savior's love. This is the yearning in our hearts as we approach the new year.

Will you not plead with the Father - that in this new year - in this new building - many souls may be born into the Kingdom?

In behalf of the College.

Mary L. Daniels

Harpoot. Aug. 27. 1902.

Girls' Dept. - Harpoot - Jan - 1903

One half of the school year has passed away and we are enjoying our winter vacation.

At Christmas the College girls gave an entertainment suitable to the season. The teachers had spent much time in translation of articles about the origin of Christmas, and the customs in various countries. Several stories had also been translated. There was a large audience of parents and friends. The girls looked pretty in their simple dresses and bright ribbons. They sang their Christmas songs very sweetly. At the close of the exercises one of the pastors spoke with tears of Christ's birth and of what we can do for Him and others. The pupils and friends brought gifts of food, money and clothing. The money amounted to $16.75. A committee of teachers and friends from the church distributed the gifts to the poor of the city.

The same evening the teachers, American and native gathered in the school parlors for their tree. This was the first time that the teachers have had a Christmas gathering all to themselves. We had sent a long distance for the tree. It was beautiful with its many kinds of fruit. We had a happy evening and felt drawn nearer to one another and to Him.

Early Christmas morning we were awakened by the carols of the girls. They have a custom of singing at our doors long before light. It is one of the sweetest memories of the day.

Friday of this week the day pupils received their gifts just before going home. The same evening all the missionary ladies took dinner with the boarders. The presents on the tree were adapted to the needs of the girls, the poor receiving more than the rich. We heartily thank all who sent money or gifts that helped to brighten the lives of our dear girls; we also thank those who have helped put girls into the school.

Sunday evening, as is our custom, all the boarders met in the parlor and gathered around one of the teachers who talked to the girls of the greatest Christmas gift and of the gift that we may make to our Saviour.

Let me say that the boarders denied themselves several meals in order that they might give to the poor. Later they went without the morning meal for several days, so that they

Received Dec. 9, 1902

HARRY WADE HICKS,

might be able to help an orphan. They are
of denying themselves one meal a week a
keep an orphan.

During the vacation, I have been out i
as much as possible. I am trying to ca
homes of all my pupils. I want to know
ers and the circumstances of their home-li
I come home with a heart-ache. Picture
self a large, dark room that has only two
small windows. The stair-way opens into
without a door. A pan of coals furnish
warmth. Room is so damp that mold is
when the mattresses are taken up. See the dea
woman with the bright face, who says, "I t
the bright side, I try to count up my m

We have had a heavy fall of snow the h
since the massacre. Snow from the roofs
streets. In some places, we walk far up a
doors. In the mountains, the snow is seve
Between Malatia and the Euphrates River, ten
were attacked by wolves and killed, just af
ty of missionaries had passed.

There is much suffering from the col
there is nothing to cook and no fire, wh
tell the suffering?

Several times pupils and friends hav
us to feasts. Sometimes, we inwardly g
at spending so much time, but even at a
there are opportunities for speaking a wo
Jesus, and no time is lost that leads
souls.

So, the vacation has been full of wor
rest and change.

School re opens next week we shall b
to welcome our pupils again. Oh, pray
they and we may be filled with a sp
prayer and that the power of the Lo
rest on us and use us to lead m
souls to Christ and that lives may be
completely changed.

Yours.
Mary L. Daniels.

Harput Jan. 24. 1903

4 pages folder,
Printed on 1st and 3d pages.

100 copies

81.

Rec'd SEP 8 1903

Reports of Female Departments of Euphrates College.
1902 – 1903.

Another school year has passed into history. There have been many changes in the teaching force. Several of the native teachers did not return to us. Four of the graduates of the previous year accepted positions in our school. During the summer vacation it became evident that Miss Platt needed treatment and rest in the homeland, so we reluctantly acquiesced to the inevitable, and she left us in September. She has improved much and we wait for her return in the spring. Our hearts rejoiced at the coming of Mr. Riggs in the winter to take up the presidency of the College. We feel that he is just the man for the place. Miss Bertha Wilson of Brooklyn, N.Y. has been appointed to the College to supply a long felt need. The writer of the report, after nine years of service, will visit the United States for a year's rest and change. During her absence, Miss Bowman will devote her whole time to the school. One of our teachers who has been a capable and enthusiastic

worker, has just married an earnest young pastor and they will go to the large city of Diarbekir for work. They long to be allowed to take up home-missionary work in Koordistan, and are planning for it. With them they take one of our teachers for the school in Diarbekir. Our teachers are in great demand all through the field; the demand far exceeds the supply. Several cities have asked for Kindergarten teachers, so we shall be glad when Miss Platt can have her training class. Several of our orphans have done successful work in the outside schools. Others will go out to teach this coming year.

This year, every two weeks, the male and female teachers have held a "Teachers' Institute" to discuss educational subjects. Two of the teachers in the Girls' School prepared papers and opened the discussion at different times. This was quite a step to take, as women are seen and not heard in the orient.

The female teachers have also delivered very acceptably most of the semi-monthly lectures in the Girls' School. Work in the class-room has been of an unusually fine order, and the teachers have done faithful, enthusiastic work. I have been especially pleased

with the work done in Geography and English. A teacher told me the other day that her sister, a freshman, knows more English that she did when she was a Junior - four years ago!" It is our aim to constantly raise the standard of the school, and we are succeeding. When I realize that between seven and eight years ago, our school was in ruins, and when I see the fine new buildings and the better, higher quality of the work done, I feel like saying "What hath God wrought!"

Our schools have been crowded. We have been only two years in this building, and I have been obliged to have new desks made for the College and Preparatory schools as there were not enough. Our pupils have numbered 577, of whom 47 were in the College proper, and 102 little boys in the Primary and Kindergarten Departments. Many girls have come to us from other cities. Several have come from the Central Mission for sake of the American. This coming year a teacher comes from Aintab to learn Primary methods as well as American.

We have prayed and longed for a deep spiritual work, and we have been disappointed. There has been growth in many hearts, but

there has been no general turning to the Lord. Pray that this new year may witness such an outpouring of the Spirit that all our girls may turn to the Lord and serve Him lovingly and faithfully. Our hearts have ached over some girls who have rejected the Lord and have chosen to lead worldly lives. Several girls have been married, and three have been advised not to return to the school.

The teachers have now and then stolen a Sunday off and visited some near villages for a meeting. They always return with glowing faces and a new longing for our poor girls, as they see the need all about us. Two of the teachers have once a week held meetings for the "brides" in different parts of the city. It is a pleasure to watch the growth in the young women from week to week. Many of them are non-Protestants.

At Christmas the College girls gave an entertainment appropriate to the season. Many of their friends were present. Our pupils and guests gave food and money which a committee distributed to the poor about us. Gifts from friends enabled us to have trees for the Boarders and Teachers and gifts for all the pupils.

As usual, our girls sent $22.00 to Sunday

Seminary for the support of a girl, $8.80 for Home Missionary work, and the same amount ($8.80) is used to help poor pupils into school. The money is contributed voluntarily, some giving from their tenths.

The older girls gave a concert toward the end of the year. Miss Huntington has worked hard over the singing, and the girls have improved greatly in expression and sweetness. Very little special preparation was made, the girls singing and playing what they had learned during the year. The guests were appreciative and said some very pleasant things.

Early in June our senior Professor was imprisoned on a false charge of being a revolutionist. Many others were imprisoned with him, all unjustly. For a time there was much fear among the people. On account of the fear and the conditions of the country, our examinations and graduation exercises were private. On the day the sewing and embroidery of the girls were exhibited. They have done daintily work-collars, doilies and handkerchiefs. Quite a number of articles were sold. Some things were sent to America.

Only two girls graduated. They looked pretty in

their light silk dresses, and their essays were fine. I was proud of them.

The same afternoon we had a gathering of the Alumnae. Thirty were present. Letters were read from absent ones. The time was all too short for the reminiscences of former days. There have been ninety three graduates. Of these eighty nine have taught one or more years, eight have died, and forty two are now in the work as teachers or pastors' wives. The Alumnae voted to raise money and support an orphan in the school. As I sat and looked at those present, every one had been my pupil. I felt that the College has done a great work for women in this land.

Will you not pray that the College may do a still greater work in sending out consecrated, earnest women to work for the Lord.

Yours, in the Master's work.
Mary L. Daniels

Harpoot, Aug. 8, 1903

14 Copies

82

E U P H R A T E S C C O L L E G E .

Report for the year 1903.

In spite of the opposition and persecution encountered during the past year, the work of the College has run on smoothly in all departments, and progress has been for the most part satisfactory. There has been no marked change in the moral and religious life of the students, and in some ways the spiritual conditions are far from what might be wished. Constand effort and much prayerful thought are being given to this subject by both native and American workers, and there are many things that are encouraging. Sabbath and midweek meetings are well attended, and the Christian Endeavor societies among the students are awake and at work. The one among the young men has been especially active of late in trying to supply the lack of Christian workers in the villages near Harpoot, several of the members being sent out each Sabbath to hold services.

In scholarship good progress has been made during the year. The use of English is being pushed, and plans have been adopted looking toward making it more than ever the spoken language of the ~~xxxxxx~~ College. Other departments are also being organized and improved. The plan of having each department of work in the whole institution in the charge of one professor or teacher is being put into operation. This year the Armenian Department has been undertaken by Mr. Soghigian, and other teachers are in preparation to become heads of departments and ultimately professors.

The attendance in all grades during the two terms was as follous;

	College.	High Sch.	Gram'r Sch.	Prim'y & Kind'g'n	Total.	Boarders.	Teachers Nat.	Amer-
Spring term.								
Male	64	128	165	185	542	63	18	3
Female	43	77	89	272	481	80	20	3
Totals	107	205	254	457	1023	143		44
Fall term.								
Male	74	143	163	113	493	61	21	3
Female	54	83	82	174	399	81	17	3
Totals	128	232	245	287	892	142		44

The falling off in numbers is mostly in the primary schools, and is in large measure accounted for by the fact that a change in the arrangements for the orphans has taken many of them out of our schools. The College and High School in both departments show an increase, but, owing in part at least to disturbed

political conditions, the increase was not as great as had been anticipated. Because of the expected increase, a house was rented for the male primary school, thus leaving the rooms it formerly occupied in the High School building for the use of the already overcrowded higher classes.

The finances of the College year may be summarized as follows;

Expenditures.

Expenses of the Boarding Departments		£t.762.18
Books, Furniture and Apparatus		322.15
Salaries of all teachers (Except missionaries supporteby the ABCFM)		1073.60
Care and repair of Buildings, and other exp.		525.10
Total.		2683.03

Receipts.

× Board and Incidentals	863.84	
× Fees for Tuition, Music, etc	732.86	
Books purchased and rented	177.85	
Total from students		1774.55
Drawn from College funds in America		735.54
W.B.M. Grant, Sales and other sources		172.94
Total		2683.03

× Including help given from benevolent funds.

In May, acting on the provisions of the new Constitution of the College, the Missionaries of Harpoot Station elected the Local Board of Managers. This Board at prestent consists of seven Americans and two Armenians, but it is proposed to add another native member soon.

The arrest and imprisonment of Prof. Tenekejian in the early part of June cast a very heavy shadow over the closing days of the term. The Commencement season was a time of such unrest and fear that it was not deemed wise to make the closing exercises public. Only the students and a very few friends were present. Naturally it could not be a time of very much enthusiasm; but all the exercises of the week passed off well, and in some ways it was a relief not to have the thronging crowds present. Ten young men and two young women were graduated from the College. Of these one young man is sharing the long imprisonment of the Professor, another has left the country, but all the rest are teaching, four of them in our own primary departments.

During the summer there was a continuance of the fear and excitement, at times there was much fear of massacres, threats and demonstrations of hostility being common. Professor Tenekejian, imprisoned on an absurd charge of sedition, was, with his fellow-prisoners, subjected to most barbarous treatment in the

prison, and the reports of that treatment added much to the popular horror and dread. In July an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Male College building. No trace or clue of the identity of the incendiaries has been found, and in fact no great effort was made to apprehend them.

Since August the trial of the prisoners has been going on fitfully. In spite of repeated and strong orders for the speedy completion of the trial, sent from the capital at the instance of our representatives there, Professor Tenekejian is still imprisoned, and the end of the trial is not in sight yet. Prf. T.'s work in the College has been divided among other teachers as best might be, but his absence is of course a serious loss to the College, not to mention his own sufferings.

Looking toward the future, some plans have been laid out for advance during the coming year. The Board of Managers have invited Rev. Felix Margot, at present in charge of the Swiss Orphanage work in Sivas, to become Professor of French. He has not definitely accepted, but it is hoped that he will do so. We hope that nothing will interfere with the plan to send out a tutor from America for work in the College the coming year.

The need for industrial training, and for opportunities for self-help for poor studentsis receiving attention. A book bindery is being established, and plans have been approved by the Board of Managers for the establishment of a cabinet shop, both for the use of students. For the latter some fifteen hundred dollars at least will be needed, and an effort is being made to raise that outside the College funds. If, however, that effort should not succeed, would the Board of Trustees approve the use of College funds for the erection of a shop and the purchase of tools and machinery?

Two other building projects have already been considered for some years. The Board of Managers is now negotiating with a view to purchasing the house now occupied by the Gr Primary school. If it can be secured at a reasonable rate, it could be transformed into a suitable building for the Primary and Grammar Schools, which ought to be removed from the College grounds. If that building is not secured, other sites are available, and abuilding costing not far from $5000 should be erected as soon as the funds can be provided. Before long, also, an audience hall should be provided, as there is no suitable place now for public gatherings.

But the most important line of advance to which we look forward is the spiritual. Conditions have not been ~~fauer~~ satisfactory this past year, but there is an earnest desire for better things, and thought and prayer and labor will not be spared to bring about an awakening of the religious life in the College this winter. Already there are signs of hope, and surely the prayers

all the friends of the College will be joined with ours that this year witness a great advance in the spiritual activity of Euphrates College.

Respectfully submitted.

Henry H. Riggs.

Rec'd MAR 26 1904

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Euphrates College. December, 1903
Female Teachers.

Name	Salary per month
Miss Dirouhi Hagopian	200 pias. (£t1=108 pias
Mrs. Yester Astigian	200
Mrs. Markarid Boutika	200
Miss Anna Gelgelian	200
Mrs. Marian Gagosian	170
Miss Anna DerGhazarian	180
Miss Aghavni Yeshilian	130
Miss Arousiag Nahigian	130
Miss Mariam Apkarian	130
Miss Varsenig Soghigian	120
Miss Anna Avakian	110
Mrs. Vartouhi Kouyoumjian	110
Miss Paris Krikorian	110
Miss Anna Bonapartian	90
Miss Aghavni Shahinian	85
Miss Sofia Aghajanian	35
Miss Takouhi Hekimian	60

Report of Euphrates College for the year 1903.

Rec'd MAR 26 1904

Euphrates College. December, 1903.
Male Teachers.

Name.	Salary per month.
Prof. Nigoghos Tenekejian	648 pias. (£t1=108 pias
Prof. Hachadour Nahigian	648
Mr. Garabed Soghigian	486
Mr. Mygyrdich Vorperian	450
Mr. Hovhannes Boujicanian	400
Mr. Donabed Loulejian	350
Mr. Ashour Yousouf	275
Mr. Kapriel Tanielian	324
Mr. Samuel Hachadourian	324
Mr. Mardiros Boujicanian	324
Mr. Aram Yeretzian	324
Mr. Kevork Kayarian	300
Mr. Hagop Dinjian	200
Mr. Hovhannes Haghoghjian	200
Mr. Dikran Halijian	200
Mr Garabed Loulejian	225
Mr. Sarkis Kevorkian	180
Mr. Krikor Zhamgochian	250
Mr. Aharon Aharonian	200
Mr. Haroutun Krikorian	180
Mr. Sarkis Demirjian	180

84.
Rec'd FEB 3 1905
Ans'd FEB 3 1905

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E.

Annual Report of the President.
1904

The College looks back on a year of unbroken prosperity and of some important progress. The shadow of anxiety that rested on the College community at the beginning of the year, owing to the imprisonment of Prof. Tenekejian and the disturbed political condition of the province, has entirely passed away. The trial of the professor ended, in February, with his complete exoneration and release. The Vali, appointed a few months before, has proved himself a man of such force as well as enlightenment that the province enjoys peace and security to an extent not felt in many years before. And his fair and friendly dealing has given the College every advantage that it was in his power to give. The College has also enjoyed the favor and confidence of all classes, and the kindness and courtesy of all in their dealings with the College has been cause for much encouragement.

Recruits. The teaching force has received some important additions this year. Prof. Prof. Felix Margot, who at the time of the last annual report was considering a call to the chair of French, accepted the call, and at the beginning of the present school year took charge of the department of French. Mrs. Margot remained in Europe, but it is hoped that she will join her husband in the spring, when, besides the addition her presence will be to the social life of the college circle, she will help in the musical instruction. With the beginning of the school year came also the new tutor from America, Mr. Ernest Riggs, who takes up the English teaching in the Male Department, and rooms at the Dormitory building, thus coming in close touch with the boarding pupils. In the Female Department Miss Wilson, who came toward the end of 1903, has taken up work in the schools. Miss Platt, returning this fall, has reopened the Kindergarten and with it the kindergarten training class. During the summer the President was granted a three months' furlough, when he went to the United States to bring Mrs. Riggs, who, though not exactly a recruit to the teaching force, takes an important place in the life of the College, in both departments.

Among the Armenian teachers, in addition to the usual recruits from our own graduates, the College has secured a graduate of Anatolia College, Mr. Dingilian, who teaches English and Turkish in the High School. Besides bringing special qualifications for that work, his coming introduces a new element in our teaching body, which, it is hoped, will prove healthful. Hitherto practically all of our teachers.

have had all of their education within the walls of our own Institution.

Buildings. Last year the Male Primary School was in rented quarters, and there was some hope that the house occupied might be purchased for permanent use. That proved impracticable, however, and as the numbers in the lower schools had dropped off somewhat, it was found possible to move the primary school back to its old quarters in the basement of the high school building. This arrangement is regarded as only temporary, as it unduly crowds all departments; and as soon as possible new quarters must be arranged for. The dormitories as now arranged are full to their whole capacity, and if any increase of boarders occurs, as must be expected hereafter, the Grammar school must move out of the ground floor of the dormitory building to make room for its original purpose.

On Nov. 23 the newly completed auditorium was dedicated, and named, in honor of the founder of the College, "Wheeler Hall". On that occasion, for the first time in many years, all the students of the institution were accomodated in one room. The hall was commenced, after considerable delays owing to technicalities in the permit, in June, and was built, together with the Theological Seminary, which forms the Western end of the same building, under the direction of Mr. Carey. The auditorium is eighty-five feet long and forty-three feet wide, and the ceiling is arched to a height of twenty-two feet. At the rear of the hall is a gallery twenty feet deep, the space under which is shut off by movable partitions to form a small meeting room. The Auditorium seats with ease fifteen hundred people, and could doubtless be crowded to seat near two thousand. The acoustics of the hall are perfect. The hall is built on the roof of the building formerly occupied as a stable, but as it is on a steep hillside the hall floor is on a level with the street on the north side. The lower story has been remodeled to serve, for the present at least, as a cabinet shop.

In the spring it became necessary to repair, or rather rebuild, the old building which had previously been used as a workroom, as the building had begun to fall down and had been condemned as dangerous by the municipal authorities. This repaired structure has been fitted out as a stable for the station horses, as it was deemed undesirable to have a stable under the auditorium.

Library. The library of the Male Department, which is also used to some extent by the girls, has been making steady progress of late. The total number of volumes on the shelves is at present 5150, of which 230 were added during 1904. The number of students using the Library has increased during the year over 35%; and the number of

of books drawn was 3950 as against 2258 in 1903.

Industrial work. At the beginning of 1904 steps had been takent toward starting a book-bindery. During the year the bindery has been kept busy. 656 books have been rebound, by which the four or five boys who worked there have earned about fortyfive dollars above cost of materials. There is at present more work in this line than the shop can handle, but as the accumulated work will probably be finished during the the summer, it is not thought best to enlarge the capacity of the shop. Other boys have been given employment in various ways. A few worked on the new buildings. some in drilling a well which is being sunk to increase our water supply, and a good many have been employed in caring for the grounds and buildings. Several have been helped to find employment in the service of missionaries and others. In all, more than than fifty of the boys have earned part or all of their school expenses this year.

While the president was in America provision was made, through the kindness of Mr. Davis and the Board of Trustees, for the instalment of a cabinet shop for the use use of the students. Some necessary tools and machines were bought in America, and more tools and materials have been added here. A young man trained in the College shop at Marsovan has been secured to take charge of the shop and teach the boys. The room under Wheeler Hall has been appropriated for this work, and will become the property of the shop as soon as 250 pounds can be raised to pay for it. For the present the place can be used, and as soon as the machines come ,(They are expected in a few days) the shop will be in shape for first class work. A large number of boys will find employment there hereafter, and learn how to use their hands while earning their college expenses. An arrangement has been made with the Harpoot Orphanage authorities by which they will share the expense of equipping and starting the shop, and some boys from the orphanage will learn their trade in the shop, with the college students.

Financial. The various advances that have been made have not been without their correspondingly increased expenditure as the financial summary will show. The gradual advance in the age and experience of the teachers, as well as the addition to their ranks, has raised the total sum for salaries of native teachers to above one thousand liras, while the receipts for tuition are this year slightly less than last, as the number of pupils has fallen off somewhat. New recruits from abroad have also brought on additional expenditures. All this, in addition to the large building operations of the summer, have made the drafts on our treasurer considerably larger than usual. Other current expenses have been cut down materially, but not enough to balance the special additional expenses of the year. The summary of receipts and expenditures

together with rough estimates for the coming year will be found embodied in the financial statement.

Attendance. The number of students continues to increase in the higher departments and to decrease in the lower. The total in the College classes are 136, and in the High School 251. In the lower schools 469. This is an increase of twenty seven in the College and High School, and a decrease of sixty three in the lower schoo schools as compared with last year's attendance. On the whole the quality and tone of the pupils is better than it was last year and cases of discipline have been relatively rare.

Scholarship. The attention of the faculty is constantly turned to the need of higher standards of scholarship. This year some distinct advance has been made along this line. In French and English instruction the coming of new teacher ers has given new impetus. The requirements for examination and grading are being made more strict. But there is still much room for improvement. It is the impression of the president and of some others that as a general rule the graduates of the College are not fitted to compete on equal terms with the graduates of other American colleges in this country. This must be in part attributed to the character and fiber of those who come here for education. The stock in this region is thought by many to be inferior to that in other parts of Turkey. But much of this can be overcome by proper means. The following lines of advance are suggested, and are in a measure being carried out for improving the scholarly work done in this college. 1. Additions to the foreign teaching force. A larger proportion of teaching by American and European instructors will raise the standard more quickly than anything else. The steps already taken in this direction have been of great value. If the funds needed can be provided it is urged that one or two permanent American professors be sent out, and two or three tutors, to be changed from time to time. 2. More native teachers educated abroad. The attempt made this year to send two of our teachers abroad for study was blocked by the refusal on the part of the government to grant passports. But it is hoped that that obstacle can be re overcome in the future. A former teacher in the college is now studying in Lausanne, and it is possible that he may be able to return later for service in ~~the~~ his alma mater. 3. A decrease in the number of pupils. This is being brought about to a certain extent by making requirements more strict, thus weeding out unpromising pupils. But this process will have to be carried on to a good deal more severe

extent before the quality of students is such as it should be, and it must be accompanied by better instruction to make the stricter requirements fair. Raising the price of tuition would sift out more, and that may have to be done soon, though that is not the kind of selection that produces the best grade of residuum.

Religious Life. What has been said of progress in scholarship might also be said of religious work. There has been progress, but it has not been at all comparable to what it should have been. It is a subject of constant study and prayer, and it seems clear that what is needed in the religious life here is a better quality of effort and teaching rather than a greater quantity. The most promising line of work is that of personally dealing with individuals. There are, however, some circumstances that give promise of help in the future. The opening of the Theological Seminary has introduced a stimulating element in the environment of the college boys. Though not organically connected with the college, the Seminary is closely afiliated with it, and students of the two institutions are constantly brought in contact with eachother at the table, in the library and in lectures and services.

During the past two years the services of the local Protestant church have been so crowded that it seemed necessary to have separate services for the students. But with the completion of Wheeler Hall it has become possible to invite the people to join with the College in holding its Sunday services in the new building. Two services in the month are in charge of the College, the missionaries and teachers preaching on these occasions. In addition to these, separate services in English are held in the college about once a month.

The machinery of religious work is in good order, and the general moral atmosphere seems fairly healthful. But all of those most deeply interested cannot but see the grave lack of vital spiritual life and growth. It is along this line that there is the greatest need for advance.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry H. Riggs.
President.

Rec'd FEB 3 1905
Ans'd FEB 3 1905

Report of the Girls' Department, Euphrates College. 1904.

The close of the year naturally leads us to look back over the past, and perhaps some of our friends would like to review the last term with us.

School began September 14th with Miss Daniels still in America but expecting to return before Commencement in June. The teaching force consisted of three American and sixteen Armenian lady teachers. Of the latter, two were from the last graduating class, being invited to take the place of two who had left — one to join her husband in Bulgaria, the other to go to the United States.

A large number of our pupils too, have traveled westward, and others have gone out to teach, but the enrollment was nearly the same as last year, being

57	in the	College
89	" "	High School
276	" "	Preparatory
33	" "	Kindergarten
455	Total.	

Report — 1904 —
Euphrates College
Girls' Department
Jan. 6, 1905

Of these 67 are little boys, and 116 are orphans. 92 are in the Boarding Department, 37 of these also being orphans, many of whom it is hoped will become teachers. The little Turkish girl of whom mention was made in the last report, did not come, her father probably not being able to overcome prejudice.

In October Miss Platt was welcomed back after two years in America, and she was soon able to open and reorganize the Kindergarten. The parents deeply appreciate her work for their little ones. One child confided in her father: "When we do something wrong Miss Platt never scolds, she only whispers in our ears" - a fact which furnished the father food for thought. Another little dove who has moved to a distant quarter, begs her mother to let her come to "Miss Platt's School," "For," she says, "our teachers always say Stess [hush] and it is so hard to sit still all the time". There have been many calls for Kindergarten teachers, one of the strongest coming from the Turkish Official Superintendent of schools in this province. Four young women are in training with Miss Platt, for this work.

There are no new features to report. The months have been very uneventful. Teachers and pupils have worked hard. We are aiming each year for broader and more solid foundations, and the quality of the teaching is continually improving. The girls have made decided progress in English. We have had marked proofs of what the school is doing for the character of the girls in developing self-control.

Of the spiritual condition of the school I am sorry not to give a better report. For months we have felt that what was needed was a vital Christian life among those who profess to be followers of Christ. There has not been the marked difference there should be, between Christians and non-Christians. One of the most encouraging things is that the girls themselves are beginning to realize this, and to feel dissatisfied with themselves. Many too, are waking up to the fact that praying and speaking in meeting does not necessarily indicate a Christian life. There is a choice little band, every one of whom is recognized as a consistent Christian, who are faithfully witnessing for Christ. One of them said to me last Sunday, "We have

decided not to talk much. What the girls need is to <u>see</u> what it means to live for Christ."

There probably never was a year when there was such a call for female teachers for outside schools. The 8 girls who graduated last summer found employment at once. That makes 19 of our graduates who are teaching in our own field, not including the 16 teaching in this school. Besides these, there are 21 undergraduates who are teaching in smaller schools - several going to places where there have never before been schools for girls. The reports of the work done by most of these girls are very satisfactory.

The School is most grateful for the gifts of money, charts, books and pictures which it has received during the year.

In behalf of the School,

Yours cordially

Emma M. Bamum.

Emma M. Bamum
Dec. 31, 1904.

Bagbart

Freeport, Luzon.
December 31, 1904.

Rec'd JUL 24 1905

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Programme of

Commencement Week.

Wednesday, June 21, 8:30 A.M. Union Meeting of Christian Endeavor Societies.
3:30 P.M. Graduating exercises of Kindergarten Training School

Thursday, and Friday, June 22&23, Public Examinations of Girls' Mangaran and of Boys' Gurtaran and Mangaran.

Friday, June 23d, 9: A.M. Kindergarten Exhibition. Sub-Primary Examinations and Closing exercises. Presentation of Certificates.
1:15 P.M. Girls' Mangaran Graduating Exercises.
3: P.M. Boys' Mangaran and Gurtaran Graduating Exercises.

Saturday, June 24th, 8:30 A.M. Field day Athletic Events.

Sunday, June 25th, 2: P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon.

Mondey &.Tuesday, June 26&27 Girls'Gurtaran, Varzharan and College Examinations, and Boys' Varzharan and College Examinations.

Tuesday, June 27th, 1:15 P. M. Girls' Department, Concert and Presentation of Gurtaran and Varzharan Certificates.

Wednesday, June 28th, 9:00A.M., Graduating Exercises of the Boys' Varzharan.
1:00 P.M. Prize Speaking, and awarding of Prizes.
3:30 P.M. Meeting of the Alumni.

Thursday, June 29th, 9:30 A.M. Commencement exercises of the Girls' Department.
2:00 P.M. Commencement Exercises of the Male Department.

Friday, June 30th, Special entrence and conditional Examinations.

Program of Commencement week -
Euphrates College
A. N. Barnum
Harpoot - June - 1905.

JUL 24 1905

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Program of the
Final Public Examinations.
Male Department.

Thursday, June 22.			Teacher.	Examiner.
9:15.	First Gurtaran	Arithmetic,	Mr. Kevorkian	Mr. Loulejian
	First Mangaran	Arithmetic,	Mr. Khaghoghjian	Mr. Yeretzian.
10:30.	First Gurtaran	English,	Mr. E. W. Riggs	Miss Wilson.
1:00	First Gurtaran	Bi e,	Mr. Khaghoghjian	Mr. Vorperian.
	First Mangaran	Bible,	Mr. Dinjian	Mr. Yeretzian
2:45.	First Mangaran	Language Lesson,	Mr. Yousouf	Mr. Tanielian.

Friday, June 23.				
9:15.	Second Gurtaran	Grammar,	Mr. Dinjian	Mr. Yousouf.
10:30.	Third Gurtaran	Arithmetic,	Mr. Krikorian	Mr. Loulejian.
	Second Gurtaran	Bible,	Mr. Halajian	Mr. Boujicanian.
1:00.	Third Gurtaran	Geography,	Mr. Baghdasarian	Mr. Halajian.

Monday, June 26.				
9:15.	Senior and Junior	History,	Prof. Tenekejian	Mr. Carey.
	First Varzharan	Armenian,	Mr. Yousouf	Mr. Soghigian.
10:30.	Sophomore	French,	Prof. Margot	Prof. Tenekejian.
	Junior	English,	Mr. E.W.Riggs	Dr. Atkinson.
1:00	Senior	Turkish,	Prof. Tenekejian	Mr. Vorperian.
	Third Varzharan	English,	Mr. Dingilian	Mr. E.W.Riggs.
2:45	Freshman	Armenian,	Mr. Soghigian	Mr. Loulejian.
	First Varzharan	History,	Mr. Yeretzian	Mr. Boujicanian.

(From 1:30 to 4:30, Examinations in the Theological Seminary)

Tuesday, June 27.				
9:15.	Sophomore	Bible,	Mr. Boujicanian	Mr. Knapp.
	Second Varzharan	Turkish,	Mr. Demirjian	Prof. Tenekejian.
~~10:30~~	Freshman	Botany,	Mr. Loulejian	Prof. Nahigian.
10.30	Senior	Astronomy	Prof. Nahigian	Mr. H.H.Riggs.
	Second Varzharan	Armenian,	Mr. Tanielian	Mr. Soghigian.
2:45.	Junior	Geology,	Mr. Vorperian	Mr. Soghigian.
	Third Varzharan	Science,	Mr. Loulejian	Prof. Nahigian.

Program of Final
Public Examination
Euphrates College
H. K. Barnum
Harpoot -
June - 1905.

1905

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF GRADUATION OF THE FIRST CLASS OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT, TURKEY.

The following is a report of the addresses.

5. The condition of Harpoot before the Foundation of the College. Br. Garabed Lulejian.

The land was shrouded in darkness. There was no education at that time. There were few who could read or write. Those who could read received great honor in the church. ~~Then he told about~~ There were ~~different~~ men who opened schools in the city before the coming of the missionaries. From sixty to eighty boys attended these schools in small rooms. The whip was the most important thing to be seen in the school. A graduate was one who could read and write a little. If one knew a little Arithmetic he was much honored. There was few books A Bible was sold then for 1,500 or 1,600 piastres. A school was like a prison. Only two or three lessons were given a day. There was no recess, no vacation. During the hot months of summer the boys were allowed to sleep in school. Monday was a day of punishment for all.

At that time nothing was done for the girls. It was a greater honor for a woman not to read than to read. The first missionary was Mr. Dunmore, who came in 1855. He closed by saying, "We express our heartfelt thanks to the College and to all who work for the College."

6. The Progress of Education during the Twenty-Five Years.

Dr. H. N. Barnum.

He said, "We found only Ancient Armenian books in the Armenian schools and Arabic in the Turkish. It is only 50 years ago that the first missionaries came here, the first being Mr. Dunmore. A Theo-

logival Seminary was opened and schools in the out-stations. The Female Seminary was opened 44 years ago, and the Girls' College was founded 24 years ago. People complaind that there were no buildings, no show; but Dr. Wheeler worked on quietly until he had the means in hand, and behold now the buildings. They complained that the teachers were young. We replied that the College was young, too. A new branch of the College is the Industrial, where the hands of the boys are being trained.

The desire to study is wide-spread now, in every town and village and among all races. But men are not made simply by study, we think and work for strong bodies also, but much more do we think of the soul. The foundation of a true Christian is in a regenerate soul. We say with grief that all the graduates have not been Christians and some of them have not been a blessing. Letters received lately from many of the graduates speak of the blessing which the College has been to them, but we wish it to be a still greater blessing. Pray with us for the more than 900 pupils now studying here."

8. Information about Graduates.

Br. Muggerditch Bubicanian.

He said, "The second Thursday of October, 1880, Dr. Wheeler gave diplomas to the first graduates, in the church that was burned. The first graduates were ten in number (He read their names, also the number of graduates each year since then, showing the difference in the numbers.) Total number of graduates from the Boys' College is 177. Total number from the Girl's College is 112. 16 have died since their graduation. (He read their names) Of the rest of the graduates 48 are teachers,

32 merchants	4 editors,
21 artisans,	4 Theological students,
18 clergymen,	4 apothecaries,
13 doctors,	2 surveyors,
10 farmers,	2 government officials.

3 lawyers,

"Of the graduates

45	are	from	Harpoot	18	from	Husenik
11	-	"	Malatia	8	"	Egin
7	"	"	Diarbekir	7	"	Choonkoosh
6	"	"	Kurdistan	6	"	Ichmeh
6	"	"	Mezereh	6	"	Perchenj
5	"	"	Palu	5	"	Hooloo
5	"	"	Moghi	3	"	Paghesh
3	"	"	Hanoosi	2	"	Haini
2	"	"	Moosh	2	"	Sivas
2	"	"	Divrik	2	"	Kessrik
2	"	"	Aghuntsi	2	"	Garmori

and one from each of 15 other places. Thus the 177 graduates are from 38 places. 106 belong to Harpoot and vicinity. 45 to Harpoot, and 61 to 16 of its villages."

10. How do the People value Education.

Prof. Nahigian.

He said, "My figures are from three places. Harpoot has 1704 pupils. Mezereh has 1,560, and Huserik has 640. The total number under instruction in the three places is 3,904. The number of pupils in Protestant schools is 2,179, in Gregorian schools is 1090, and in Catholic schools 632. The whole sum that was paid for music, food, and tuition in our schools was 1,812 pounds, or $7,972.80: of this sum $6212.80 was paid by the pupils. The pupils of Euphrates College and preparatory school come from 440 homes. The father of each family has paid on the average more than three pounds. Many have paid 10 pounds a year, and some have paid as much as 30 pounds. Do the people value education? I would say they are intoxicated with the desire for education.

"The College was built in 1878. When we first came from Husenik no tuition was taken. After a little Dr. Wheeler decided that the pupils must pay for tuition and board. Mrs. Wheeler and her daughters were great helps to Dr. Wheeler as they wrote here

and there for money to help poor students. 31 years ago 'Free Food', 'Free Education', were the rule. Now each family pays at least three pounds for it. Does not Harpoot value education'"

11. What do we still expect from the College?

Bad. Asdoor Yeghoyan.

He said, "50 years ago Mr. Dunmore began work in Harpoot. Since then the work has been done more andit will still be done more. We expect one thing from the College:- Let the College remain faithful to its purpose. Let it carry out its purpose. What is the purpose? In the Constitution it says "The chief aim of this College shall be to prepare intelligent Christian leaders in all departments.' The center of this purpose is Christ and Christ glorified. When the College glorifies and elevates Christ and the church it does all. I propose that the purpose of the College be written in beautiful characters and hung on the wall. We expect that the College will send out men who are strong physically. Pupils should value work and try to elevate village work. We expect practical departments in our schoolswhere pupils can put in practice what they learn, that pupils may learn not principles only, but may have opportunities to put to use what they learn.

We have expectations too for mental progress. One, We expect that the College will prepare teachers who will give themselves and their lives to this work. Usually graduates take up this work till something else opens before them. We expect teachers who will be sacrificed till death for the elevation of their people. 2. Another proposition is that village schools should be carried onlike the College so that pupils may enter the college from the village

schools. 3. We have moral expectations. College prepares character. It should prepare Christian character and manliness. Whatever character is formed in college is not changed afterwards. I beg the College to care much for character, that students may leave with strong Christ-like character. College should develop self-control and independence more perfectly than it does now. We have spiritual expectations. Mr. Browne said at the laying of the corner stone, " This college is a Christian institution.' So we expect that a spiritual awakening will begin in the college. Why do not spiritual leaders come out from our college? A missionary spirit should be awakened in the college, and there should be many who love souls.

"College has one purpose, but that purpose is all. When Christ is elevated all these things are done. Our teachers and professors have a heavy responsibility. Let us pray for them and be co-workers with them. We are grateful for all that has been done. We are grateful to Dr. Wheeler and to Dr. Gates. I propose that Mr. Riggs write a letter of thanks to Dr. Gates. We are grateful to Dr. Barnum who is our father, and who has done more for us than a president."

13. Address to the Professors.

Br. G. Soghigian.

"The graduates have given me the honor of congratulating you for these 25 years not because your hair has grown white for the College but because you have labored 25 years for the College. You have given up money and honor for the College. We honor you who have given lives to the College. Perhaps your companions have made more money than you, but your life has been spent for the College and now you are worthy of this honor. One day you will receive

your reward. We hope that 25 years from now you will be present to receive honor at the Jubilee. Your fellow-graduates present to you these. (He presented to each a silver goblet, napkin-ring, knife, fork, and spoon.) And these from the under-graduates. (He gave to each a silver pen-holder and gold ring.)

14. Information.

Prof. Tenedjian.

First he expressed thanks for the gifts. Then he read an essay in which he expressed thanks to "our sultan". All cheered and clapped. He expressed thanks to all friends, known and unknown, who have worked for the College. He thanked the American Board, the Trustees of the College, Dr. Barton, Mr. Davis, and others. (His voice was so full of feeling that he could hardly read. In reference to Dr. Wheeler he said, "From the ashes of the grave his great spirit still watches his dear children and the advancement of the work. We celebrate his memory today. Behold, in our midst is this great living man, the leader of education, the strong and great will. The beginning of his work was as great as the memory of it. As long as time endures the students will always remember this great and courageous man, this man of deeds, this great mind, who opened the door to the wide oasis of knowledge. Let him remain deathless to us. This tabernacle of education is built according to his plan. Reverence to your bones, Oh! great man, the children of Euphrates College wish to perpetuate their appreciation and gratitude by a bust of remembrance. Let his memory live, oh, Founder of Euphrates College, Dr. Wheeler.

The graduates propose to purchase a bust of Dr. Wheeler and to raise a fund to help poor pupils. He read sums that the different graduates had given. There was much clapping.

1905

Rec'd FEB 9 1906

Ans'd FEB 13 1906

Euphrates College.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Jan. 6, 1906.

My dear Dr. Barton;-

May I make my annual report this year in the form of a personal letter to you? There are some things in the year past, and some in the present circumstances of our life and work that make it rather hard for me to undertake to write a formal report, and I think that for this once this form will carry a better idea of what the Board of Trustees want to know.

We are in the midst of a revival. No other word can describe what is going on in our schools, and so far as I can judge, it is a real revival, such as I have never seen before in Turkey. Of course it is too early to form any opinion as to results, but I feel full of hope, and some others are even more so than I. After all, if our faith had been stronger, we should all have been full of hope for a good while past, for God has been leading the workers here into an earnestness and depth of spiritual life that could not but bear fruit in our work, though we did not expect the fruit to come in this particular way. The particular occasion is the visit of Mr. Fransen, the Swedish-American Evangelist. He is holding daily meetings- several each day, in fact; and far from meeting with coldness or scorn, as some of us had feared, there is manifest a readiness of heart and mind among the students of both departments, so that already very many have found peace and happiness in acceptance of Christ. As to the preparation, I might say a good deal. For myself, God has led me through a way that I could not understand, but it was He who lead;- and I think that Mr.Carey feels the same way, that God has come very near, to call us to better faith and service. Perhaps the same influence, brought near and made real by these two terrible losses, has touched all of our teachers and some of the pupils. At any rate, from the beginning of the school year there has been an earnestness and thoughtfulness, especially among the teachers, which could not but have its effect. The teachers' Institutes, which have been held recently on the subject of our religious work, have shown that the teachers were thinking deeply. Badveli Yeghoyan, who, in addition to teaching two Bible lessons has been hard at work among the students personally, has been a great help. And daily prayer, conference and thought for a long time past has prepared the way so that I think we have reason to believe that this movement, though it is attended with a good deal of emotional excitement, will not end with that, but will be a real and lasting blessing.

One thing that helped to turn our attention especially to our spiritual work this term was the great number of students who came to us in the fall. So many of them were new, and brought with them the influences of other schools and of homes

not in sympathy with spiritual aims, that we all felt appalled, at first, at the task laid upon us. We have ten or a dozen each from Diarbekir and Malatia, and a good many new boys from Arabkir, Egin, Keghi, Palou, Moush, and other places, in the boys' department; and in the girls' department also a large increase from outside. The students in the higher classes increase partly because the large lower classes pass on up; but besides that natural growth there is a new element coming in, who still more increase the numbers, especially in the College proper. In the four college classes this fall we have 110 boys and 73 girls, as against 78 and 58 a year ago., and our total in all departments reaches 940 this year,-84 more than last year. The Boarding departments were so crowded at first that we had to enlarge the quarters for the boys by turning out the Grammar School from the Dormitory building where it has been heretofore. This has necessitated very severe crowding in all departments. The High School crowds the college, to make rather stingy room for the Grammar School, and the Primary has to occupy two rooms in different buildings, with two classes in one room all the time.

This brings sharply before us the need for another building for our lower schools. It does not seem right to plan to go another year with such crowded quarters for our boys. The silk factory, just to the west of our grounds, is a place that I believe has long been looked upon as our next territory for expansion. It is now for sale, with the house adjoining,-fronting the street,- for one thousand liras. It cost far more than that, and is a fine building, which would more than meet our present needs. I think that for the future of our plant, we ought to buy the place at once. Of course the financial question needs to be met, and I wish the money might come from some source which will not cut down our income. If it can be done, I wish the money might be raised, and the place secured at once. If it is not thought best to put in so much money at present, it would be possible to turn the stable out of its temporary quarters again. That would mean that three or four hundred liras would have to go into building a new stable and finishing off the building for school purposes. But it may be that later, when we need the silk factory site, it will not be in the market.

My brother has written to you, I think, of the question of a new tutor. The matter was up at the last meeting of the Managers, and it was voted to ask that if the funds could be provided another tutor be sent out next fall, to work for one year with my brother, and stay two years after the latter leaves. My own thought on the subject I think I have written rather fully before. I feel that it is very important to increase our force of American teachers so far as it is possible, not so much for the purely educational advantage of having such teachers,-better English, etc. but more especially for the moral and spiritual strength that they bring. I shall be very glad if such a man can be sent out.

The Self-Help Department has taken up a good deal of time and attention this past year, and a good deal of money has been invested in it. The shops can hardly

be said to have been in running order this past year. I hope that another year I can present a report of more practical results accomplished. As you know, the Cabinet shop was just about to begin regular work last January. The Bindery had been at work for some time, but without machines needed for the work. The Tinshop and Locksmith shop were started during the fall. In addition to this there is one boy who does fine starching and ironing, and another who does photographic work, and both of these lines will, I trust, develop into regular branches of our industrial work. About 650 liras have been spent this year, over and above what has come back in the receipts of the shops. Of this about 350 liras has gone into the shop and furnishings,-that is, the original building, and the flooring, remodelling, windows, benches, etc. etc. About £t150 has been invested in tools and machines, and the remaining 150 liras approximately represents the lumber, materials, ready made goods, and other assets of the shops. Students have earned about £t 75. Skilled assistants have been paid £t66. The gross receipts,-not counting work which remained in the shops, have been about £t.180. I give these approximate figures, as the accounts of the shops are not closed till the end of the school term, and I am inclined to make the accounts cover the school year instead of the calendar year, in the future.

With the exception of the locksmith's shop, which needs some machines which we shall order soon, the shops are now pretty well fitted out with tools and machinery for the work in hand. The bindery has just secured a fine cutting machine. The shops are chronically crowded, but that is a fact that is not at present very easy to overcome. There is sufficient room to accomodate a limited number of boys, and probably the demand for our work will not outgrow our present quarters for a while yet. During this term fifty seven boys have found employment in the various shops, and almost as many more have been given other work by which to earn part of their expenses.

With the next term we are planning to make a new departure in the line of industrial training. There has been a demand for a course of study specially adapted for boys who wish to enter the trades. At its last meeting the Board of Managers, on the recommendation of the faculty, approved a plan to offer a special course in the High School, requiring half of the day to be given to study, and the other half to training in the shops. The intention is that the boys who enter this course shall have three years of distinctively industrial training, to fit them to be firstclass joiners, blacksmiths or tinsmiths,-according to which trade they elect), while at the same time they will have instruction in a prescribed course in Armenian, Turkish, Arithmetic, writing and drawing. It is felt that this course will meet a very real need of the community.

The Board of Managers also requested me to draw up distinct plans for special courses for commercial and for agricultural training. There has long been a feeling that the College ought to meet the needs of the country in these lines, and it is planned to start at least one of these two latter courses with the beginning of ano-

ner College year. The Industrial course will be started at once. We all feel that f the College is to prepare Christian leaders in all walks of life, it ought to each out into those walks of life which at present it does not reach. I would be lad to have the Board of Trustees consider the matter, and say what their opinion s of the plan.

One event during the year that has been of cheering interest was the Quarter-entenial celebration, planned and carried out by the Alumni, especially of the first lass. You have already had reports of that occasion, so that I do not need to write ore of it, except to say that the response of the Alumni to the invitation to raise fund at that time was far more hearty and generous than anyone had hoped for. It s not yet known just how much money was raised, but I have in my keeping somewhat ver £t.130, in addition to all that has been sent to you and to the Treasurer in oston. The Managers took that occasion to make Mr. Soghigian and Mr. Vorperian rofessors.

An item of some little interest here during the year is the successful inking of a well to supplement the College water supply. The well is dug in the rock, rather slow and tedious process, but at about seventy feet deep a fairly good sup-ly of water has been found. This is much sooner than we had hoped, and as the whole ost of digging has been only about six pounds, I think we are very fortunate. A wind ill, whose history I have been unable to ascertain, was found in the basement of the resident's hounse some time ago, and as there is no other claimant, it is to be set o work pumping water from this well.

You see that most of this letter is taken up with material affairs. As a atter of fact a corresponding proportion of my time has been similarly occupied. t is true that this kind of work interests me personally a great deal, and I do not nderestimate its real value. I do feel, however, that the intellectual, moral and piritual needs of the College ought to have practically all of my attention if the eeded progress is to be made. So I wish to urge that no stone be left unturned to nsure Mr. Hanson's coming to us this year. A man in special charge of industrial ork could push that branch far better than I could, and at the same time give me the iberty to take up other lines of work in the college.

One word more about this revival movement in which we now find ourselves. think none of us doubt that it is a real work of God's spirit of power, and that it will be permanent and helpful in its results. But at the same time, with such intense emotional features as are manifesting themselves, we cannot but feel how much need there is for faith and strength in the weeks that are to come. If wehave needed prayer and help in the past, we need it far more in this new opportunity and need that is opening up. The College is where the revival is starting; may God help the Chris-tian workers in the college to meet the situation that it creates.

With cordial greetings to all the members of the Board of Trustees,

Yours very sincerely,

Henry H. Riggs.

Rec'd OCT 1 1906

REPORT OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

OF

EUPHRATES COLLEGE & SCHOOLS

1905-1906

Teaching Force

In June 1905 Miss Huntington left for her furlough in America and Miss Daniels returned from hers. During the summer Miss Riggs, of Adabazar, came to visit her brothers. After the death of the President's wife she was persuaded to remain a year, and naturally took up school work. When Miss Huntington announced her engagement, Miss Riggs was appointed to take her place and she has been a most valuable teacher.

Miss Barnum, who very successfully managed the school during the absence of Miss Daniels, began the year with us. Later she felt called to tour in different parts of the field and to take up special work for the orphans. We do miss the faithful earnestness of Miss Huntington and the loving devotion of Miss Barnum, but we feel sure that they are following the Lord's leading.

Mrs. Margot, whose husband is professor of French and History in the Boys' College, has rendered help in music.

This summer one of our most consecrated native teachers has left us as a preacher's wife to devote her life to the elevation of woman in this land. Three other native teachers have left us for various reasons, so we have many changes in our teaching force for the coming year.

College - 1905

Number of Pupils

There have been 73 pupils in the College, 93 in the High School, 92 in the Grammar School, 155 in the Primary School, 41 in the Kindergarten, and 60 in the Boys' Sub-Primary School (which was under our charge) making a total of 514. Seventeen native and four American teachers have had charge of these pupils, with the help of teachers and professors from the Boys' College for special lessons.

There have been 95 girls and teachers in the Boarding Department from 33 different places. Girls have been sent to us from Hadjin, Ooria, Aintab, Sivas, and Kurdistan. This summer one of our boarders who had been out teaching, and another who was obliged to leave school on account of sickness, have been called to the Heavenly Home.

Work of the Year

The teachers have been enthusiastic over their work and most of them have taught successfully. There has been a marked advance in the work in English. Miss Wilson has taught the beginners. She has used the Berlitz Method. Some of her girls know more English than some of the girls in the Preparatory School! Both teacher and girls have been most enthusiastic. It is a great joy to us to see our girls using English books. We have the foundation for a good English library. We hope to add new books each year as there are so few Armenian books.

The progress in music and singing has been marked. Mrs. Margot has taught singing in the College as well as given music lessons. A choir of College boys and girls, trained by Mrs. Margot, has given us sweet singing in the Chapel.

We have had a normal class of 25 girls. Most of these girls will teach this coming year. It has been a rare pleasure to watch their interested faces as they gained new ideas of what teaching really is and of the privileges and opportunities of a teacher.

Besides the successful Kindergarten in charge of Miss Platt, she has had a training class of 8 girls. One girl, after her engagement, dropped out to finish her College course. These girls have given themselves heart and soul to the work. They still have one year of study and training. Already we have had applications to send them to different places. There are Kindergartens in several cities that are exerting a wonderful influence on the children and through them on the mothers.

Forty-four of our girls and graduates have taught this year in 28 places. This does not include those who are working in Harpoot. We are more than glad that we have been able to send so many workers into the field. Most of these girls have felt the responsibility and privilege placed upon them and have really worked for souls.

Spiritual Work

All the year there has been a deepening of the spiritual life in many girls. Little circles for prayer were formed. Early in the winter Mr. Fransen, an evangelist, came to us. At that time many girls professed conversion. At Easter 20 joined the church. One result of the movement was that the girls demanded work. Some of the oldest and most spiritual we allowed to go to the homes in the city to teach the women or to read the Bible to the aged and blind. Forty or more women and ignorant girls came to the school for special lessons twice a week. Each scholar had a Bible lesson as well as reading and writing. This work was superintended by a teacher, and the teachers were girls who volunteered to help the women. This "school" was a real blessing to many tired, busy mothers and girls.

During the year the teachers and older girls have tried to visit some of the near villages for work among the women. All have returned impressed with the great need and the opportunity. We are glad to report that most of the girls out teaching have done good work and have been burdened for the souls of the girls and women.

Commencement

June 28th our largest class, numbering 14, was graduated. Only eight of the girls took part in the exercises, which was a great innovation. The essays were in English, Turkish, and Armenian. The girls wore simple white dresses and looked sweet and pretty.

Plans for the New Year

There has been such a demand for admission to the Kindergarten (Miss Platt always has a long list of those who are waiting for a vacancy) that Miss Platt has decided to open another Kindergarten in this quarter of the city, (there is also one Kindergarten in the other quarter) and to increase the tuition.

As a teacher has such a hold on the homes of her pupils, some of us Americans are planning to arrange our work in such a way that we may be able to go off now and then for tours. An appreciation of the need in the field helps in training our girls to meet that need.

Our new College, finished in 1901, is already too small! We hope to enlarge the room by tearing down a partition and taking in two recitation rooms. In order to do this we must erect some recitation rooms on the wall in our play yard!

Miss Wilson, who has had special training in science, is planning to teach Chemistry and Astronomy.

The native teachers are trying to do better and more thorough work in Armenian, and we expect an advance in all lines.

As we start out on the new year we feel our weakness, but God is all-powerful. Will you not pray that our College and schools may more and more fulfill the purpose for which they were founded? May our girls be filled with a passion for souls and be ready and willing to go out and work for their own people.

In behalf of the College,

Mary L. Daniels

1906

91.

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Annual Report.

The year 1906, though it contains no very striking features, has been, in several ways, a year of more than ordinary progress.

Religious Life.

At the time of writing last year's report the College was passing through a time of genuine religious revival, the occasion being the visit of Mr. Franson, the Swedish Evangelist. The more superficial evidences of that revival passed off in the course of a few weeks. But deeper results, though harder to estimate, were certainly more lasting. There was an impulse to religious work which has born much fruit. There was a sharpening of ideas of true and false religion, of the difference between Christian and not-Christian, which will not soon be forgotten. And above all, there were new lives begun which have continued and do continue to testify to the reality of spiritual things. But there is still much need of quickening of the religious life of the College, especially in view of the great numbers of new students who are thronging upon us. The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., which have taken the place of the old Christian Endeavor societies, are working with excellent spirit, and the regular religious meetings are kept up with fairly good interest.

Teaching Force.

In the Female Department: Miss Huntington, on furlough in America was married in October, thus leaving her place her vacant. A similar vacancy willlbe made next summer by the withdrawal of Miss Wilson to follow the same vocation. Part of the work has been taken up by Miss Riggs, who was temporarily located here last year, and has now been permanently transferred to this Station. She may be regarded as taking Miss Huntington's place, but Miss Wilson's place must be filled for the coming year.

In the Male Department: Mr. French, who arrived in October, is teaching English. He is supported by one of the Alumni of the College, Mr. Bedros Kazanjian. Mr. E.W.Riggs completes this year his term of three years service, and will return to the United States this summer for Theological study. The value of having American tutors in the College has been abundantly demonstrated, and it is hoped that another man will be sent out this coming fall, without fail.

Mr. H. Boujicanian, who has been teaching here for ten years past, and has recently been the teacher of Mental and Moral Science, has been granted leave of absence for two years, with salary, and is pursuing a special course of study in Edinbugh University. It is expected that at the end of his two years he will come back and become professor of Mental and Moral Science. The policy of giving such opportunity to our teachers is one which, in course of time, will involve considerable expense, though in this case the expense is small as Mra Boujicanian's work is divided among the other teachers. But it seems to be essential for the proper development of the College, and is enthusiastically approved by all friends of the College

ere. Mr. Samuel Hachadourian, our teacher of music.was obliged to leave last fall on account of sickness, and is now in Aintab recovering from a serious operation. He plans, if possible to go on to Germany for some time in study, If he goes, any aid given him will be taken from special funds outside of the regular College funds. He will, however, meet most of his own expenses.

Attendance.

The attendance this year has been marked by an unusual increase in the numbers in the College classes. The following are the figures for the Fall term. College, boys 160, girls, 82, High School, 219,104; Grammar School, 92, 75; Primary 122, 155 Kindergarten 18,21. Boarders, 104, 90 . Total enrollment Boys, 511 Girls, 437, total, 948.

These figures well illustrate the tendency of the present time; other primary and preparatory schools are being developed by the people in the towns and villages around, and we try to encourage this development as much as possible. Their graduates come to College, as is shown by the exceedingly large Freshman Class this year, a lar goodly proportion of whom are from other schools. The great crowding made some fear that the quality of our work would be injured. But the work of the term has gone very well, and an earnest quiet spirit seems to prevail.

Buildings.

In one respect the condition of the College has become wellnigh unbearable. the increase in the number of pupils has crowded our accomodations beyond the limit of safety and health. This is especially true in the higher classes.Both the Male and the Female College halls were full with last year's attendance. This year the desks had to be crowded together and packed in to make room to seat all the pupils. This cannot be done if there is any increase in attendance next year, as appears likely. The Male Boarding Department is also crowded so much so that we have found it necessary to rent a house near by, and put fifteen of the boys there, under the care of a separate teacher. This involves an added expense considerably more than what the pupils pay for incidental expenses.

The Board of Managers has approved the following plan to relieve the situation. To purchase and remodel the Silk-factory, nears our premises, at a cost of some $5000, to serve as a primary and Grammar School, and also to furnish room for a few boarders. Let the High School then vacate some of the rooms in the College building, taking instead the rooms occupied now by the Grammar School. 2- To build, between the Girls'and the Boys' college buildings, just behind the President's house, a Laboratory and possibly library building, to serve both departments. This building is urgently needed, as all the Physics and Chemistry classes and demonstrations for both departments have been held in a room which is now actually too small to even seat all the members of one class at once, so large have the classes become. 3. When practicalble, to build three additional recitation rooms near the girls' College, for the girls Department. to cost about $500 In addition to these, a Gymnasium is planned for, and Mr. John S. Pashgian has promised to give the funds for its erection. application has been made at Constantinople for permits for erecting the Gymnasium,

aboratory and recitation rooms.

These buildings would seem to be immediately and urgently needed. The Gymnaium waits only for the government permit. But for the others no funds are in sight. n attempt has been made to secure from friends the funds needed for the Laboratory, 600 to$900, but hitherto without success, though the attempt has not been abandoned. t is difficultto do much at this distance, and for the most part we must look to our aithful Trustees to provide what seems to us absolutely necessary for the proper ontinuance of our work.

Industrial Department.

The industrial Department has served an excellent purpose this year in providing work for poor boys in College. During the past term, in the Cabinet shop, Tin nd canning shop, Locksmith and stove shop, and Bindery, seventy three boys have been mployed, most of them for an hour or two a day, earning from one to three cents and our toward their school expenses.Thus far the shops have been turning a good deal of heir energy into their own fittings and improvements, but the fitting out is now airly complete, and hereafter regular work for the market will occupy their whole ttention. The prospects are good for making the shops self-supporting, but it is oo early to be over-confident. This work has been made possible on so large a scale y the generous gift of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller two years ago, of $7000 for this urpose. As that fund has now been for the most part put to work, a report of this epartment of our work, separately and in detail, will soon be issued, and further eference to it will be reserved till that time.

Altogether the work of Euphrates College is in a most hopeful condition at he present time. With all the inconveniences of overcrowding we have the satisfaction of feeling that the College is reaching a large number of homes with its uplifting and Christianizing influence. All the teachers, and many of the pupils are joining with hearty earnestness in the main aim of the work of the College, and the enthusiastic support of the Alumni adds much to the spirit an effectiveness of heir efforts.But in such a large field as Euphrates College has, and with so much of darkness about it, the best work is far too little, and much prayer and patient, humble effort is needed to keep the work ever truly aggressive and vital.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry H. Riggs.

President.

Euphrates College, Jan. 11, 1907.

Rec'd SEP 10 1906

Female Dept.

Harpoot, Aug. 10, 1906.

Our summer vacation is fast slipping away. June 28. a class of fourteen girls graduated. It was the largest class that has ever finished its course. Only eight of the girls read essays; this was an innovation. The exercises were held in the large Wheeler Hall which was crowded. The girls were very sweet in their simple white dresses, and we were proud and satisfied.

It is a great cause for joy that we have so many girls who are ready and willing to go out to teach. Every week, a call comes from some city or village for a teacher. The cry is: "We wish a spiritual leader, one who will work for souls. At the same time, girls come to me and say: "Please send me out to teach this year. I wish to tell the women of Christ's love."

One of our most consecrated teachers has just left us to give her life for the women of this land. From time to time, she has gone out to the near villages to try to lead some one to the Lord. Wherever she has gone, she has won the women. A year ago, a young Theological student asked for her hand. She felt that the Lord was calling

to work for the poor women. [illegible]
by 20. in the large school room. There was a simple ceremony. Our dear Anna was the sweetest bride that I have seen in Turkey. She wore a dainty gray silk, with sweet peas in her hair and hands. Her face was the face of an angel as she knelt to consecrate her life for the salvation of souls in this dark land. So the Lord has called our sweetest and dearest teacher to go out from us to win souls. May he find many others who shall say, "Here am I. Send me."

A few weeks ago Mr. Knapp invited me to accompany him on a tour to a distant part of our field. The party consisted of Mr. Knapp, his son, one of our teachers, her brother and myself. We were absent eleven days and were in the saddle six. During my twenty years in Turkey, this was the first time that I had visited this part of our field. We spent more or less time in six villages or cities. My heart went out to the women of the village where we spent the first night. They work all day in the fields, are dead tired at night, have nothing to elevate them, and do their washing on Sunday. One of our graduates lives there with her mother. They have a large farm and many harvesters, so her life is given to house-work. I urged her to work for the souls of the women.

The following day, we spent a few hours

wife of the Principal man was one of our school girls. She was delighted to see her old teacher and begged me to be her guest for two weeks.

Mr. Chapp planned a trip on the river for us. Instead of doing three hours by horse, we rode for two hours on a kelek. (a kelek is a raft made by inflating goat-skins over which boards and branches have been put.) We had a delightful ride for an hour, then we drew up by a fountain, under some trees, for breakfast. Then another hour's ride. We mounted our horses and bade our kind friends good-bye.

That after-noon we stopped for a few hours at a little village. There I found a dear woman who had educated eighteen years ago. How the tears stood in her eyes as she talked with me. Her hands were coarse and soiled from the farm-work, but her heart was aglow with love for Christ. She is a light in that dark place. I made a few calls and found sad women, who felt that the Lord sent me to them.

That night, we reached Arbeir where we were entertained my lovingly at the home of one of the teachers. It is a pleasure to remember how thoughtfully they cared for us. We made many calls and had entrance to Syrian homes.

We had a large meeting for women.

in a beautiful village. The houses were so clean and white that I said as I entered one "Why this is heaven." Our school-girls and some of the women came to see us.

We spent the night in a forlorn village in which there was only one Protestant. There has been no preacher since the massacre. Birds flew in and out of the chapel at their own pleasure.

Thursday we rode through a gorge by a branch of the Euphrates. The scenery was grand. I was so tired that I dismounted, threw myself down in the sand by the roadside and went to sleep.

That night, we reached the beautiful city of Egin, and received a royal welcome. We called at the homes of our pupils, led meetings, visited the school, went on a picnic and were invited to feasts. The people are hospitable and refined. The city suffered terribly at the time of the massacre. We were taken down into a garden and shown a trench, under a wall, where eight or nine men hid for three or four days. Every thing was so calm and peaceful that it seemed impossible to realize the bloody scenes that had taken place near the spot where we were seated.

There are only three or four Protestant brethren, but they carry on the work with almost no help from the missionaries.

they urged us to stay longer, but work called home. This city also suffered badly at the time of the massacre. All the best houses were destroyed and 1500 people were killed.

The next night we spent at a summer house in a large garden. The shadows in the moonlight were quite bewitching!

Friday, we reached home, and oh what a welcome we did have!

It did my heart more good than I can tell you to see so many of our girls and former pupils in their homes and to see how hungry and eager the people are for more knowledge of Christ.

I just hope that hereafter I can steal away now and then, to go out and help our girls and women in their walk heavenward.

Pray that the women of this land may find the satisfaction of their longings in Christ and His presence.

Yours.

L. L. Daniels.

Rec'd JUL 23 1906
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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Male Department

Commencement Programme

June 28, 1906

Prayer

Hamidieh March

Oration;- Բարոյական Վարք, Hampartsoum Gulesserian

Oration;- Les Préjugés, Garabed Aharonian

Song, "The Mermaid". College Choir

Oration;- Ghaye-i-amal, Alexan Khayajanian

Oration;- The Empire of Knowledge, Asadour Goshgarian

Orchestra Selection, "Hail to the Chief"

Oration;- Ազգ Տնտեսական մը Կազմելը, Hovhannes Sergijian

Oration;- Empire sur Soi-meme, Thomas Butyka

Song, "The Light Begins to Dawn. College Choir

Oration;- Asrumuzun Kadru, Dikran Diradourian

Oration;- The Ideal College Graduate, Khoren Krikorian,
With Valedictory Address

Junior Class Song

Honorary Oration;- Հայոց մը Դերը Պետական Վեր
Mr. Sarkis Demirjian, of the Class of 1903

Presentation of Diplomas

Orchestra Selection, "Washington March"

Prayer

Theory of Dancing
Harpoot-Turkey. Aug. 10-1908.

Rec'd JUL 23 1906

Commencement Exercises.

June 28, 1906. Female Department.

Hamidieh March.

Mrs. Margot, Aghavni V., Varsenig V.

Reading of Scripture and Prayer

Bad. Yeghoyan.

Song: Worship and Praise be to God on High, by Rinck.

College Girls.

Essay: The Wonders of the Sea.

Praxion Vartabedian

Essay: Evening Vespers

Anna Avedisian

Essay: [illegible]

Hranoosh Shekhloyan.

Song: The Linnet, — by Bordese

College Girls.

Essay: [illegible]

Elmas Apkarian

Essay: Where there's a Will, there's a Way.

Haiganoosh Tufenkjian

Essay: [illegible]

Pailadzo Malyemezian

Instrumental Music: Moonlight & Waves — by Sudds.

Mrs. Margot, Varsenig V., Aghavni V.

Essay: 10 Ct to 20 Ct [illegible]

Agnie Seraelian

Essay: [illegible]

Yester Malyemezian

Song: Charity — by Rossine

College Girls

Essay: [illegible]

Aghavnie V. Vartabedian

Juniors' Song.

Presentation of Diplomas

Seniors' Farewell.

Prayer and Benediction

March — by Valenti.

Commencement Programme

Female Department

Euphrates College.

Rec'd OCT 23 1907

Commencement Program - Junior Female Department June 1916 Euphrates College.

THE FOUNDER OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

BY PROF. N. H. TEMEKEJIAN.

Translated by Prof. H. B. Garabedian.

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On the splendid occasion of this great gathering we come to make a celebration which will add a new page to the annals of Euphrates College. Two years ago we transmuted the advance made during a quarter of a century in the way of education, which has from year to year thrilled us with the joys of an abundant harvest, into a speaking monument, by celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of this institution. This past period of educational activity, and the yet succeeding years of a generation that has not yet disappeared, have always presented to our view , and will continue to do so, the face of a distinguished man, born and brought up in far away horizons, who spread with the torch of illumination glittering rays in the moral, intellectual and material spheres of the life of our people. The loyal sons of the college when planning those memorial festivities and when contributing the sum of 1500 Turkish pounds towards the free education of poor students in the college and towards the material and intellectual advancement of the institution, as a practical expression of the warm feeling of their gratitude towards their alma mater, at the same time, in order to keep alive the memory and to perpetuate the merit of its energetic founder in the present and the future generations, as an appreciation of his work, felt strongly the duty of presenting him with something which is as yet unusual among us, namely, to erect a bronze bust to him. In behalf of our beloved alumni we come today to dedicate this bust as a present that will never be forgotten, to our institution, and to unveil it publicly.

Let us turn now to what we have to say. It is not my purpose

in the short time alloted to me to give the full biography of Dr. Wheeler, though it would perhaps be regarded by many as appropriate. Why do we study a biography? In order to know and to understand a personal merit, a great work done, and a task accomplished. This bust in bronze as the embodiment of the appreciation of Dr. Wheeler's merit and this educational institution exhibit in a splendid way the work done by him. And yet in order to rouse memories in the minds of the passing generations and in order to inform the rising generation, it is certainly fit to sketch in a few words the service he has done, and to bring to your attention a few thoughts that his life inspires.

Crosby Wheeler, the child of a poor family, being the son of a tavern keeper, was in his youth obliged against his will to help his father in selling liquor, though he never tasted it. After his character was formed under the influence of a pious mother, he left the work he detested and entered Baldwin College to take his education. There he finished his course successfully and after teaching two years entered the Bangor Theological Seminary to be prepared for the ministry. After graduation he preached for four years in his own country and then was sent by the American Board as a missionary to Harpoot. Dr. Wheeler rounded a period of forty years of intense activity in this country. The first twenty years he labored as a missionary, and the last twenty years as the president of the institution founded by him. In this period of his service he labored strenuously. As a man of a penetrating mind and of intense feelings who know not to be hindered by obstacles in the way of educational work, he steadily climbed higher and higher by shattering the rocks of superstition and of ignorance by the strong blows of his will. Villages and towns, schools and churches, homes and market places, the wide fields of his labor, witnessed him in the service of a self-sacrificing missionary

and of a brave executor, rushing to his work often in dusty and slovenly clothes. His was such an energetic and vigorous life, which could put together in one moment of time, with the dexterity of a juggler (!) the work of the pen and of the pick-ax, the sermon and the advice, the lesson and the business transaction, the controversy and the friendly meeting. It was not something extraordinary, as his contemporaries will remember, to see Dr. Wheeler in disagreement with his fellow workers. The greater part of the work of awakening the spiritual and the intellectual life of the people in the sphere of his missionary activity and of the churches erected and of the school houses built in the suburbs and in the villages, bear the stamp of his labor. But after that day when he made up his mind to establish this institution, this center of higher education for this and the neighboring provinces, he was energized with a stronger vigor, with which he spent much brain and breath in persuading the American Board, and much thought and word in American churches, he abashed many wealthy people and put to the blush many benefactors until he succeeded with great difficulty in raising the funds necessary for the establishment of this college. When the goal of his vigorous rush was reached, when the wishes of this brave man were crowned, before he arrived here he suddenly announced that the college was an accomplished fact. After that day he always directed, planned, built and wrote with the same rush, with the same hard labor, with the same boundless enthusiasm as before. He provided teachers, begged for pupils, and cherished them all and the college with warm affection. Not much later he opened also the Girls' College and with great hardship made it a success in a short time. Finally, in his supreme efforts he saw this shrine of learning, once cherished only in his dreams, established on a solid foundation, and witnessed with great joy the benign influences of education bearing fruit in the life of the people.

Thus with the satisfaction of a laborer that has finished his task, in a distant climate one day, when his nerves were worn out and exhausted for breathing life any longer, he went to his eternal rest.

His life, as we have seen, was not a brooklet that creeps smoothly through the meadows, but a torrent that rushes headlong over precipices, beating the rocks in its course and with a foamy current hastening to reach the boundless ocean. And now ten years after he was buried in a distant grave, the sons of his beloved Euphrates, the alumni of the college, now in its twenty-ninth year, recognizing the power that the bodily presence of the author of their education inspired, embody in bronze the great service done for the cause of learning and exhibit the man in his earthy form to the future generations. This act is a reverent worship in a temple of learning. He was not a man of display, and in his life he did not seek after glory. It is the feelings and thoughts, which underlie the fabric of the whole human history, that are exhibiting today among us this symbol of appreciation of his merit. We know that bronze and matter do not immortalize a man, but only perpetuate a worthy memory. Permit me to add that it is not to a perfect and spotless character to which we thus pay our homage. Dr. Wheeler was not a saint. Those who have lived with him know his faults well. Neither is it an extraordinary intelligence that we honor. The subject of this bust was not a great master of philosophy, of science, of literature or of art. His was an ordinary mind; he was a fallible man. But he had a well-defined character with a strong will and intense energy, through which he became the means of spreading the blessings of learning in our country. For the welfare of the country and of the people he always loved and always served. And lo! this bust comes out of the crucible of our hearts, which the years, irrigated by the currents of perspiration dedicated to the worship of his labor, have prepared. The field of

Dr. Wheeler's life gave its harvest, and every year, as today, the ground prepared for the cultivation of learning bears abundant fruit. Yes, today we are setting up the statue of the merit of the diligent laborer at his field, in order that he may from that position witness his work and the future generations of a people for the advancement of which he worked in this world, and he may rejoice with an immortal joy in the eternal mansions of glory.

Glory is the portion not of mortals but of immortals. Condensing the reflections suggested by this solemn occasion and the somewhat heightened feelings, I say that this dedication points to two facts and symbolizes them. First, this bust is the image of a strong character, adoring a noble purpose, and of the labor and of the service of a worker and of an official, who was a man of intense energy, self-sacrificing, and strong in the belief in his good work. It is not the author of the building of a church or of a school-house that is praised today, but it is the originator of an enterprise which is playing a most important part in the advancement of our province. The Greeks worshiped the beautiful and the Romans worshiped power. Seeking the supreme purpose and value of life in these things, the pagan world deified and the Middle Ages canonized men. But the modern world honors men for their service. The service of universal love which Christianity inspires has spread great blessings over the world and has filled many lives with comforts. Dr. Wheeler's bust is the bust of a life of loving service.

Secondly, our people will see today the embodiment of intense gratitude towards education. Behold a striking evidence of the feelings that are cherished by the alumni of Euphrates College towards their alma mater! We that work in this institution boast that the college has furnished the country and the government with loyal subjects. We boast that our children, having been endowed with noble

Christian characters, gradually hold higher positions in life. Moreover, we boast that the alumni of this institution cherish a feeling of deep gratitude towards this center of learning, this institution. Today they transmute this house of learning into a temple of glory with their precious gift, where the worthy laborers of the future will come successively and take their seats under its roof. Let this small mass of metal be a spot of inspiration, and let the old and the young, officers and teachers, as they look at it, not be absorbed in the contemplation of the bodily form, but let them learn to be inspired with deep spiritual inspirations by this cold bronze that exhibits the labor and service of a man of life, feeling and thought, and thus let this life be multiplied in the succession of futnre generations.

It must not be infered from what has been said here that Dr. Wheeler was the only person who did everything in the establishment of this institution, and that all the blessings of education are the fruits of his own labor. No, others had their share in the preparatory stages of the educational work, which made the college possible, and after the establishment of the college had their share in its service. Dr. Wheeler was the planner, the initiator and the genius of this institution, and that is why we pay our homage to him. Yet we will always remember with the same perpetual gratitude and admiration many workers, both here or elsewhere, living or dead, who served this institution of learning efficiently and helped in making Dr. Wheeler's enterprise a success. This bust will symbolize all these labors that are worthy of great appreciation and let our generation and the generations that will follow see in it a procession of diligent fellow workers.

Ten years after his death Dr. Wheeler invites this audience to a reception - a pleasant and solemn surprise - as it was his custom when he was living, and now he will show us his venerable face with big

yes. And we all being raised from the illusions of a dream, will see the man himself with his own familiar face. Long live the memory of Dr. Wheeler! Long live the grateful alumni of Euphrates College!

Rec'd DEC 30 1907

REPORT OF GIRLS' DEPARTMENT
OF
EUPHRATES COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS
1906 - 1907

Changes

There have been many, many changes in the school this year. A few months ago Miss Wilson announced her engagement to a minister in America. She has been with us only four years, but she has been an enthusiastic teacher and much loved by her pupils. The day after Commencement she left us.

May 2d our dear Miss Barnum, who has been connected with the school for years, was married to our President, Mr. Riggs.

Last Thursday one of our sweetest native teachers was married to a teacher of the boys' college. The ceremony was performed by President Riggs in the large hall of the girls' school. Anna made a sweet and lovely bride. Another teacher, and one of our most capable, is engaged to a successful druggist in the city and they will be married soon. Anna and Aghavni are full of plans to help the women of Harpoot. It is always hard to lose our dear girls, but we rejoice for the consecrated Christian homes.

Four teachers expect to start to America this summer and one leaves to teach in another city, so we lose one American and seven Armenian teachers! We never have had so many changes in any one year before. The places of the native teachers have been filled by new and in experienced teachers, but we are still waiting to hear of a helper from America. The work for next year has been all planned out and the teachers are making their preparations with great enthusiasm.

Translation of oration at Thursday of Dr. Wheeler's birth

Euphrates College

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Of our 500 pupils one has died, three have married, six have moved to other places, and 33 have gone to America.

Work for the Villages

More and more we feel that our girls must be trained for service. Thirty-eight graduates and girls have been teaching in various cities and villages. Many of them have been earnest in their efforts to lead the girls and women to Christ. Every few weeks letters come from them and so we keep in touch with their work.

Twenty-eight girls have been in the Normal Class. Special efforts have been made for them and they have had both theoretical and practical training. We have sent courses of study to all the villages and have urged the people to grade their schools like ours. There are so many villages that have but few books that we have started little libraries to loan our girls for use while teaching.

The poverty of the people seems on the increase. There are villages too poor to support a teacher, so our girls have been giving their "mites" and we hope to open a school in some neglected place and to send a worker from the school.

This year girls have come to us from several new places. I always feel that I have a treasure when such an opportunity is offered, as I long to have one or two educated girls in each town or city.

Just now the pastors and preachers have gathered for a meeting of the Union. Almost every day some one of them comes for a teacher. The need is greater than the supply.

Some Features of the Year's Work in our School

Most of the teaching has been satisfactory. Each year the

teachers take more responsibility upon themselves and do better work. A thorough, practical course in sewing and embroidery has been arranged that pleases the parents very much. Our sewing teacher has not spared herself to perfect the course. The work of each girl is examined, marked, and then arranged in a book. The work in drawing has been made practical, and teachers and girls have done well in that line. There has been a marked improvement in singing through Mrs. Margot's efforts. Several times we have had impromptu musical entertainments conducted by Miss Riggs, who has done much to elevate the taste in music.

We have longed to become better acquainted with the mothers, so we have had gatherings for them and talked about their daughters over our cups of tea. Often during the year we have invited a class of girls or the teachers for a social hour.

We have had blessed hours alone with the girls and God when some soul has entered into a deeper, fuller life. There has been no special interest, but there has been a real growth in character and consecration on the part of many. As never before, the underlying thought in all our work has been to give our girls a good, practical education, to lead them to Christ, to inspire them with a love for souls, and then to send them out to meet the great need all about us.

For two years Miss Platt has been training a class of girls as Kindergarten teachers. In May these girls received their diplomas. Each girl read an essay that was suitable to the occasion. There has been a great call for Kindergarten teachers since and many girls have expressed a desire to take the course.

We usually have had two commencements, one for boys and one for girls; but this year, instead of the essays or orations, and two separate affairs, a native pastor was invited to deliver an address. All were much pleased with the new arrangement. Twelve sweet, dignified young ladies and twenty-one manly young men went out from among us that day. We have done all that we could for them to prepare them for life. May they now live and work for the Master. Another happy feature of the day was the President's reception. It was a rare pleasure to meet so many of our former pupils and friends.

Now, the year, with its record, is over. We see many mistakes. We see much that we might have done. We have many plans and longings for the new year. We do long for the College to be the centre of spiritual life. We long and pray that our pupils may go out into all parts of this land and live such consecrated lives that thousands may turn to the Lord. Will you not pray for us? The need is great. Our opportunity is great. Pray that we may win many precious souls for the Lord.

In behalf of the College,

Mary L. Daniels

Report of Girls' Department Excerpts to Calendar 1906-1907

AUG 1 1908

Report of
The Female Department of
Euphrates College.

Teachers:

This has been a year of great changes in the teaching force. Eight teachers, American and Armenian, left the school, last summer. Several went to America and others married. All the year, we have been asking for re-inforcements. By the last mail, we hear that a teacher has been appointed to the Eastern Turkey Mission and we hope that she will come to Harpoot.

Inexperienced workers were put in the places of the native teachers who left. Although young, they have been enthusiastic and have done good work, in most instances.

We have now eighteen Armenian teachers. Eight teachers or professors from the Whole Department have given

assistance in teaching. For the coming year, Cupid steals two valuable teachers, another will go to America and ~~another~~ has accepted a position in another city.

Pupils.

The number of pupil in College		74.
" " "	in High School	74
" " "	in Grammar School	41
" " "	Primary School	139
" " "	Kindergarten	52
" " "	Boys' Sub-Primary "	50
		430.

Of the 328 pupils in Primary, Grammar and High Schools and College, 174 are Gregorians. In the College and High School, there are more Protestants than Gregorians; while in the Primary School there are nearly twice as many Gregorians as Protestants.

Our pupils have been fewer this year, because many left for America (between 30 and 40) and because the orphans from five classes have

been taken out of the school.

In the Boarding Department we number 92 girls & teachers and the matron. The girls come from 32 towns and cities, of which 5 are missionary stations, outside of our own field.
The receipts for board and incidentals have been 515½ liras. We also had an appropriation of 30 liras from the Woman's Board. We have now on hand a little over 100 liras to purchase supplies for the new year. As prices have been double or more than double in many instances, we have had to use the greatest economy and to live very simply.

Work of the Year.

Mrs. Carey has had a Kindergarten Training Class of 10 girls. There is a great call for such teachers. They have been very enthusiastic in their work.

Most of the music has been in charge of Mrs. Wangot. The girls show a decided improvement in both vocal and instrumental music. She has not spared herself in teaching our girls. During the year, we had a Recital to which friends were invited. A few weeks ago, the girls and boys gave a Concert which was the best that we ever have had in Harpoot.

Miss Riggs has paid special attention to English, having lessons with all the girls in the upper schools. She has used the Berlitz system with the beginners. It is wonderful how well the little girls can talk and read!! If we can only continue the work in English in this way for a few years, we shall have splendid results.

We have had Normal Lessons with 18 girls. They have had much theory with a little practice.

We hope to strengthen this department when we have more helpers.
Much time has been given to the Course in Sewing and Embroidery. The work is arranged according to a system, numbered and put in large books.
The graduating classes have lessons in dress-making, including cutting and fitting. The girls have been enthusiastic over their sewing and have done beautiful work.
The Drawing Course has been changed and we are working up a new course in practical drawing. The girls are much interested in the work.
Once in two weeks, the Seniors or Juniors have had lessons in Cooking or Ironing.
During the year, we had Parents' Day. The exercises were appropriate for the occasion. Then the parents were invited to the parlors for tea and crackers.

Five of the older teachers have taken a course in obstetrics. They have had two daily lessons with the doctors and have enjoyed their studies very much.

The regular work of the school has gone on as usual - with a raising of the standard in many classes.

During the last half of the year, the College girls have made special effort to govern themselves. There has been a decided improvement in the government, some saying: "It is natural now to try to govern myself."

Work in the Field

21 graduates are teaching outside of the College. 21 undergraduates, girls who expect to return and finish their course, are teaching in the towns and villages of our field. There are many places that do not

need graduates, but which call for teachers; so our girls have a chance to go out and work for the Master.

Religious Work.

There has been no special religious interest, but there has been a deepening and perfecting of character in many girls.

There has been aroused a new interest in Bible study and girls know and love their Bibles.

Our girls, from their Sunday collections, have supported one of their own number as a teacher in a village in which there has been no school. We are hoping to send out two teachers in this way next year.

Our Y. P. S. C. E. has been transformed into a Young Women's Christian Association, and we are just joining the World's Y. W. C. A.

This year as usual - we have supported a girl in Zwanda Seminary

and sent money to our Home Missionary Fund and helped poor girls in our own school.

As we look back upon the year, we feel only gratitude for the leading and help of the Lord. We plan for the new year, looking to Him for His blessing.

In behalf of the College-
Mary L. Daniels

Harpoot, June 27. 1908.

Annual Report
Female department
Euphrates College
1907-1908

JUN 20 1908

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

C O N C E R T.

...///oOo///...

Address, by Dr. Kamboorian, Member of College Board of Managers.

1. March, Hamedie, Orchestra.
2. Song, Ring On, Ye Bells, Franz Abt, College Girls.
3. Duet, Banan Hevasi, Turkish, Bn. Hachadoor and Bn. Avedis
4. Organ Solo, Old Rosin the Bow, Peters, Varsenig Varzhuhi Sohigian.
5. Quintet, Meter Hane, Turkish.
6. Waltz, Blue Danube, Strauss, Orchestra.
7. Song, Armenian Sharagan, Egmalian, College Chorus.
8. Organ Duet, March, Shubert, M. Arshaluis Varzhuhi, Miss Nahigian.
9. Duet, Violin and Organ, Reproches d'Amour, Bn. Avedis, Bn. Levon.
10. Song, Les Bresiliennes, Bordese, College Girls.
11. March, Ismir, Turkish, Organ and Violins.

During the INTERLUDE the Violins will play an Allegro by Mazas.

12. Song, The Winds Fiercely Blow, Parkins, College Boys.
13. Duet, Romance, Ernst, Misses Anna and Zarouhi Beneyan.
14. Organ Duet, Beethoven, Bn. Hachadoor and Bn. Suren.
15. Song, The Monarch of the Woods, College Chorus.
16. Finale, Rondo, Mazas, Violins.

...///oOo///...

Wheeler Hall, May 22, 1908.

Mrs. Baula
Browne
Greetings all along the Line MAB.
Sailed at 3.30 2nd day June 2d.
F.H.B.

JUL 18 1908

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME

June 24, 1908

---oOo---

Organ Prelude and Processional

Orchestra;-"Hamidieh March"

Scripture and Prayer

Chorus;- "Where the wild thyme grows"

Commencement Address;- Prof. H. Bujicanian

Senior Class Song;- Farewell

Presentation of Diplomas

Chorus;-"Oh! Clap your hands"

Announcements

Benediction

Orchestra Postlude;- "La Pavanne"

---oOo---

Euphrates College

Program of Commencement Week
1908

Wednesday, June 17.	8:30 A.M.	Annual Meeting of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A
Thursday, June 18,	9:00 A.M.	Kindergarten Exhibition.
	1:15 P.M.	Closing Exercises of Boy's Sub-Primary School.
Friday, June 19.	1:15 P.M.	Closing Exercises of Girl's Primary Sch.
	3:00 P.M.	Closing Exercises of Boy's Primary and Grammar School.
Saturday, June 20.	8:30 A.M.	Field day Exercises.
Sunday, June 21,	2:00 P.M.	Baccalaureate Sermon.
Monday, June 22,	9:00 A.M.	Theological Seminary Commencement.
	1:00 P.M.	Girl's Gram. and High Sch. Graduation
Tuesday, June 23,	9:00 A.M.	Boy's High School Graduation.
	1:00 P.M.	Prize Speaking and Award of Prizes.
Wednesday, June 24,	10:00 A.M.	Commencement Exercises.
	1:30 P.M.	President's Reception.
	8:30 P.M.	Alumni Meeting.

Rec'd JAN 30 1909

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REPORT OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE 1908

Teachers:

This has been a year of great changes in the teaching force. Eight teachers, American and Armenian, left the school last summer. Several went to America and others married. All the year we have been asking for reinforcements. By the last mail we hear that a teacher has been appointed to the Eastern Turkey Mission and we hope that she will come to Harpoot.

Inexperienced teachers were put in the places of the native teachers who left. Although young, they have been enthusiastic and have done good work in most instances.

We have now eighteen Armenian teachers. Eight teachers or professors from the Male Department have given assistance in teaching. For the coming year Cupid steals two valuable teachers, another will go to America, and one has accepted a position in another city.

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In the Boarding Department we number 92 girls, 8 teachers and the matron. The girls come from 32 towns and cities, of which five are missionary stations outside of our own field.

The receipts for board and incidentals have been 515 1/2 liras. We also had an appropriation of 30 liras from the Woman's Board. We have now on hand a little over 100 liras to purchase supplies for the new year. As prices have been double or more than double in many instances, we have had to use the greatest economy and to live very simply.

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Mrs. Carey has had a Kindergarten Training Class of 10 girls. There is a great call for such teachers. They have

been very enthusiastic in their work.

Most of the music has been in charge of Mrs. Margot. The girls show a decided improvement in both vocal and instrumental music. She has not spared herself in teaching our girls. During the year we had a Recital to which friends were invited. A few weeks ago the girls and boys gave a Concert, which was the best that we ever have had in Harpoot.

Miss Riggs has paid special attention to English, having lessons with all the girls in the upper schools. She has used the Berlitz system with the beginners. It is wonderful how well the little girls can talk and read! If we can only continue the work in English in this way for a few years we shall have splendid results.

We have had Normal Lessons with 18 girls. They have had much theory with a little practice. We hope to strengthen this department when we have more helpers. Much time has been given to the course in Sewing and Embroidery. The work is arranged according to a system, numbered and put in large books. The graduating classes have lessons in dress-making, including cutting and fitting. The girls have been enthusiastic over their sewing and have done beautiful work.

The Drawing course has been changed and we are working up a new course in practical drawing. The girls are much interested in the work.

Once in two weeks the Seniors or Juniors have had lessons in Cooking or Ironing.

During the year we had Parents' Day. The exercises were appropriate for the occasion. Then the parents were invited to the parlors for tea and crackers.

Five of the older teachers have taken a course in Obstetrics. They have had two daily lessons with the doctors and have enjoyed their lessons very much.

The regular work of the school has gone on as usual, with a raising of the standard in many classes. During the last half of the year the College girls have made special effort to govern themselves. There has been a decided improvement in the government, some saying, "It is natural now to try to govern myself."

Work in the Field:

Twenty-one graduates are teaching outside of the College. Twenty-one undergraduates, girls who expect to return and finish their course, are teaching in the towns and villages of our field. There are many places that do not need graduates but which call for teachers, so our girls have a chance to go out and work for the Master.

Religious Work:

There has been no special religious interest, but there has been a deepening and perfecting of character in many girls.

There has been aroused a new interest in Bible study and girls know and love their Bibles.

Our girls, from their Sunday collections, have supported one of their own number as a teacher in a village in which there has been no school. We are hoping to send out two teachers in this way next year.

Our Y.P.S.C.E. has been transformed into a Young Women's Christian Association, and we are just joining the World's Y.W.C.A.

This year as usual we have supported a girl in Inanda Seminary, sent money to our home missionary fund, and helped poor girls in our own school.

As we look back upon the year we feel only gratitude for the leading and help of the Lord. We plan for the new year, looking to Him for His blessing.

In behalf of the College,

Harpoot, June 27, 1908.

Mary L. Daniels

Report of Female Department Euphrates College 1908

Rec'd JUN 16 1910

Report of Euphrates College, 1908-1910.
To the Eastern Turkey Mission. Mardin.

The past two years have been years of such great change and development in this land that the experiences of all the Colleges seem to be strikingly similar in many respects. But though it may sound like a familiar story to many, it should be put down. And the experiences of this College have not been without items of peculiar interest.

Attendance. The first effect of the new "Liberty" was a considerable falling off in the attendance, both in College, and in the lower grades. This falling off was not sudden, but has been continuous ever since, students dropping out one by one, to go (1) to America, (2) to Turkish schools, and (3) to other lines of work made possible by the new political conditions. The total attendance at present is as follows.

	Boys,	Girls	Total.
College	128	74	202
High School	68	60	128
Primary	238	247	485
Totals	434	381	815

There has been, however a change in the quality of the attendance that shows that the diminution in numbers is largely a local movement. An analysis of the figures shows that the attendance at Euphrates College has been growing more and more to represent the whole of the field that it ought to cover. A comparison of the figures for several years past show this change most clearly. The proportion of College boys from outside of the Harpoot plain has increased from 34% in 1903 to 56% in 1910.

Teaching force. There have been no radical changes in the teaching force in the past two years. The teachers, who number forty-five in all, are growing on the whole more experienced and mature, though it is growing increasingly difficult to hold the stronger teachers because of lack of funds to pay living salaries. The policy of sending our strongest teachers abroad for advanced study is being pursued. Two have returned from study in Europe, one is now in America, and two, one man and one woman, are visiting schools and places of educational interest in this country and in Europe. Besides this, there are three or four others of our former teachers now studying in America on their own responsibility, whom it may be possible for us to secure again if funds permit. During the past year we have had, in addition to our native teaching force, two American Missionaries, one American Tutor one Swiss Professor, and three American lady teachers giving most or all of their time to College work. But it is increasingly evident that this force is not strong enough to give the distinctively missionary tone to the College that it ought to have. The number of pupils is too large for the force of workers.

The College is looking forward to the coming of its new President, Mr. Ernest W. Riggs, who will come out this coming fall. The present incumbent has found the duties of office so wearing that he felt obliged to ask to be relieved, and hopes to turn to work that is more compatible with his powers and temperament.

The Work of the Two Years.

The year 1908-9 was a most trying one for all the Colleges in this country, and Euphrates College was no exception. Restlessness, lawlessness and an excessive interest in political affairs made the management of the College most difficult, and turned the thoughts of the students away from their studies, so that at the end of the year it was felt by all that the year as a year of study was not a success. At the same time it must be said that the teaching force showed great tact and courage in dealing with the situations that arose, and the College came through the year without any very serious troubles.

The past year, on the other hand, 1909-10, has been a year of earnest work and real progress. The students returned last fall with a very different spirit, and the whole year has been marked by steady and fairly earnest work. Near the beginning of the year the activity of the Revolutionary Societies threatened to make further trouble, but some cases of misdemeanor in connection with their quarreling were dealt with by the faculty with a strong hand, and the effect was most salutary. The evil has not by any means been rooted out, and it is still a problem how to counteract the influence of these political fanatics who are active among our students. Their political teachings might easily be ignored, if they did not at the same time undermine the moral and religious foundations that the College exists to strengthen. We feel it a matter for thankfulness that our teaching force have earned great unpopularity among certain classes by their definite and fearless opposition to these destructive tendencies. Some have thought that more drastic action ought to be taken against the political factions themselves. There is some difference of opinion among ourselves in detail. But the whole teaching force are united in principle, and in the effort to make the College strongly and distinctively Christian as against any and all forces th that would rob it of that fundamental characteristic.

New Activities

The College Press, silenced for twenty-seven years by the Hamidian Government, began work soon after freedom had been proclaimed. Very limited equipment and the lack of skilled workers made it impossible at first to do a great deal of work. But at present the press is quite busy with actual publicatior work. One book has been completed, a History of Religions in Armenian by Mr. Carey. A bi-weekly College paper is being published, under the management of the Faculty. This paper, the "Yeprad", is in Armenian, and is really a magazine of general interest rather than a purely College paper. A weekly religious paper is also being printed for the German Missionaries in Mezireh. They have the entire responsibility for this paper, "Ammenoun Hamar", which is largely a translation of a similar German publicatior

called "Für Alle". In addition to these two papers, the press is now issuing a series of tracts for free distribution. The tracts are translations made from the English by the Senior Girls, and printed with funds given for the purpose. The press has no immediate prospect of becoming a great institution, but it is hoped that with a small c capital it may be able to do a good deal more along the line of directly college work, such as the preparation of textbooks for the lower departments, and the extension of the publication of periodicals for the College itself.

Among the new activities of the new era should be mentioned the new societies and clubs among students and teachers. Last year a good number of such were hatched only to die for lack of vitality in a short time. Several student periodicals came into being, printed on the hektograph, of all grades of quality from serious attempts at literary work to comic papers, one or two of which had to be suppressed by the Faculty. Most of these have faded away or withdrawn in favor of the official publication of the College, The Yeprad. An active debating Club has started work. Athletics are being pushed more persistently than before, and the work of the Christian Associations is in a very encouraging state.

The West Harpoot Church, which has long been pastorless, has now secured a minister in the person of Rev. Vartan Amirkhanian, till recently pastor in Diarbekir. He is teaching two lessons in the College, in addition to his pastoral duties, and it is hoped that his relations with the College students will be very close. The majority of our pupils are non-protestants, but most of them attend Protestant services at least once each week, and the sympathy between the denominations is yearly growing closer, so that the new pastor's work is not for any one class of students.

Graduates The demand for the graduates of Euphrates College has greatly increased in the last two years. They are filling positions of importance, as is to be expected, all over this region. But the greatest demand is now for teachers in the schools of the region, as the graduates of the College have made their mark in that calling heretofore, and schools are springing up and improving rapidly. The Armenian Bishop of a neighboring city wrote a couple of weeks ago, asking for the names of some of our recent graduates and undergraduates, saying that he needed six or eight teachers for his schools. The Armenian schools of this whole vicinity depend quite largely on our graduates for their teachers of higher grade. Still, not a few are leaving for America, and a good many go into the professions or into business.

Prospects. The outlook for the growth and future usefulness of the College is most excellent. Though the actual number of students in attendance has fallen off lately, that does not seem to mean a real falling off of the opportunity of the College, for it is distinctly traceable to very particular causes. There is yet a large constituency for which the College has plenty of work to do. There is no danger of the two proposed Colleges in our sister stations at all seriously treading on our toes. The new Era has opened up great possibilities before the College. Be-

sides the increased need for Christian College Education that is truly Christian and truly College, there is beginning to be heard a demand for certain more advanced work, especially in industrial and agricultural education. If the College could meet these demands, its opportunities would be correspondingly increased.

But these opportunities are not prospects until their realization is brought within the range of possibility. It seems to us in Harpoot that they are within reach. The improvement of the quality of our work, both from the intellectual and from the Christian standpoint, is our present effort. For this we need greater resources, but most of all we need greater spiritual power. This is a need that we deeply feel.

The enlarging of the scope of our work, and even the maintainance of its present standard, calls for funds that we have not, at present. The expenditures of the College at present exceed, by nearly $1000, the regular receipts. That deficit has thus far been made up by gifts from year to year from friends of the College. But such a source of income is at best precarious, and it is evident that unles our share of the income from the $2,000,000 fund the Board is raising is pretty large, we shall have to work for a considerable increase of endowment. It is quite possible that our new president may institute a campaign along that line before he comes out.

One fact about this College, in which the mission has special interest, is the lack of candidates for the ministry in the past few years. In the present Senior class there are only one or two who have the ministry in mind, and one of them plans to be a priest. The lack of a suitable number of candidates has been one reason for the suspension of Theological training in Harpoot. The reasons for this lack of candidates in the College may be manifold, but certainly one of them is the lack of a sufficiently vital and aggressive religious atmosphere. From what I have heard from other places it seems that this difficulty is not purely local. May not the members of the Mission unite during the coming year in earnest prayer for a new religious awakening of the deepest and most fundamental character among the students in Euphrates College and in all the Schools in the Mission.

Rec'd SEP 20 1909

Report of Girls' Department of Euphrates College

1908 - '09

In many ways this has been a hard year, but the Lord has helped and led and has kept us in peace. Although the price of everything has been doubled and tripled we have been able to close the year without a debt. This has been accomplished only by the greatest economy.

Pupils

84 in College (ten of these were in the Kindergarten Training Class)
136 in High and Grammar Schools
144 in Primary School
60 in Kindergarten
Total 424

(Besides these girls the smallest boys have been in our care.)

Twenty-eight pupils have taken music lessons. Ninety-two girls were in the boarding department. Three girls have died during the year.

Teachers

We began the year with three American and sixteen Armenian teachers. In October Miss Catlin from Burlington, Vt., came to our help. Of course much of her time has been given to the study of the language, but she also began to teach at once. In January one of our most faithful and experienced teachers was called to the Heavenly Home after a brief illness. This was the first death that has ever occurred in our teaching force. The girls were deeply impressed and she still lives in their hearts and lives. Just before the close of school Miss Riggs left for her furlough. She is not well and greatly needs the rest and change. The Managers voted to allow Dirochee, our head teacher, a year for rest and travel. She has taught sixteen years without a vacation. She plans to visit as many schools in Turkey as possible. She hopes also to see some of the European cities. This is the first time that a teacher from our school has gone abroad, but we are trying to raise the standard in every way. Another experienced teacher has been granted a year's furlough because of ill health. It will be very hard to lose these teachers for a year, but we hope that they will return to us to be greater blessings than ever before.

Graduates

Up to June, 1909, 144 girls have been graduated from the College. Of these 134 have taught from one to twenty-three years. Fifty-one are in the work now as teachers or wives of pastors or teachers. One has just gone as a home missionary to Koordistan. Fifteen have gone Home. The Alumnae have been raising money for the school in

Hartford - Eastern Turkey
1908-10

commemoration of the half-jubilee. This year they had an enthusiastic meeting, electing officers and planning out the work for the coming year. It was voted to use the money that has been raised to build a guest and reading room. They also plan to put up an observatory when their funds are sufficient.

Work of the Year.

For a time after the declaration of freedom there was restlessness in the College. There was an idea that each girl was free to do her own will. Soon the girls understood the meaning of freedom and the difficulty passed. The teachers have been very enthusiastic. Especially good work has been done in Nature Study, reading, music and singing. Several times the mothers have been invited for a social hour. Such occasions have been very helpful and we have been drawn nearer to one another. There has been no special religious interest in the school but there has been a deepening of character. There have been circles of girls who have been real "prayer warriors." The members of the Christian Association have become more earnest, the number has increased, and the meetings have been "sweet."

Normal Class

Thirty-seven girls have taken special lessons in preparation for teaching. Twenty have already been assigned places for the coming year. This last year twenty undergraduates taught in different places. One girl was sent to teach in a village where no one had ever worked before. She lived with the people, was one of them. When she returned her heart was aglow with love for souls.

Benevolence

Our girls have supported one of their own number as a teacher in a village. The members of the Christian Association have sent $22 to Inanda Seminary, $6.60 to Koordistan, and $6.60 will be used for the poor in our own school. At the time of great suffering, when people were dying from starvation, the girls and teachers gave about $40.

Christmas.

For several years our girls have received no presents but have given to rejoice the hearts of those who had less than they. This year friends at home kindly sent us boxes so that every pupil was generously remembered.

Commencement

June 15th ten girls, members of the Kindergarten Training Class, received their diplomas. They are earnest, wide-awake girls, and we have great hopes that they will do much for the Lord. One has already begun her work. June 23d fifteen girls graduated from the College. They were simply dressed in white mohair. Four of the fifteen read essays, two in Armenian, one in English, and one in Turkish. I was proud of the dear girls. We had one Commencement for the

Mary L. Daniels

girls and boys. It is still an innovation for them to appear together. It was an inspiring sight to see the fifteen girls and thirty-three boys stand to receive their diplomas.

Commencement day was a very busy day. The graduating exercises were at 10 A. M. At 1.30 there was the President's reception. At three a gathering of the Alumnae. At seven there was the public engagement of one of the boys who had graduated in the morning to one of our boarders.

Gifts

It would be impossible to carry on our school without the help, love and prayers of those at home. We wish to thank those who have sent money for board, tuition, books, apparatus, as well as for food and clothing for the poor. God bless and reward each giver.

Plans and Needs

We have sent urgent appeals for a kindergarten teacher. Mrs. Carey expects to go to America on her furlough next year and we need someone to be in training to take up her work. There is a great opportunity for a consecrated kindergarten teacher. Although we lose several experienced teachers for the time, we are making larger plans for the new year. We have tried to secure help from one or two places in vain, but four enthusiastic girls who have recently graduated come to teach for us. The professors and teachers from the boys' College are to help and several of the missionary ladies are to give more or less time. We shall hope to raise the character of the College by trying to accept only those girls who are ready and willing to be made ready to live and work for Him. As a preparation we have decided not to allow several girls to return. We are arranging to give more time and training to girls in the Normal Class. One special feature will be a weekly lesson in methods of personal work. Some attention will be given to teaching the girls how to be home-makers. Special talks will be given by those who are well fitted by experience to help the girls. We are hoping to do more to lead the girls to govern themselves.

We all feel that the great need is for the Spirit's blessing, presence and work in hearts. We hope to put more emphasis on the spiritual work. It is our longing that all our girls may be so filled with Christ's love that they may lead others to Him. We ask you to continue your loving interest in the school, and above all we ask you to pray that the Spirit may do a mighty work in our midst.

In behalf of the College,

Mary L. Daniels

Harpoot, August 9, 1909.

SEP 25 1909

My Past Year at Euphrates College.

A. E. Harper

Harpoot, Turkey. Aug.1909

The past year has undoubtedly been the most remarkable that Turkey has seen in a long time. Politically, these reforms offer many things to Turks, Armenians and other races. Educationally, they promise enlightenment for this country, a larger place for schools and colleges and a better opportunity for educated men and women. Religiously, we believe it is God's work as He is opening this ancient land for the new forces to possess it for Jesus Christ. This has been a most interesting time to live in this part of the world. I have always desired to be where there is something going on all the time, and I can assure you that I have not missed the pulsation of real vital life during my stay here.

Not only these new movements, but the people themselves, those who are the purpose, for whom these movements have sprung up, have shown me many new things. The very evident fact that they were greatly in need of a new and better condition in education, social progress, industrial development etc, is very keen to one coming here straight from America. I have enjoyed becoming acquainted with these historic races, gaining knowledge of their ancient national life, the bonds that hold the indivduals of each race together still, and the remains of their ancient civilization found in their traditions, old customs, and ruins of castles.

Naturally this has centered about the unit that I have had the most to do with--the college students of Euphrates College. Possibly you will be most interested in my mentioning some of the different phases of the student life here, to which I gave my time.

In teaching I had the following classes each week, throughout the entire year. With the Second Varzharan class 2 hours, 5 hours with the First Varzharan (highest class in college preparatory) 6hours with the

Freshmen, as their class was separated into two divisions, 3 hours with the Sophomores, with the Juniors I had one hour for a composition and debating course, and one hour for a course in declamation. Thus I had 21 hours a week of regular teaching, and in all these classes my work was teaching English.

I found most of the boys very bright and anxious to learn. This has agreeably surprised me for I did not expect to find it so universal among the students. They seem naturally to have a good memory, and so remember new words with considerable ease. Their eagerness to learn was shown in an incident which occured in one of my classes. I remarked one day that to gain the vernacular of the English language, one should read American magazines and newspapers. A few days latter some of the boys came to me and spoke of certain articles they had read, but one boy came to me and said,"I tried to read an article but found so many new words in it, that I could hardly understand any of the article." He had been reading the Scientific American and made a list of all the words he did not recognize, and among the list was a lot of words he would not use twice in a life time. I was careful after that to explain what kind of articles they should read, that virtue might be rewarded. They are aware of the opportunities that these new conditions in the government should open to them, and they want to be ready when the time comes.

Having had considerable experience in working a part of my way through through college, I have a great deal of sympathy for the number of boys who are"working their way" through here. It is remarkable that Euphrates College can give an education so cheaply as is done. The expenses, as you are probably aware, for a whole year including board, room, tuition, books etc, are only about Lt 11 (Turkish) or about $48.50 for a student in the college for one year. That sum however, is a large one for a poor boy here. When a boy can only earn 1d to 3d per hour working, you can easily

see how hard it is to raise $50.00. As an example of a number of boys, I want to tell of one Freshman who interested me. He had no money but he succeeded in borrowing Lt 4 at his village before coming here. He was a good student in all his courses. During his spare time from school work he put in his time at the College Cabinet Shop, where work is furnished to such boys. In the winter months he took care of the fires in the rooms of the college building. When college closed and all his accounts were settled, it was found that he had earned less than Lt 4, and that after paying in the Lt 4 he had borrowed, he was still indebt to the college for about Lt 3. That means that he cannot come to college next year, but must work for a couple of years until he pays all his debts and saves enough to start in again. I saw him just before he left for his village and said,"Harotune, do you think education pays, are you glad you came to college this past year?"

"Yes sir, I am glad I could go to college for a year, I like this college very much, and I am coming again if I can get the money to do so."

One factor that helped our English work this past year was a society formed of students in the college. It was called,"The English Speaking Society". Its members pledged themselves always to speak English to one-another during school hours, and to attend the weekly meetings of the society, where we had a literary program in English. The membership was altogether voluntary, but many became quite enthusiatic about it, and worked to become more proficient in the use of English. They had little pins made to distinguish the members by. We hope to renew this organization this coming year and accomplish still more with it.

Much of my time is occupied in correcting composition papers, but that tedious work is often enlivened by striking sentences that an occasional student writes as he attempts to learn the mysteries of the Eng-

lish language:-

"The donkeys have a disgracious voice, which we call the brays of donkeys."

"He was an English knite."

"Socrates was very bad by face and fantistical by walking."

"My cat's dorsal is soft."

"Shakespere, the largest man of the world has many tragedies."

This one from a discription of the Battle of Bannockburn,"King Edward escaped with a fishing boat. Fourteen years later, this was acknowledged by an English parliament."

The athletics opened up an opportunity for me among the boys. Though I had done very little along this line at college, yet, I soon saw that we needed athletics here. I wish all the students would take a part in them. We had the regular spring athletics with field day in Commencement Week. At that day we had about the regular number of contestants. We introduced a new event, and broke a couple of previous records in old events. There were some men who came out for practices who did not come out for the final contest. These men at least had the advantage of the daily exercise, and that is what such work is for. The interest in this event was increased by some prize money offered by President Riggs.

If we only had a good campus we could do very much more. The boys need more exercise to strengthen their bodies, learn what is manly sport, and work off some of their surplus energy. There is no place nearer than Mexrah for such games as foot-ball, base-ball, etc, and we cannot go two miles away after school to play such games. These games as foot-ball etc are played at the other colleges in this land, but Euphrates College-up on the hill-has no place for playing such games. I believe that if we had a good place where the students could take part in vigerous games, Euphrates College would produce a better type of men.

There are several lines of religious work which interest me and to which I have given considerable time in the past year. I had a Sabbath School Class made up of Juniors and Seniors from the college. This has brough me in contact with another side of the boys. The work of the Y.M. C.A. appeals very strongly to me. Certainly the college was established here for a religious purpose, and we cannot turn out men of true character unless they are religious men. The college Y.M.C.A.'s occupy a large place in the life of the students in most of the higher educational institutions in America. I hope that during the coming year we may be able to make this part of our student life a more vital and practical part of the life here for our men. We will miss Baron Donabed Lulejian this year very much, for he was a leader in this line in the past year, and otherwise had a strong influence with the boys. Baron Donabed has left for America where he will do post-graduate work, preparing himself as Bioligical professor of Euphrates College.

Of course, one does not need to leave all his preaching and moralizing for his Sabbath School class or Y.M.C.A. meetings. I find my great opportunity for helping the boys in my work in the class room, and my personal life with the boys. The tendancy among some of the boys to cheat in lessons, to be careless about immorality, and unfair in contests, must be emphasised in their environment, and not left for an appropriate sermon latter on.

The most interesting and appreciated part of the work for myself, is the friendship cultivated with many of the boys. Usually several evenings out of the week, some of the boys call upon me in my room, and then we have pleasant chats about different things of interest to us both. The various pictures and books I brought from America, and have collected since

coming here, help to give us a common subject of conversation. Mr. Earnest Riggs suggested that to me before I left America, and I have found it a very useful factor. I wish I had more of this sort. Many of the boys visit to to have practice in speaking English, and so that helps in our friendship. As I have told some of the boys,"If it were not for the friendly way in which the boys have treated me, my work would appeal to me very much less strongly." To find friends among so many of them has made it almost seem that I am still in America attending college with my friends and not really way off in Turkey, as an instructor. My room is in the college dormitory, and I try to have it looking cheerful, and to let all the boys know that I am at home to them whenever they can come in to see me.

One element that interferes with our work is the number of men constantly leaving the college to go to America before graduation, some to make money, others because their parents are going, others because they think their life is unsafe in Turkey. I suppose, however, that in the larger light this is not such a discouraging feature after all, for if the man goes to America the same influences which would have helped them here are constructive for their life in America as well, and they are certain to influence fellow Armenians whether they reside in Turkey or America.

Such a resume as this would not be complete without mentioning the foundations laid for me by previous tutors especially the very efficient work done by Mr. Earnest Riggs while here. In many ways my work has been an attempt to follow the lines laid down by him, and I have attempted little original work in the past year.

Any tutor here would be most fortunate because of the helpful sympathy, co-operation, and useful suggestions of the strong mission-

aries of the Harpoot station. I can not say enough for their help in the past year, in every way. I am constantly regretting my inability to show in any slight measure my appreciation of all the things they have done for me.

Yours respectfully,

Arthur Edwin Harper.

10 copies

Present Status of the College

This, in many respects, a excellent and promising term. Let me specify a few of the more marked hopeful features.

1. It has a level headed and, on the whole, "safe & safe" president. Tho we could wish his health & physical endurance stronger, these lacks are somewhat supplied by the cooperation and backing of Dr. B. & his daughter and of all the trustees & missionaries.

2. The Faculty are much stronger & abler than formerly, the accessions from European study adding tone & power. There is also increasing harmony & better "team work," which seems to be securing a measure of enthusiasm among the students.

3. Hence in many ways, there is becoming more evident an esprit du corps which has been lamentably different both in faculty & students, an increasing community of aim & interest — & a decrease of jealousy, w/ if bane of Orient.

4. Consequently there has arisen an ambition & purpose to eliminate many defects & establish a higher standard of scholarship, by better text-books, severer examinations, fairer discipline & perhaps better methods of teaching.

— From a combination of reasons, many well known to you, there is a growing loyalty among the alumni here & in America which finds expression in their correspondence, in alumni meetings & in increasing gifts to the college.

Pay Vash Jan 5
College
Arthur E. Taylor
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Perhaps fairness requires I should mention other claims which those who decry the college most frequently emphasize which all of us admit have more or less of force & truth.

1 The present very large majority of Gregorian students Protestants. This is claimed by many as an excellence.

2 There is no question, however, but it has most decidedly lowered the christian - if not moral atmosphere of the college & affected the power & application of its various meetings.

2 It has long & strongly been urged that there is a black-some claim - unfairly I think, of any decided - much less aggressive christian character in the faculty, to encourage the Gregorian spirit and make the instruction unchristian.

3 Hence the prevalence - undeniable, - of a distinct - of the religious influence of the college among pastors & preachers strengthened by the very pronounced condemnation of all German

4 Another charge more & more emphatically heard, the truth of which I cannot say, is that the decision of questions in faculty meetings is far too often left to the feelings, prejudices of the nation numbers. This is especially testimony of Germans, French & Mo

5 One indirect result of the above or other causes is the low condemnation with which the College regards / Commencement lamentably small numbers entering / better, and / general rejection of the claims of the ministry on "educated men" -

Our Relations with Germany.

Here's one of Mr Knapp's grand schemes of hastening the Millenium, — with the whole history of Missions to teach the contrary and the principle of the "comity of missions" too. How well I remember your reading me the "scheme" in your room & my profound distrust of its practicability, to say nothing of the "secret purpose" of the Germans — under all.

Well, in a brief time, we find: Mr K. its chief opposer, and the demand of the Germans, the he be dropped from being a member of the Book Com.; Mr. Riggs, who deeply distrusts Germans & their policy, & especially the premat system of cooperation, — being welcomed by them heartily in K.'s place; Dr. T. adopting more or less his son-in-law's views in general — & gradually coming to his views of the G.'s & their aim; Mr. Cary the bitterly opposed & wholly distrusted by the Germans, rising above all personal resentment — and most heartily favoring all means of making the best of present scheme until we see anything better; and J. K. T., a working member from his return here, chosen the Pres. of the Book Com each year, the feeling it wise not to accept, — a very plain speaker — in its meetings & loyally doing his best to make it the success of Mr K.'s imagination, ably seconded by Mr Cary; such are the salient features of its history up to date.

Now what has brought things, relations, to this state of
In my judgement two causes have operated, & here lo
force me to judge unfavorably those who may be far sup
& missionaries. First: I feel is Mr. K's disposition to sus
regardless of considerations of prudence, charity, and the lov
thinkst no evil, together with lack of control in speech, no lea
of sound judgement in dealing with men and affairs.
Second: I fear is the Germans lack of appreciation of
not only of his theology & preaching but of his sincerity.
N.B. I am stating their opinion, of all G., not my o
So that the G. seem at last to have extended their d
to us all the Salons prejudice increased & by Germ
yet since I have taught in Theol. Sem. some distrust
Hence have arisen suspicions, bitter criminat
recriminations, eagerly taken up, distorted, misrepre
by native partisans of both sides & consequent complic
for few if any of which do I think sufficient caus
can be found, even in papers wh. have been sent to yo
The G. are different from us in nationality and tra
but there is no essential reason why such divided fe
we cannot cooperate if our sphere be carefully def
and we treat them generously, truthfully, charitably
If we cannot work in this spirit: we should be recalled

The Industrial Work — and Mr Knapp

Here is something I dislike to touch but I should do injustice to a hard working tho erratic missionary. In fact I hardly think any of us know much about this subject, at least that part of it wh Mr K. controls. He has said more than once he proposed to continue to play the part of Mr Whilds "who used to run machine here at Harpoot without bothering his associates as to ways & means". That I think fairly sums up Mr K's idea of fulfilling his missionary service & relations.

I need not recall his 300 £. I. debt when I returned to Station Treasury, to be cleared up, thank God this year, or the fearful condition of the "Orphan & Industrial" treasury a year ago when Messrs Riggs & Carey tackled it.

Mr Carey has been an invaluable help in developing this Industrial Work, especially the Rug Department, in fact has practically furnished all its patterns and superintended their weaving the last two years!

The "farming industry" Mr K. has "run" — & run almost into the ground tho probably you know particulars quite as much as any of us, & how much money he has sunk in the different "farms" he has rented or tried to buy. His native assistants, as we, distrust his judgment,

especially Wad. Hagopi, his chief assistant in Orphan
perhaps the most accurate accountant & best business
we have in this field perhaps in Turkey. His comin
from Diarbekir to Harpoot many think & among them
saved the Orphan business from a total collapse.
These seem severe judgements. Possibly no one else than
You alone know what others have written of these th
as well as of his "management" of money matters.
Is there any reasonable hope of his changing his meth
work? Certainly he has had hard lessons and m
extremely severe censures words to hear from his colleagues.
They, especially his strong advocate & defender, Mr Ca
have come to the conclusion that, on the whole, it w
best for him to return, tho some had many misgivings
He nicely wanted to know this before his leaving for Ame
That glowing invitation, written by Mr C., you have s
Did you see also his three conditions for returning
1 That he should not do menial work, only "Industries" F
2 That he should be given "a free hand" 3 Dr A. did have noth
in common with his house or work, etc. He, H. need not employ Dr A. for
Of course we cut down hard on these "conditions" yet invite
him to return! Were we wise in doing so? I am not sure tho
gave my vote for it. When could we hope to get another

Apr. 16-1909

THE EUPHRATES COLLEGE PRESS

Its Purposes and its Needs

With the establishment of the constitutional regime last July new opportunities were opened up along many lines in this country. Probably in no other line was the value of this opportunity so universally felt as in the line of freedom of expression, both in speech and in print. The freedom of the press is destined to have a determining influence in this country in the next few years.

The Euphrates College press is not a very pretentious institution. The equipment which it now has is barely sufficient for printing books very slowly, as each form has to be distributed after it is printed before another form can be made up. But with a little addition to this equipment of type the press can do a very large work. The plans which are now laid for the work of the press include the following:

1. Steps have been taken towards establishing a monthly paper. This paper will be a college periodical and will include departments of interest to college students, teachers, and alumni. But it will have a very definite aim, namely, that of spreading the Euphrates College ideal, both among its own former students and outside of that circle to all those who may have the reading of the paper. Christian leadership is the essence of that ideal.

2. We have already begun the printing of religious tracts which will be for the most part distributed among the people free. For this work money will be constantly needed, but the fact that these tracts come from our own press gives them an interest and an importance for the people here in Harpoot which would not attach to any literature coming from outside. Whatever goes forth from this press will receive a ready hearing, and there is plenty of material to begin work with. A little money has been given for this purpose, and as funds come to hand this work will be pushed.

3. It is hoped that the press will be able to send out translations of books which have been helpful in other countries, and books written here, bearing especially on the religious life. Live books on those subjects are very much needed, and the low cost of production here will put them within the reach of all. Such books will be published as fast as they are ready and as fast as funds come in for putting them on the market. They will be sold at such a figure that they will pay for themselves in the end, but something of a rolling capital is needed for this work.

4. The press will be used for printing text books for use in our own college and the surrounding schools. The text books coming from other places are both more expensive and less directly adapted to our work. The result has been that in past years a great many lessons have been taught without text books, whereas the work would have been much more satisfactory if a text book exactly adapted to our needs were available. The work of printing text books will probably not call for any large outside capital, as such books will pay for themselves from the start.

5. The press will serve the people in this and other neighboring cities in a great many different ways. Until now, intercommunication, the publishing of notices, circulars, etc., has been very greatly hampered by the lack of such an establishment. and it is hoped that along this line the press will find opportunity both to do good and to earn some money for carrying on the other lines of its work which are not self-suporting. We have already received applications from several aspiring editors who wish to publish newspapers and books. Thus far all such applications have had to be rejected as the work which is planned along other lines will more than keep the press busy. But with larger equipment we hope to be able to accommodate others as well as carrying on our own work.

Together with all the above uses might be mentioned the help which the press is to students in college who need to earn their own way. This year all the work has been done by such students, and as the work enlarges much of the simple work will be done by students who will be able to pay part or all of their expences with the money thus earned. In a country where so many poor boys are just now awakening to the need of education and where those same boys are so urgently needed after their education is secured, the element of self-help thus offered is no small part of the opportunity of the press.

The needs of the press are first of all for better equipment. The work now in hand and immediately before us is sufficient to keep our present equipment busy for a long time. We need a better equipment and we hope that very soon we shall be able to get what is needed. Gifts not only of money but of type and other equipment will be most cordially appreciated. As the work enlarges we shall need to employ professional help, and this will imply the need of a considerable working capital. The work will be enlarged only as funds are actually in hand, so that every gift of money or equipment will go directly towards enlarging and advancing this very important work.

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Statement of Accounts for the first half of 1906.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1906.

Boarding Department	118.08	
Book Store	82.82	
Cash	7.18	
Mr. J. W. Davis, Treasurer,	292.22	
Deposits		£t 616.10
Drafts outstanding June 30,		1056.31
Mr. E. W. Riggs		12.27
Loaning Library	17.17	
Prof. F. Margot		32.70
Music Fund		75.87
Mr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer,	676.41	
Mr. H. H. Riggs,		14.55
Scholarship Fund		193.45
Miss E.C.Wheeler,	43.00	
Self Help Department	764.37	
	2001.25	2001.25

Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey.

Henry H. Riggs.
Treasurer.

Compared with the books and found correct,

Geo. P. Knapp Auditor

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Statement of Accounts for the first half of 1906

J. W. Davis, Esq., Treasurer,

In account with Euphrates College.

Dr.

To Balance of Account, Jan. 1, 1906	£t 227.49	
" Pushman Brothers' Scholarship, half year, $100.	22.73	
" Pushman Brothers' Prizes, 1906 $20.	4.56	
" Regular expenditures for half year,-		
Apparatus	5.74	
Building and Repairs	16.15	
Mr. E. W. Riggs, Salary	40.00	
Exchange	2.15	
Furnishings	25.42	
Incidentals	27.32	
Library	59.21	
Prof. Margot, Salary	69.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	27.85	
Premises, Care of,	45.89	
Mr. H. H. Riggs, Salary	93.75	
Salaries of Native Teachers	557.82	
	1225.08	

Cr.

By Remittance of Feb. 28, 1906 £stg 500	£t 550.00
" Reciepts for Tuition	357.86
" Cash received from Prof. Tenekejian for deposit ,Alumni fund.	20.00
" Overdrawn on Mrs. Riggs' outfit account, repaid, $21.98	5.00
" Balance of account, June 30, 1906.	292.22
	1225.08

Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey.

Henry H Riggs
Treasurer.

Compared with the books and found correct

Geo. P. Knapp. Auditor.

Euphrates College
First half of 1906
Balance sheet

Rec'd OCT 25 1907

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Payments made at Constpole for Exp Call a/c

Balance January 1st 1907				£t.133.31
"	9	Draft No.	376	1.11
"	10	"	382	3.00
	12	"	377	1.00
	15	"	383	5.00
	31	"	4151½ Purchases	1.75
"		"	M.74 M.75	200.00
"		"	M75	200.00
"		"	357	62
"		"	3518	61
"		"	M76 M77	200.00
February		"	372 Postage on books	1.43
"		"	4186	3.35
"		"	387	2.00
March		"	386	10.00
"		"	4211 4212 4236 4240	9.33
			Cash to Bujicanian Edinburgh	5.50
"		"	379	5.00
"		"	3577	.28
"				33.00
"		"	3580	1.03
April		"	356, 375, 381, 384, 385	26.53
"		"	M82	1.00
"		"	388	2.00
"				2.90
"				3.55
"		"	390	1.00
"		"	4258	4.60
May		"	389	2.00
"		"	391 393	10.00
"			M80	200.00
"		"	4282 4284	1.80
"		"	8191	200.00
Carried forward				1272 95

Euphrates College
Trial Bal of 1906.

2

	Brought forward		1272.95
May	Draft No.	Books H.H.Riggs	18
June	" M82		35.00
"	3634	Bk Invoice	1.08
"		Postage	03
"		Sundries	24
"	3638	Bk Invoice	2.43
"	84		330.68
"	"	Sub to Arevelk	1.00
August		" to Manzoume	1.00
June	4308,4325	Bill of purchase	5.82
	Total		1650.41

CONTRA

January	By payment Armenag Khorozoghlou	4.00
"	" " for school at Harpoot	9.09
"	Draft from J.W.Davis (£Stg.41.3.0)	45.27
April	Payment by Armenag Khorozoghlou	5.00
May.	Remittance by H.H.R.	197.78
"	" " "	127.45
June	Proceeds of bill 377122 (£Stg.300)	328.50
"	Payments by Armenag Khorozoghlou	6.00
	Balance due W.W.Peet Treasurer (June 30/07)	927.32
		1650.41

EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Payments made at Smyrna for Emp Coll a/c

July		
Balance of account Rend June 30		£t.927.32
College draft No. 85 & 86		27.73
" 401 & 404		30.00
" 87 & 407		11.14
" 408 & 409		25.46
" 83 & 402		105.00
" 398, 400		30.00
" 403, 895		9.00
" 394 399		28.00
Bill of Purchase No. 4343		41
" " " 4342		42
Rev. H. H. Riggs per J. G. Hosmer Books & post $181.45		41.24
August		
College draft No M.B. £40.0.0		44.00
Rev. H. H. Riggs per J. G. Hosmer Books & postage $12.00		2.81
Bill of Purchase No. 4370		14.82
" " " "4375		8.12
Book invoice No. 3660		1.19
Tel to Rev. H. H. Riggs		10
College draft No. M 88		180.00
" 89		270.00
405		23.00
396		1.00
406		10.00
410		42
Bill of purchase No. 4402		74
" " " " 4406		15.57
Rev. H. H. Riggs per J. G. Hosmer, Books & postage $5.66		1.29
		1803 78

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

July	CONTRA	
Armanag Khorozoghlou		£t.7.00
August		
From Jesse French Hoboken N.J. from Rev.H.H.Riggs $58.00		13.18
" E.W.Butler Ormond Fla Charges Rev.H.H.Riggs ¢80		7
September		
Rem Rev.H.H.Riggs Aug 22 1907 (This includes our Dft No15063 proceeds (£t.219) of Dft from Dr.Strong, Boston £200		298.80
		318.85
Balance due W.W.PeetTreasurer Sept 30th		1484.93
		1803.78

W.W. Peet

Dr Barton

Your Rem of £200 Stg Kidder Peabody's bill on Barings. No 77382. has now received in Oct. It reduces the abov balance

WWP

150 £ sent Nov 1st.

125 " " " 14th

DEC 21 1907

3 copies

Estimates of absolutely necessary charges, to June, 30, 1908

Balance of indebtedness, June 29, 1907		£ 915.20
Scholarship funds		6500
Building Expenses		30000
Apparatus	£ 500	
Exchange	1200	
Furnishings	500	
Library	8500	
Miscellaneous	3000	
Care of Premises	5000	
Salaries of native Teachers	105000	
~~H. H.~~ Riggs	18750	
Prof. Margot	13800	
	156250	156250
		284270
Receipts		
Tuition + W.B.M. help.	75000	
Remittances till Oct 31	43800	
	118800	118800
Balance to be remitted before June 30, 1908.		£ 165470

Henry H. Riggs.

Euphrates College, to
Sept. 30 1907.

Rec'd DEC 16 1907

3 copies

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Annual Statement of Accounts, 1906-1907.

J. I. Monroe, Esq., Treasurer,
In account with Euphrates College.

Dr.

To Balance of Account, July 1, 1906	£t 292.22	
Less Khachoyan's draft(omitted)	127.83	£t 164.39
" Pushman Bros. Scholarship, $200.		45.46
" Pushman Bros. Prizes, $20.		4.55
" Hedjinian Scholarship,		10.08
" Pashgian Scholarship,		3.86
" Pashgian Gymnasium, for materials purchased.		73.60
" Salary of E. W. Riggs,		80.00
" Travelling expenses of E. W. Riggs to U. S. A.		47.73
" Salary of J.C.French,		68.14
" Furniture purchased for tutors,		5.73
" Interest on Prof. Nahigian's investments.		9.09
" Balance of the Rockefeller Industrial Fund		1113.13
" Funds transmitted for Miss E. C. Wheeler		426.74
" Regular College expenditures		
Apparatus,	£t 6.63	
Building and repairs,	133.61	
Loss on exchange,	17.16	
Furnishings.	76.04	
Library	62.90	
Miscellaneous expenses,	37.69	
Care of Premises,	83.22	
Salary of Prof. Margot,	138.00	
Salary of H. H. Riggs.	187.50	
Salaries of Native teachers	1115.36	
	1858.11	
Less receipts for tuition	733.98	
Net regular charges	1124.13	1124.13
Total debits.		3176.63

Cr.

By Total remittances from Boston,	£t 2261.43
" Balance due to Euphrates College, June 29, 1907.	915.20
	3176.63

Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey.
Compared with the books and found correct.

Henry H. Riggs Treas

Geo. P. Knapp Aud.

Expenses of Euphrates College to June 30-1908,

Rec'd DEC 1 6 1907

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Annual Statement of Accounts, 1906-1907.

Balance Sheet, June 29, 1907.

Book store	£t 185.08	
Cash	432.54	
J.I.Monroe, Esq. Treasurer, ...	915.20	
Deposits, ...		£t 112.95
Drafts outstanding at date		301.19.
E. W. Riggs, Esq.		5.04
Loaning Library	23.93	
Prof. F. Margot		50.13
Music Fund		87.45
F. W. Peet, Esq., Treasurer.		927.32
H.H.Riggs, ...	7.18	
Scholarship Fund		28.88
Self-Help Department		.97
	1513.93	1513.93

Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey,

Henry H. Riggs
Treasurer.

Geo. P. Knapp
Auditor.

Rec'd JAN 31 1908

Euphrates College.

In account with H H Peck Treas of the A B C F M in Turkey.

1907						
January	College Drafts 376 1.11 382 3.00 377 1.00 383 5.00 M74 100.00 M73 100.00	210	11			
	" " M75 200.00 372 0.85 357 0.62 76 100.00 77 100.00	401	47			
	Bill of purchase no. 4151½	1	75			
	Book Inv. # 3518		61			
	Contra					
	Armenag Khorozoghlou				4	00
	for school at Harpoot formerly in charge of Rev.					
	C F Gates. From Ind. Presbn S.S. Polo Ind. $40.00				9	09
	Proceeds of dft. # 26928 Brown Shipley & Co. from					
	J H Davis Esq. $41.37				45	27
Febuary	College Drafts # 387 2.00	2	00			
	Post on French Cyclopaedia to Samsoun frs 32.45	1	43			
	Bill of Pur No. 4186	3	35			
March	College Drafts # 386 10.00 379 5.00 M79 33.00	48	00			
	Bills of Purchase No. 4211 .49 4212 .49 4236 8.33 4240 .32	9	33			
"	Sent to H Bujicanian Edinburgh	5	50			
	Book Inv. 3577 .28 3580 1.03	1	31			
April	College Drafts No. 356 .50 375 20.00 381 3.03 384 1.00 385 2.00	26	53			
"	" " M82 1.00 388 2.00 390 1.00	4	00			
	Periodicals for 1907 $12.75	2	90			
	Contra					
"	Armenag Khorozoghlou				5	00
May	College Drafts No. 389 2.00 391 6.00 393 4.00 M80 200.00 M81 200.00	412	00			
"	Bill of Purchase No. 4282 .60 4284 .60 4258 4.60	5	80			
"	Periodicals for 1907 Rev H H Riggs $15.60	3	55			
"	Books and Post " " $0.80		78			
	Contra					
"	Rem of H H Riggs May 17				197	78
	Amount Forward	1139	82		261	64

Euphrates College
Rec'd
Euphrates College. 1906-1907.

Euphrates College

1907						
June	Amount Brought Forward.	1139	82	321	14
"	College Drafts Nos M82 35.00 84 330.66	365	68		
"	Bill of Purchase #308 85 4325 4.97	5	82		
"	Subscription to "Arevelk"	1	00		
"	Bill of Mauzoume-i-efkiat	1	00		
"	Book Inv. 3634	1	08		
"	Postage Jan to June 1907		03		
"	Paid Elliot Stocks bills for H H Riggs 20.4.5		24		
"	Book inv. #3638	2	13		
	Contra				
"	Rem of May 25/07			127	45
"	Proceeds of Baring Bros & Co Bill through F H H 300.70			325	50
"	Armenag Khorozoglou			6	00
July	College Drafts Nos 85 5.00 86 22.73 401 10.00 404 20.00 87 1.14 407 10.00	68	87		
"	408 10.00 409 15.46 83 100.00 402 5.00 398 10.00 400 20.00	160	46		
"	403 5.00 395 4.00 394 8.00 399 20.00	37	00		
"	Bill of Purchase 4333 41 4342 42		83		
"	Books and Post for Rev H H Riggs per J G Hosmer $181.45	41	24		
	Contra				
"	Armenag Khorozoglou			7	00
Aug.	College Drafts No M13 £40%	44	00		
"	Rev H H Riggs per J G Hosmer Books & Post for College	2	81		
"	Bill of Purchase #4370 14.82 4375 3.12	17	94		
"	Book Invoice 3660	1	19		
"	Tel to Rev H H Riggs		10		
	Contra				
"	From Jesse French Hoboken, N.J. for Rev H H Riggs $58.00			13	18
"	Rev E W Butler Ormond Fla. Chgs for H H Riggs $0.30				07
	Amount Forward.	1891	54	743	34

Euphrates College.

1907							
Sept.		Amount Brought Forward.	18	91	54	743	34
"		College Drafts Nos 388 180.00 389 270.00 405 23.00 396 1.00 406 10.00 410 .42	484	42			
		Bill of Purchase No 4402 .74 4406 15.57	16	31			
"		Rev H H Riggs per J G Hosmer Books & Post $5.66	1	29			
		Contra.					
"		Rem of Rev H H Riggs Aug 22-1907				298	60
		This includes our dft #15063 ~~and~~ proceeds					
		of Dft from Dr Strong Boston £200 $219.00					
Oct.		College Drafts Nos 411 5.00 414 .75	5	75			
"		Bills of purchase #4447 5.83 4460 .18	6	01			
"		Book Inv #3688	1	51			
		Contra.					
"		Proceeds of £200% dft from Dr Barton				219	00
"		For our error in Charging exchange				1	36
Nov.		College Drafts Nos 412 5.00	5	00			
		Contra					
"		Draft #77459 Baring Bros from Dr Barton $150%				761	63
Dec.		College Draft Nos 393 50.00	50	00			
"		Exp on 1 Bag Contg Stockings and flannel for Melkon					
"		Bennyan sent c/o Mr H Peters		17			
"		Tel to Rev Riggs about a/c Dec 17		13			
"		Paid Elliot Stocks bill for Rev H H Riggs		1[illegible]			
"		Paid for Advt in Avedaper.		36			
		Contra					
"		Rem from Boston Dec £125 & £600%				797	50
"		From Hachadoor Teilimian Valevo Serbia for Avedis					
		and Samuel Teilimian				10	00
January	1	Overdraft reported January 1st 1907.	133	31			
Dec	31	Overdraft at close of Year 1907 (361.56)				[illegible]	[illegible]
			2595	98		[illegible]	[illegible]
						2595	98

M M Peet
Onetple
Dec 30/07.

Rec'd FEB 3 1908

June 30th.1907.

Euphrates College

State dfts M 82, 35.00 84, 330.68	365.68	Rem of May 25%07	127.45
Bill of Pur. 4308.85, 4325, 4.99	5.82	Proceeds of Baring Bros bill for £300% sent thro F.H.W.	328.50
Subscription to"Arevelk"	1.00	Armenag Khorozoghlou	6.00
Bill of Manzouonesicfhiaf	1.00		
Book invoice, 3634	1.08		
Postage Jan to June 1907	03		
Paid Elliot Stock's bills, Rev.H.H. Riggs 4/5	24		
Book invoice 3638	2.43		
	377.28		461.95
Ledg footings May 31 /07	1273.13		261.14
		Balance due to Mission	927.32
	1650.41		1650.41

I am surprised at this large overdraft. What has caused it. I have more drafts sent in for payment in July. Ido not see where the funds are to meet them. Can you tell? Have we made any mistake.

W.W.Peet

Euphrates College Account

Treasurer's Statement 1907.

Rec'd FEB 3 1908

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August 30th.1907.

Euphrates College

College dft No.M.	Less	44.00	Fr.Jesse--- Hoboken Y.J. per Rev.H.H.Riggs	13.18
Rev.H.H.Riggs pur. J.G.Hosmer Books & Post for College $12.00		2.81	From Rev.E.W.Butler, Ormond,Flo for Rev.H.H.Riggs (chgs)	7.
Bill of purchase No.4370,,,		14.82		
" " "	4075	3.12		
Book invoice	3660	1.19		
Tell to Rev.H.H.Riggs		10		
		66.04		13.25
Footings from Ledger July 30		1235.72		7.00
		1301 76		20.25

Note:

I reall y should like to see this account set right. I cannot afford to let you have the use of this money. I need it.

W.W.Peet

For June-1907. Ack.

FEB 3 1908

COPY

September 9th.1907.

Rev.H.H.Riggs,
Harpoot.

Dear Mr.Riggs,

I have received your letter of August 30th and note that you have ceased to issue drafts until your account is improved. I shall follow the plan you have suggested and pass all sums coming to you to your credit in account instead of sending the proceeds out by draft. Most of our stations request that sums coming in this way be sent to them by our drafts, but when the account is in the condition yours is, we shall of course seize upon any item of credit coming to us in order to improve the appearance of the account upon our books.

Yours W.W.Peet
Tr

For August 1907

Rec'd FEB 3 1908

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September 30th. 1907.

Euphrates College.

College draft No. M.88	180.00	Rem Rev. H. H. Riggs Aug. 22 1907	298.60
" 89	270.00	(This includes our dft No. 15063	
405	23.00	proceeds (£t. 219) of dft from	
396	1.00	Dr. Strong Boston £200.0.0	
406	10.00		
140	42		
Billof purchase No. 4402	74		
" " " " 4406	15.57		
Rev. H. H. Riggs per J. G. Bosmer			
Books & Post $5.66	1.29		
	502.02		298.60
Footings From Ledger Aug.			20.25
31	1301.76		318.85
	1803.78		

NOTE

This overdraft dont get closed. Why?

W. W. Peet.

Euphrates College
Sept. 9-1909
Euphrates College Accts.

FEB 3 1908

October 31st.1907.

Euphrates College

College drafts Nos. 411., 5.00			
414.75	5.75	Proceeds of £200.0.0 draft	
		Dr.Barton	219.00
		For our own error in	
		charging exchange	1.36
Bills of purchase No.447, 5.83			
No.4460, 18	6.01		
Book invoice 3688	1.51		
	13.27		220.36
footings of ledger to Oct 1,st	1803.78		318.85
	1817.05		539.21

NOTE

I am sorry that this account is not improved. Why was the overdraft made and why is it not closed.

W.W.Peet.

for September-1908

A

(Rough) Analysis of Situation (Euphrates College Funds) at the close of Nov 4. 1907

Income during the fiscal year — (figures approximate only).

see Schedule

Collected to Nov 4	3,184. —	
To be collected including any — as income collectable then is earned in ~~1907~~ the previous 6 mos	1408	4592

Orphan funds ~~received~~ received

July	288 50		
Oct	338.		626. — add 35480

There may be another payment but Orphan money comes slow now

Scholarship

1/2 year pledge of Pushman Bros.		100
the other 6 mos expected $100		
Second year's salary of Mr Jesse French — recd since Nov 4		352. —
Cal Hopkins' pledge of $175 pr year		?
Second year's expected		
Prof Nahigians — recd $63		
To be " ? 21		
		~~5670.~~ 84
		5750 —

Against this

Remitted — Apl £102.19.6	$500 ?	
June " 300	1458 75	
July " 300	972.25	
Sept " 200	969.50	
Oct " 150	725.25	
Nov ? " 125 ?	625 75	
	600	5220

Bills paid here

$15.18	
100	
8.50	
10	
56 32	180
	5400

For October 1907

Rec'dFEB 7 1908

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Statement of Receipts,
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1907.

Cash on hand, July 1st,			£t 432.54
Remittances from Boston	July 11,,	£t 219.00	
	Sept. 22,	219.00	
	Nov. 2,	164.62	
	Nov. 14,	137.52	
	Nov. 26,	680.00	
Total remittances			1400.14
Women's Board appropriation for female teachers			25.00
Receipts for tuition, first term.(£t 27. still due)			280.53
Drafts drawn since Sept., rejected by Mr. Peet.			639.31
Dept to Mr. Peet, Dec. 16,			320.70
			3098.22

The item of "Temporary debtor balances", in the statement of expenses, is due to the following. For the most part, if not entirely, it will be removed before the close of the fiscal year, in June.

1. Advanced for supplies in the Boarding Department, to be covered by receipts for the second term. This is always necessary, as supplies must be laid in in advance. £t 77.
2. Withdrawal of credits on our books, such as Deposits, Music fund, Scholarship fund, Prof. Margot's account. These are not properly drafts on College money, but as they had previously covered debtor balances, (such as the Book Department, Loaning Library, Old Boarding Department debt.), their withdrawal leaves these debits in part unprovided for. These withdrawals have this year been unusually large, amounting to £t 195.
3. Delayed collections. Purchases for and sales to students, teachers and others, payment for which has been delayed. This item is usually ~~about~~ much smaller, but at the time a combination of delays made it larger. Chief among these is the delay in payments by the medical department for lumber and othr materials and labor furnished. £t 98.
4. Unauthorized overexpenditure on the Industrial account. £t 133. This item was due to my own carelessness in accounting, and I am entirely responsible for it. I wish to make amends in any possible way myself. The debt is ~~much~~ more than covered by the goods that have been made but are yet unsold. In addition to this, there are large supplies of lumber and materials, which amount now to somewhat over £t 320. It will therefore be possible very soon to entirely remove the debt, but it will take time, during which the money is tied up whereit ought not to be.

The sum of the above items, less a few small credits on various accounts, covers the difference between receipts and expnditures stated above.

Henry H. Riggs

Rec'd FEB 7. 1908

120.

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Statement of Expenditures,
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1907.

Expenditures on account of regular income.			
Apparatus; Glass discs for electric machine			£t 1.85
Building and repair; Lumber and Materials	144.66		
Salaries and wages	95.73		
Purchase price of house	70.00		
Government dues for perm	£ 3.11		
Total	313.50		
Less receipts for rent and sales,	15.77	=	297.73
" " Apportioned as follows, (Estimated)			
Purchase and repair of house for younger boarders		£t190.00	
Remodelling kitchen and toilet arrangements		60.00	
Regular repairs of wallsaand buildings		28.25.	
Excess of lumber, stored for future use,		25.25	
Total, as above		313.50	
Exchange; Loss on transmission from Consple, and premium on small change			6.82
Furnishings; Many small items, repairing and replacing wear and tear			13.94
Incidentals. Heating, Lighting, Laundry, Bath, etc.	102.58		
Less receipts for first term	77.48		=25.10
Library; Mostly for balance of books ordered last year			80.61
Miscellaneous; Monitors, Advertising, Postage, stationary, etc. etc.			10.86
Care of Premises; Wages of janitors, sweepers, guards, etc.			38.61
Salary of Prof. Margot, half year, 69.00, of H.H.Riggs	93.75		162.75
Salaries of Native teachers			619 28
Total of regular expenses			1257.55
Special expenses, authorized.			
Remittance for Miss Wheeler, $288		£t66.07	
Pushmanian Scholarship, on account		22.11	
Pashgian Scholarship		3.85	
Hedjinian Scholarship, on Account		5.67	
Total,		97.70	97.70
Debt. on Mr. Peet's accounts July 1, 1907			927.32
Drafts on Mr. Peet outstanding July 1,			301.19
Various debtor balances temporary, see separate statement			487.05
Cash on hand Dec. 31,			27.41
Total, debits, for six months			£t 3098.22

Harpoot, Jan 9, 1908

Henry H Riggs

Euphrates College
July 1 to Dec. 31-1907
H. H. Riggs.

Rec'd JAN 4 1909

Estimate of Money needed to move College to the Plain.

Minimum Initial Outlay $20,000

Site, Water & Wall	$10,000
Male College (Unfinished)	5,500
" Dormitory	3,500
	$20,000

To complete buildings $17,000

Female Dpt. Building	$6,000
Finish Male College	1,500
President's house	2,500
5 Professor's houses	6,500
Shop transferred	500
	$17,000

Very desireable additions $3,000

Gymnasium	800
Library	700
Laboratory	700
Observatory	500
Shops	300
	3,000

Total $40,000

Expenditures to complete College July 1 to Dec. 31 1904.

F. F. Rigg.

Additional Current Expenses.

Principal of Male Prep. Dept	$880
Business Manager (share)	440
Additional Male Teachers	500
" Fem. " (American)	850
" " " Armenian	230
Expenses of new premises	800
Total per Annum	3700
Less Probable share of Boards A.B.C.F.M. & W.B.M	1000
	$2700

Capitalized at $4\frac{1}{2}$% = $60,000.

Increased income from Tuition should go into other improvements, hence are not reckoned.

If only $50,000 were available, the male Department only could be moved, and that with very close limitations

H.H.R.

Rec'd MAR 5 1910

Apl 6

EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Annual Statement of Accounts.

1907-1908

Statement of Account with College Treasurer, June 30, 1908

Charges.		
Balance of account, July 1, 1907,		£T 915.20
Pashgian Scholarship,		3.85
Pushman Scholarship,		45.46
Pushman Prizes,		2.22
Hejinian Scholarship,		10.38
Miss E.C.Wheeler, Pd. Miss Daniels,		258.23
Paid for old Chapel site, Note of Dr. Gates,		270.00
Accumulated debt of Boarding Department,		229.61
Apparatus,		1.85
Building and Repairs,		339.78
Loss on Exchange,		10.51
Furnishings,		25.17
Incidentals,		34.87
Library,		95.94
Prof. Margot, Salary,		138.00
" " Travelling Expenses,		40.00
Miscellaneous,		16.11
Care of Premises,		79.01
H. H. Riggs, Salary		200.00
Salary of Native Teachers,		1114.31
Credits,		
Remittances from Boston During year,		£T 2402.80
Appropriation of W.B.M., from Station Treasurer,		25.00
Reciepts for Tuition,		590.94
Balance to new Account,		811.76
	3830.50	3830.50

Henry H. Riggs.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the account as it appears in the ledger.

W E Dwad

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Annual Statement of Accounts.

1907-1908.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1908.

	Debits	Credits.
Book Department,	£T 106.55	£T
Collections,	126.72	
Cash,	108.97	
J. I. Monroe, Esq., Treas.	811.76	
Deposits,		695.79
Drafts outstanding,		363.22
E. W. Riggs,		9.17
Loaning Library,	20.73	
Prof. Margot,		20.00
Music Fund,		67.94
W. W. Peet, Treas.		4.92
H. H. Riggs,		3.92
Scholarship Fund,		72.16
Self Help Department,	106.50	
H. K. Kütreyan,		44.11
	£T 1281.23	1281.23

Henry H. Riggs.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the balances as they appear in the ledger.

W E Ward

EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Annual Statement of Accounts.

1908-1909

Statement of account with College Treasurer, June 30, 1909.

Charges.		
Balance of former account,	£T 811.76	
Pashgian Scholarship,	3.85	
Pushman Scholarship,	44.50	
Pushman Prizes,	2.22	
Hedinian, Scholarship,	10.00	
Miss E.C.Wheeler, Pd.Miss Daniels,	331.69	
Gift for Press, through Miss Lamson, $100.	22.73	
Prof. Nahigian, Dividends on his investment,	6.14	
Loss on Exchange,	8.63	
Mr. A. E. Harper, Salary,	80.00	
" " Balance of Traveling Expenses,	5.06	
Furnishings,	13.73	
Incidentals,	71.29	
Library,	49.81	
Prof. Margot, Salary,	132.00	
Miscellaneous,	39.75	
Premises, Care of ,	98.52	
H. H. Riggs, Salary	212.50	
Salaries of Native Teachers,	1230.97	
Credits,		
Remitted from Boston, During the year		£T1785.41
From Prof. Nahigian, for investment,		100.68
Appropriation of W. B. M., from Station Treasurer,		75.00
Receipts for Tuition,		512.56
Balance to new account,		701.50
	3175.15	3175.15

Henry H Riggs

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the account as it appears in the ledger.

W E Dwad

E U P H R A T E S C O L L E G E

Annual Statement of Accounts.

1908-1909

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1909.

Book Department,	£T 102.92	
Collections,	133.88	
Cash,	124.43	
J. I. Monroe, Treas,	701.50	
Deposits,		1231.69
Drafts in hand,	16.00	
E. W. Riggs,		4:17
A. E. Harper,		24:54
Loaning Library,	34.32	
Prof. Margot,		32.00
Music Fund,		35.90
W. W. Peet, Treas.	38.77	
H. H. Riggs,	8.51	
Euphrates College Press,	2.30	
Scholarship Fund,		18, 21
Self Help Department,	179.77	
H. K. Kutreyan,	4.11	
	1346.51	1346.51

Henry A. Riggs.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the balances as they appear in the ledger.

W E Ward

JUN 18 1910

Annual Statement 1907-08-09

FINANCIAL STATUS OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE. June 30,1909.

ASSETS.

	$	L.T.
Due from Hospital Bldg. Fund for Cash advanced-	1496.22	340.05
Cash on hand -	547.49	124.43
Drafts on hand -	70.40	16.-
Due from Mr. Peet -	170.59	38.77
Due from personal accounts	55.53	12.62
Due from Misc. sources -	38.10	8.66
Due from Harpoot Station - Rent (past years)-about	66.-	15.-
Due from Orphanage - Rent of the Bakery (past years)	286.-	65.-
Due from Euphrates Press -	10.12	2.30
TOTALS -	$ 2740.45	L.T. 622.83

LIABILITIES.

	$	L.T.
Deposits -	6953.76	1580.40
Personal Acc'ts.	267.12	60.71
Due Miss Daniels for funds sent by Miss Wheeler-	515.59	117.18
TOTALS -	$ 7736.47	L.T. 1758.29
(ASSETS)-	2740.45	622.83
DEFICIT * (Excess of Liabilities over Assets)	$ 4996.02	L.T. 1135.46

* * * \

FINANCIAL STATUS OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE. June 30,1909.

Estimated Receipts-1909-1910.

	Value in Turkey. $	Value in America. $	L.T.
Income from Invested Funds-	4290.	4333.	975.-
Kazanjian Fund -	396	400	90.-
Pushman Scholarship	198	200	45.-
Tutor's Fund -	198	200	45.-
Special Funds -	889	898 *	202.-
Woman's Board Miss.	220		50.-
Rents -	220		50.-
Receipts- Tuition	2860		650.-
" - Incidental	682		155.-
" - Board	2816		640.-
TOTALS - $	12769.	$6031. *	L.T. 2902.-

Estimated Expenses - 1909-1910.

		$	L.T.
Scholarships -		264.	60.-
Salaries -	L.T.		
H.H.Riggs -	212.50		
F.Margot	132.-		
A.E.Harper	87.50		
W.E.D.Ward	45.-		
Native teachers-	1250.-	$ 7599.	1727.-
Exchange -		44.	10.-
Library -		220.	50.-
Premises - (care of)		792.	180.-
Miscellaneous -		132.	30.-
Incidentals -Fuel & Light(chiefly)-		902.	205.-
Boarding Dept. -		3036.	690.-
TOTALS -		$ 12989.	L.T. 2952.-

You will notice that the Estimated Expenses exceed the Estimated Receipts by L.T.50 or $220. Of course it must be remembered that these are but estimates and the actual may be more or less. The deficit may be laid to the Boarding Dept. which has just that L.T.50 difference between its receipts and expenses. It is almost impossible to make the Boarding Dept. come out even as the price of food varies so widely from year to year. This year the price of food was exceptionally high and accounts for the deficit. Steps will be taken to remedy it another year. These estimates have been based on the actual figures of this College year as far as they could be ascertained from July to April and from then on to July 1910 are purely estimates.

* * This figure shows the amount in $ that is sent us from Boston but of course in reaching us it suffers the loss of exchange which I have reckoned at 1 % which is a low estimate if anything. The first column shows the $ equivalent to the Turkish lira value given each item, reckoned @$4,40 a L.T.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

Comparison of Receipts and Expenses - month by month.

	Receipts (present)	Balance DR.	Balance CR.	Expenses.	Balance. DR.	Balance. CR.	Receipts. (by income)
July -		$ 1188		$1188	$ 827		$ 361
Aug. -	$ 396	1452		660	180		1307
Sept. -	3252		$ 260	1540		$1593	3313
Oct.-	704	356		1320		907	634
Nov.-	—	1676		1320	74		339
Dec. -	1672	1324		1320	1007		387
Jan. -		2204		880	1887		
Feb. -	3106	88		990		1849	4726
March -	1210	418		1540		370	61
April -		1210		792	215		207
May -	1452	462		704		176	1095
June -	968	220		726	220		330
Totals -	$12760			$ 12980			$ 12760

The receipts(present) are given according to our experience this past year actual from July - April, estimated May and June. The receipts(by income) are given according to the schedule furnished me by Dr. Barton in his letter of Nov.11,1909, showing when and what may be expected from the Invested funds Of course I have added to these latter the receipts we have here. Inother words the receipts(by income) shows how we would have receipts if income from invested funds came in on that schedule and was furnished us without delay for accumulation, for example, if we had theppower to draw on such income as soon as it was paid to the Treasurer in Boston. You may note that if we had no deficit for the year of L.T.50 or $220 on current receipts and expenses, in the case of the receipts(present) we would have been in debt for all months but three while in the case of the receipts(by income) we would have been free from debt in all but three months. Such is the advantage of income more evenly distributed.

Of course we could change our time of expenses but that would produce embarrassing results. Either we must have a great deal - a much greater sum than we have in our treasury, or we are not to borrow money ahead & so not to do a very good work in the year gone.

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1903-04 Ans'd FEB 3 1904

PROPOSED COURSE OF STUDY FOR HARPOOT THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

FIRST YEAR.

1st term...

Introduction to the Books of the N.T..	2 hours	Riggs
Life of Christ, and Exegesis,	3 hours	Riggs.
History of Church and Doctrine.	5 hours	Knapp.
Introduction to the Books of the O.T.	2 hours	Carey
Exegesis of the Pentateuch...	2 hours	"
Sermon Texts from the O.T..	1 hour	"
	15 hours per week.	

2nd term...

Life and Teachings of Christ,	3 hours	Riggs
Exegesis of John's Writings.	2 hours	Riggs.
History of Church and Doctrine.	5 hours	Knapp.
Theology of the O.T.	2 hours	Carey.
Exegesis of Judges and the four Kings,	2 hours	"
Elocution..	1 hour	"
	15 hours per week.	

SECOND YEAR.

1st term...

Paul's Life and Letters...	5 hours	Riggs.
History of Church and Doctrine.	5 hours	Knapp.
Systematic Theology..		
Exegesis of the Prophets.	2 hours	Carey.

2nd term...

Pauline Theology..	4 hours	Riggs.
Pastoral Theology..		
Systematic Theology..		
Homiletics.		
Exegesis of O.T. Poetry..	2 hours	Carey.

Trans JA 1904

Candidates who have shown a desire to consider the study of the ministry.

1 Kapriel Kaprielian, Harpoot, Junior.

2 Mikran Kaprielian, Harpoot, Teacher. *

3 Krikor Zhamgochian, Harpoot, Teacher. *

4 Hagop Depoian, Mezreh, Teacher.

5 Krikor Krikorian, Arabkir, Teacher.

6 Sarkis Kevorkian, Harpoot, Teacher. *

7 Caspar Boyagian, Geghi, Teacher.

8 Mardiros Goshgagarian, Kesrik, Teacher.

9 Bedros Hagopian, Temran, Teacher.

10 Krikor Manougian, Egin, Teacher.

11 Dikran Halajian, Harpoot, Teacher,

12 Garabed Melikian, Arabkir.

13 Aram Yeretzian, Harpoot, Teacher.

14 Samuel Khachadorian Harpoot, Teacher.

15 Sarkis Aboonian, Perchenj, Teacher.

16 Kapriel Tamchian Harpoot, Teacher,

17 Hovhannes Ashodian, Chemishgezek, Teacher.

18 Penyamin Baemagian Malatia, Teacher.

19 Ghoogas Hartunian Haine, Teacher.

20 Karekin Baghdasarian, Harpoot, Senior.

21 Aaharon Kaprielian, Harpoot, Senior.

22 Hagop Movsessian, Harpoot, Senior.

23 Yedvart Nahigian, Harpoot, Senior.

* Certain.

1905

PRESENT COURSE OF STUDY IN HARPOOT THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

First Year.

First Term.

Carey	Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament,	64 hours.
Riggs	Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament,	48 "
Riggs	Exegesis of the Parables, ...	32 "
Carey	Exegesis of the Pentateuch, ...	32 "
Carey	Sermon Outlines from Old Testament Texts, ...	16 "
Knapp	History of Christian Church and Doctrine, ...	80 "
Carey	Elocution, ...	16 "
Carey	Religions of Nature and History, ...	32 "
		320

Second Term.

Carey	Theology of the Old Testament, ...	64 hours.
Riggs	Life of Christ, ...	48 "
Riggs	Exegesis of the Gospel of John, ...	32 "
Knapp	History of the Christian Church and Doctrine, ..	80 "
	Practical lectures by Native Pastors and Teachers,	16 "
Carey	Elocution, ...	16 "
Atkinson	Lectures on Practical Medical Subjects, ...	16 "
Barnum	Introduction to Systematic Theology, ...	16 "
		288

Second Year.

First Term.

Yeghoian	New Testament Theology, ...	80 hours.
Knapp	History of Reformation, ...	80 hours.
Carey	Exegesis of the Prophets, ...	32 "
Carey	Ethnic Religions of the Present Day, ...	32 "
Riggs	Systematic Theology, ...	80 "
Carey	Elocution, ...	16 "
		320

Second Term

Riggs	Systematic Theology, ...	80 hours.
Knapp	History of Doctrine and Missions in XIX Century,	80 "
Carey	Exegesis of the Psalms and Proverbs, ...	32 "
Carey	Philosophy of Religion, ...	32 "
Carey	Elocution, ...	16 "
Yeghoian	Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, ...	48 "
Yeghoian	Exegesis of Paul's Epistles, ...	32 "
		320

Course of Study Harpoot School

Dr Barton

Theol. Semy, Harpoot.

REC'D JUN 1 1906

127.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION .. .. ..

... THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

AT

HARPOOT.

--000--

1906.

Current Catalog of Theol Sem at Harpoot Theol. Seminary 1905-

31W
32.

HISTORY.

The Theological Seminary at Harpoot was founded in 1850 as a combination Grammar and Bible school for the training of native Christian workers. Missionaries of the Board, including Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Barnum, Mr. Allen and Mr. Browne, served on the faculty. Just as Euphrates College grew out of the High School, so later development made the Seminary a separate institution with a specialized course of study. Up to the year 1895 one hundred and fourteen students were graduated, most of whom have filled large places of usefulness in the spread of Christ's Kingdom throughout the Eastern Turkey Mission, and some of whom are at the head of important churches at the present time.

Owing to external troubles the Seminary was then closed for a number of years.

But in 1903, at the urgent request of the Harpoot Evangelical Union and the missionaries, The American Board decided that the school should be reopened. So the new class was received on the first of September, 1904, in the new building.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

Inasmuch as the Seminary is meant to serve the interests of no one station alone, and is supported from the general fund of the mission, therefore in matters of finance, the course of study, and the selection and direction of teachers, it is governed by the whole Eastern Turkey Mission.

To the faculty belong the duties of guiding and encouraging the characters and studies of the pupils, and directing public and private examinations.

To the Evangelical Union of each station belongs the right of recommending students to the Seminary, and examining for license such of its graduates as present themselves as candidates for permission to preach within the limits of that station.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

Rev. H. N. Barnum, A.M., D.D.
Rev. G. P. Knapp, A.B.
Rev. H.H. Riggs, A.B.
Rev. Asadoor Yeghoian.
Dr. H.H. Atkinson, A.B., M.D.
Rev. E. F. Carey, A.B., S.T.B.

COURSE OF STUDY.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Half.....
Lectures Introductory to the Seminary Course.
Old Testament Introduction and Exegesis.
The Gospels, Introduction and Exegesis.
History of Church and Doctrine.
History of Primitive and Ethnic Religions

Second Half.....
Old Testament Introduction and Exegesis.
N.T. Epistles, Introduction and Exegesis
History of Church and Doctrine.
Philosophy of Religion.

Senior Year.

First Half.....
Old Testament Theology.
New Testament Theology.
History of Church and Doctrine.
Systematic Theology.
Elocution.

Second Half.....
Homiletics.
Lectures on Pastoral Work.
Lectures on the Care of the Sick.
History of Missions, and of the ~~Gregorian~~
Systematic Theology.

--ooo--

CONDITIONS FOR ENTERING STUDENTS.

1. All applications for membership in the Seminary class must be accompanied by letters of recommendation from some missionary, and from an Evangelical Union.

2. It is hoped that every student will be a college graduate. From those who have no college diploma we must expect that they will have completed the equivalent of some part of a college course, that they are proficient in English, and have had some experience in teaching.

3. Each student must furnish his own bed, clothes, and writing paper.

4. The aid given to students in good standing will be 90 piasters a month during school session for single men, and 120 piasters for married men.

5. Dormitory room, tuition, medical attendance, and certain text-books are free. Board can be had in the College at the rate of two piasters a day.

---ooo---

31Wb
32.

ROLL OF STUDENTS, 1905.

Hovhannes Ashodian,	Harpoot.
Melek Bagdasarian,	Bitlis.
Hovsep B. Bardezbanian,	Oorfa.
Benyamin Bedrosian,	Bitlis.
Zachariah Bedrosian,	Aintab.
Mikavel Davirmanjian, (Partial)	Oorfa
Setrag H. Ekmekjian,	Aintab.
Mihran H. Kaprielian,	Harpoot.

---oOo---

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The graduation exercises of the present class are to take place May 31, 1906.

The term for the next class is to be on September 3, 1906.

Communications may be addressed to

E. F. Carey,

Harpoot

Turkey.

Rec'd JUN 25 1906

128.

Eastern Turkey Mission —
— Theological Seminary,
Program of Commencement Week,
Wheeler Hall, Harpoot.

May 27, Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. Bedros Garabedian.

May 28, 2 P.M., Public Examination in
The History and Philosophy of Religion. Torrey

May 29, 10 A.M., Public Examination in
The History of the Christian Church and Doctrine. Knolf.

May 29, 2 P.M., Public Examination in
Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Yeghoyan

May 30, 10 A.M., Public Examination in
Systematic Theology — Rugg.

May 31, 9 A.M., Graduating Exercises.

The Faculty respectfully invite you to be present at these exercises.

E. F. Carey

31Wha
32. W

Rec'd JUN 25 1906 129.

Questions on Systematic Theology.

1. What is the relation of the Christian Theology to Religion, to other theologies, and to Revelation?
2. What, in general are the sources for Christian Theology?
3. How was the Christian Revelation made, and how Preserved?
4. What is the value and authority of the Scriptures? What is Inspiration?
5. Give the Christian definition of God, and explain each element in it.
6. Define and classify the attributes of Go.
7. What is the relation of holiness and love in God.
8. Give in full the proofs for the existence of God, from the intellectual starting point.
9. Give the proofs from the religious starting-point.
10. What is the relation of God to the Universe? Transcendence, Immanence?
11. Explain God's control of the Universe; Moral Government, Providence, Predestination.
12. What explanation can you give of the existence of evil?
13. The distinction of Trinity and Triunity? What is the foundation and the value of each.
14. What is the relationship of body and spirit? The difference between man and the lower animals?
15. What is conscience, obligation, the ground of obligation, and the standard of obligation?
16. What is the will? In what sense is it free? In what sense limited?
17. What is the relation of the individual to the human race?
18. What is sin? How did it originate? What is depravity?
19. Explain guilt, penalty and forgiveness. What is God's relation to sinful men?
20. What was the purpose of the mission of Christ, and what was its result, as recorded in the New Testament?
21. What is the source of the doctrine of the Incarnation?
22. Describe, as you understand it, the person of Christ?
23. What is the relationship of Christ to God, to Man, and its consequences?
24. What are the conditions of a reconciliation between man and God?
25. Explain pully the work of Christ in reconciling man to God.
26. What is actually accomplished by this reconciliation?
27. What is meant by the Holy Spirit? What is his relation to the work of Christ?
28. What is the work of the Holy Spirit in the world? Inthe church?
29. What is the Divine life in Man?
30. Explain election, regenerationjustification, sanctification.
31. What do we know about the second coming of Christ?
32. What is your idea of the future state of various classes of human beings?

Dr. Pierson

Rec'd JUL 15 1907
SEP 4 1907

Report for June - June 1906 - 1907

Eastern Turkey Mission Theological Seminary.

Before an audience of over a thousand people the 8 students of the Seminary's 2 year's course graduated May 31, 1906. Then the young men scattered to their appointments. Two went to Bitlis, one went to Aintab, five went to needy churches in the Harpoot field.

The next class, numbering 8 students, entered in September. One is from Erzingan, the rest are from the state of Harpoot. Most of them are college bred men, and ~~all~~ have had some previous experience in teaching and preaching.

During the year Mr Browne has given them 165 hours of teaching in the Harmony of the Gospels (Stevens & Burton's text book), 51 hours of the exposition of Romans, (Sanday & Headlam, International Critical Commentary); Mr Knapp has given them 150 hours of the history of the Christian church & doctrine (Fisher's Church History being the text book basis of the course); Dr Atkinson has given them 15 hours on the Practical use of the Bible in Soul-winning, and 47 hours of Medical instruction; Dr Barnum and Mr Carey have given 130 hours on the History and

2- Report of E.T.M. Theological Seminary-

Philosophy of Religions, (the students reading among many others, such books as Jevon's Introduction to the History of Religions, Fairbairn's Philosophy of the Christian Religion, James' Varieties of Religious Experience, Harris' Philosophical Basis of Theism, and Self Revelation of God, Sabatier's Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion, Starbuck's Psychology of Religion & Coe's Spiritual Life), Mr Carey has given 165 hours of Introduction and Exegesis of the Pentateuch and Prophets, (Driver's Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament being the text book).

During the year the students have regularly filled two village pulpits, and have visited several other villages at intervals. During the Christmas and Easter vacations they visited some 15 villages and held altogether 225 services.

We are happy to say that the Seminary has been supported by special gifts from America, one of which came as a Memorial for Mrs Lora Carey, the "Mother" of the first class, and another of which came from Mrs Carey's home church in Princeton, Ill. Most of the students touring expenses have been met by one of our lady missionaries.

Yours for an educated evangelical ministry,

Edward Francis Carey.

Harpoot June 18, 1907-

Rec'd JUN 21 1909

131.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN TURKEY MISSION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LOCATED AT HARPOOT, TURKEY.

The Theological Seminary graduated ten students this year. Most of them were immediately licensed by the Uniom meeting, and sent to their various places of work. Some of the had to decide between three or four church's calls, as the need is so great.

Only three applications being made for entrance into the next class, and freedom of travel being permitted for those who wish to go to Marsovan or Marash Seminaries, it was decided not to receive a new class just at present .

Should we not pray that strong young men may awake to the opportunities and needs of the churches?

E. F. Carey.

1906-1907
E. F. Carey-
Harpoot-Turkey-

Atkinson

Harpoot, Turkey.

ABCFM OCT 6 1904

July 1 1904

To Each of the Practicing Physicians connected with the Missionary Work in Turkey, of the American Board.

Dear Doctor:-

The American Board has a strong force of Medical Missionaries in Turkey. We believe that the home office takes great interest and pride in this phase of the Missionary work. We, as medical Christian workers, are each striving to do our best to make medicine an effective means of Christian advancement. The thought has often come to my mind during the past two years that it would be a good plan to form a Missionary Medical Association for all of Turkey. I am therefore sending a copy of this letter to each Medical missionary associated with the work of the American Board in Turkey. The first thought which comes to our mind in considering this question is, "But are we not scattered over so large a territory that this will be next to impossible?" Where there is a will there is a way and I suggest the following;- That we form an association with a semi-annual circular letter and a triennial or quinquennial gathering. Each letter to consist in general of two parts, one giving the news & missionary methods, the second to be a discussion of some medical topic. It is to consist of a contribution from each member and to make the circuit in a stated manner. After it is once established, each member will take out his last letter and replace it with a fresh and send it on to the next man who will do the same. Thus it will be a continuous affair without end or beginning. The triennial or quinquennial gathering would be a matter to decide about later. We can begin the association by starting the semiannual letter and discuss the latter later. I have talked this plan over with Dr. Shepard and it meets his cordial approval. I feel confident that our senior medical missionaries will be ready to start the letter rolling if the plan meets your approval.

The advantages of such an association I need not enlarge upon for I think they will be self evident to each of you. I feel confident that we younger men on the field will be glad of the opportunity to learn from the older men and perhaps they will find something fresh in the ideas of the younger men. Viewed from the standpoint of our profession it is an important move. There is no profession which is making greater advancement than our own, or in which matters of judgement hold a more important place. Therefore there is no profession in which thorough scientific discussion is of greater worth. The importance of coming in contact with other minds than our own and seeing how others have solved problems that we are trying to solve is of the greatest value to each. Perhaps by studying Missionary & Medical problems together and cooperating in their solution we may be able to contribute something of worth to missionary or medical literature.

At any rate such an association will be the means of getting us better acquainted with each other and serve as a bond of fellowship. This alone would be to my mind sufficient excuse for forming the Association.

In order to save time & needless delays, to avoid red tape and misunderstandings, I offer my services as a committee to receive your replies and formulate plans and rules for the association in accordance with the concensus of opinions expressed in your replies. My idea is that the simpler the organization the better.

Will you kindly express yourself fully on the following points?-

1st. Is it best to form such an Association?.

2nd. If formed are you willing to be a member?.

3rd Are you willing that I should be a committee to mature the plan, subject to further approval & amendment by vote of members?.

4th please give suggestions in regard to the letter, its character, subject matter route to take, or anything else that may pertain to it.

5th In regard to the Association, who shall be members & suggestions for its regulation. Shall we limit it strictly to American Medical Missionaries? Shall we invite other Medical Missionaries as the Scotch presp. the Germans who know English set. to also be members? Shall there be provision for membership of leading native practitioners or shall this be left for the present for future discussion & developments?.

6th Shall we plan for a gathering of the Association? If so when and where? who has an invitation for it?.

A copy of this letter has been sent to each of the following:-

D.M.B. Thom -- Mardin	Reynolds -- Van
F.D. Shepard -- Aintab	Usher -- Van
Caroline Hamilton -- Aintab	W.L. Underwood -- Erzroum
Mardin -- Adana	Mrs. Dora Underwood -- Erzroum
Dodd -- Caesarea	Mrs. Stapleton -- Erzroum
Carrington -- Marsovan	Clark -- Sivas
Ottley -- Robert College Constantinople	A.H.A. -- Harpoot
Sec'y Barton -- Boston	Sec'y Smith -- Boston

Please give this your prayerful consideration, an early reply will facilitate matters.

Thanking you. I am sincerely, I am your brother in the Master's service,

H H Atkinson

Round Robin

Sivas, Apr.19-1905

Dear Friends:-

I graduated from Dartmouth College in 1898 and like several others of our members graduated from the University of Michigan in the cals-class of 1902. After four months of hospital work in the Emergency Hospital of Detroit, Michigan: in 1903 I came to Turkey. After two and one half months of waiting I passed my examination before the Imperial School officials and proceeded to Talas for a stay of a few months with Dr. Dodd. Here for five months I ground on Turkish and assisted Dr. Dodd three days in the week, in his operations.

After this very pleasant introduction to the work in Talas, I came to Sivas last Summer. During the summer we all camped near the city, and I held one clinic each week, and took lessons ~~each week~~ in Turkish. In the fall we hired a small native house for the medical work. Early in the fall I went with Mrs. Clark and Miss Graffam to visit some of our out-stations and on the way, was taken sick with typhoid fever. I reached Sivas again Thanksgiving Day and held my next clinic Jan. 30. I feel this year has been mainly one of preparation, including the experience with typhoid.

In our little house we have four iron beds from America. I have also had made here an operating table, a copper 2 1/2 ft. high, 1 ft in diam. sterelizer which stands two atmorpheres or more of steam pressure, and a good many little things such as water tanks, tables, etc. I have clinics two clinics in the week, treat minor surgical cases each morning, and have an operating day Saturday, though have done as yet very few operations. Miss Stukey, a Sivas trained nurse, now in orphanage: a girl who has had two years ~~of~~ with of work with Dr. Carrington, and a young man assists me. Consul Jewett has also assisted me at one ~~operation~~ station operation and two or three times in consultation.

Sincerely,

C.E.Clark,

Aintab,"une 28,1905

Dear Friends

It will need some exertion,some planning ahead,some expense and perhaps some hardships as the part of some of us to get together for a meeting of this association:but will it not be worth all it costs ? I here by extend a hearty invitation not only from Dr.Hamilton & Myself,but from Aintab Station to the Associati on to meet at Aintab the last week of June 1907. The annual meeting of Central Turkey Mission will be in Sessior at Aintab at that time,which is another inducement. Let us have a free expression of opinions on this subject of a meeting. If there are enough of us in favor of it , there will be time enough for a formal vote as to time and place.

Yours ~~friendly~~ fraternally

F.D.Shepard

(The following contribution to the Round Robin of the infant medical Association is chiefly intended for the reading of my sister physicians in Turkey.)

The recent arrival of a new pupil for the course in midwifery suggests a subject for the Round Robin.

Coming to a station where medi cal work had long been carried on to a city where there was not only a skilled American surgeon but well-trained American physicians also-it came about naturally and rightly that my work should be almost wholly in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology. It needed but a short time to reveal the dense ignorance of the midwives,and the suffering resulting from their ~~made~~ crude and uncleanly methods. No matter what injury may have been inflicted-nor how many deaths may have occured in the practice of a certain midwife,blame seems never to have attached to them. Recently,a Turkish midwife was imprisoned by order of an emergetic government physician for having manipulated hand and fore-arm in attempting to extract in a transverse presentation-version being unknown to her-but this is the one instance of punishment coming t

to my knowledge within twelve years . Even a severe epidemic of puerpural fefer in the practice of one midwife made no impression on the people. To repair the mischief done by those women and to save the many who attempted criminal abortion gave sufficient occupation-but this was reparative work merely,and not prophylactic. Carefully trained women must be prepared to take the places of the ancient dames who took up midwifery where they could do nothing else. A class had been begun before my advent by Mrs.Shepard,but family cares had pressed upon her time,and the class broke up. One young woman had persevered-and she has long been doing ~~faith~~ faithful work in her city.

To give practical training involved a city practice in obstetrics which would take more time and strength than I had to spare. Moreover the people were opposed to a student's being present. Only poor women would come to the hospital for declaring,and there were no funds for such a work. The troubled winter of '95-'96 offered the first opportunity among the refuges in school rooms and churches were many who had to be sheltered and some fifty women in the Hospital for confinement. An educated woman from our neighboring city Marash had come that winter begging for instruction and been accepted . It was a fine chance for her and she made good use of it . She remained a second year,taking cases in the city under my supervision-and developed very satisfactively. Later she went to Aleppo where she has all the work she can do,and I hear good things from her.

The next pupil had a hap-hazerd education,being to old to take grafts well,and unable to remain but one year. She had expected to work as a Bible woman in some mountain village,and I consented to teach her what I could. The necessity of material for practical teaching kept pace with requests for training from would be pupils,till I finally presented the subject to a friend in America. The response was the promise of funds for a maternity bed each year. And the plan that formulated itself was to take two pupils each years and give them a two years training. The first regular pupil finished her course two years ago,and is working here in Aintab. She is showing good judgement and care in her work,and it is a satisfaction that muslem families are calling for her services.

The graduate of a year ago is a young widow from a wealthy and well-known family in Marash,and she is returned to work. She is an unusual woman in ability and character-takes up the work because she wants to do christian services and I look for ~~services~~ success in the future for her. The student to graduate in June will practise in Killis,a large town 12

able woman from Aintab, and the present junior student is a mide-awake, cap-
hours south from Aintab, and the field. The choice is made with care-for the aim
is not to give a profession into their hands whereby they can support
theyselves, but to make them life-saving agents.

Instruction consists of two lectures a week in Obstetrics, and one in physiology: bedside instruction in the Hospital with an everage of 25 cases each year: clinical teaching at my clinic for women and children three days in the week: and whenever possible, the women attend operation cases in the city. The lectures to the nurses are also open to them, and th they learn to treat simple eye diseases.

It may seem a slow process-one mid-wife sent out each year, but this is mor satisfactory for the present than to attempt larger things. No financial aid is given to these women, and this of itself will keep down the number of applicants. They must value the training sufficiently to make sacrific to obtain it.

I write to this hoping to encourage other women to open training classes for midwives if the work has not already been begun.

Sincerely yours

Aintab-June 28-1905 Caroline F. Hamilton

Hajin, Feb. 22-1905

The chapter concerning medical work in Hajin must necessarily be brief, since I only reached this place Oct. 22.

We have a city of 20,000, and I understand that there has never been a physician located here. The population consist almost exclusivel of Armenians: It is said that the original families came here a few hund years ago to escape persecution, seeking a place so inaccessible and in-desireable that no Turk would follow and surely these desiration are fo here in full measure. There is almost no arable land, and the people li almost exchisively on wheat, vegetables being ra even in the summer.

The city is situated in a cup of the mountains, the houses clin ing precipitions sides, and the water

supply being at the bottom. All the water is brought up in heavy oppper jars in the backs of the women, and their condition is most pitiable. This scarcity of water in the homes leads to a codition hard to imagine in a land of Turkish baths.

I blieve here is not a single family most of the members of which do not have Trachoma, and the same is undoubtedly true of Syphilis. A government commission was sent here to investigate this disease and reported 96% as having it. Potassium Iodide is allowed to be sold in the market, but I do do not know of a case in which a person has persisted in treatment for any length of time. Indeed I do not find any stronger desire for physical "wholeness" than I do for spiritual. The better class of families seem to prefer to suffer rather than pay a slight fee, but my days have been very full ministering to the poor for the mothers will bring their sick babies, and ultimately tell me of their own condition.

The only redeeming features, aside from the leaven of the Gospel, and the schools is the fact that there is a good Kaimakam (Christian), who really has the interest of the town at heart.

If I came on from Constantinople at all this year I was obliged to come with out my permit to practice, since the Examining Board object to granding an examination to women. Mr. Peet hopes he was found a way to overcome their reluctance, and I have had instructions from the Board at home to go to Constantinople as soon as Mr. Peet shall summons me, and try to get the examination. Local conditions make it seem very desirable that I shall have regular permission to practice, and that I am apt to get into serious trouble if I do not have it. I plan to go to Constantinople for most of the the summer-hoping for the best while preparing for the worst.

Dr. Jamgochian a young Protestant Armenian who was graduated from Ann Arbor last June has returned here and is doing a good work, so this is a favorable time to go. as he may not remain here long.

I am very glad that this A.M. Med. Ass'n has been started, for I hope to find in the work of others much help for the solution of my own medical problems here.

Sincerelyy,

Meda Hess.

March 8, 1905.

Dear Friends:-

Lack of facilities and pressure of routine work will prevent the Medical Missionary from contributing much in the way of original work. The present plan will at last keep us in touch with each other's work.

The work in Adana is yet embryonic.
A combination of circumstances brought me here a year ago last Fall. At the same time Miss Wallis, who was for several years at Aintab, came here also. The Station for many years had felt the importance of starting a medical department: since we arrived the whole station has most cordially supported the work. This Fall Dr. Howley a recent graduate of the University of Michigan has also been temporarely added to our force. While spending considerable time on the language she still finds time to render valuable assistance in clinics and operations.
We have rented the most suitable building available. This is used for dwelling and as well as medical purposes.

The clinical material from the beginning has exceeded our power of handling. For many reasons it seemed wise not to receive any "in patients" We have all been surprised at the number of broken-down & wretched people: most of these are men driven by necessity from the interior and get stranded here. Often at my clinics a dozen interior cities will be represented.
In the class of 1898 I graduated at the University of Michigan. I had the privelege of working in Aintab and Marsovan, before coming here, during the past seven years.

Fraternally

J.K.Hardin

Adana

Mar.8th.1905

Talas, April 10, 1905

Dear Friends,

I am glad to have this correspondence started to help us into closer acquaintance with each other. And so it is fitting that we should begin with personal introduction.

I graduated from the college of Physicians&Surgeons in New York, having spent five years in the city for the two courses of theology and

dicine . Then I came out I did not know which line of work would claim time,but I soon found out. In 1890 I went to Germany spending a yeare Heidelberg and Vienna,giving my time to general surgery and eye-work. turning here in 1891 a dispensary was built with contributions from friem America,and in the four small rooms on the second floor patients were lowed to stay after operations,living in Khan style.

is continued from '92 until I went home to America for furlough in '96. '97 when I came back a trained nurse,Miss Hoffmann,came also,and we tered the rooms so as to put in seven beds and make a beginning at regular ospital work.Miss Hoffmann left after a year,and in '99 Miss Cushman came. hen we were able , again with the help of our good friends in America,to ut up the Hospital building in 1900. It is by no means ideally arranged for or hospital work,because the plans had to be made with reference to the onditions of the ground,so limited in space. It is a solid stone building nd has cost in all about 2000 L.Turkish. We can put in 40 bedsyand have tw wo or three private rooms for special cases. Besides this Miss Cushman nd Miss Cole and Dr.& Mrs.Post have comfortable rooms and their own house eeping establishment there. Miss Cole came in 1901,and Dr.& Mrs. Post ast year.

The Hospital does not belong to the American Board at all but to Board of Trustees in New York City who have sole authority. All of the merican force however are called appointed Missionaries of American Boar ut on the condition that with the exception of myself the American Board as no financial responsibility for any of them. Thus the closest connecti s maintained with the rest of the missionary work,while yet the managemen s independent.

We have a Greek assistant physician,a Greek young lady as assis- ant housekeeper,three native women and four young men as nurses,besides ooks,washwomen etc. One qualified druggist and a boy to assist him are at he Dispensary,beside an office boy there also who does some dressings hen occasion demands.

The Dispensary work here is quite different from what it would if we were situated in the city of Cesarea itself five miles away. The ember who come for dispensary operations and daily dressings is small. e have a dispensary work in Cesarea now,carried on regularly for the past wo years,where we attend(either the Greek physician or myself)three days the week. In Talas patients are seen every day. Tousday,Thursday and aturday mornings are our operating days.

We try not to let the professional side the work , or the merely hilanthropic side,at all owertop the directly evangelistic side. We aim

to have evry employe a sincere Christian,not necessarily always a Protes-
tant,but they usually become so before long. The assistant housekeeper and
all the seven nurses are active Christian workers. Prayers in the wards
twice a day,singing service and informal brief "preaching" service on Sun-
day,personal conversations with patients at all time according to circums-
tances,prayers and the work of Bible Reader in the Dispensaries,teaching
patients to read,giving them Bibles when they leave,-these are the general
methods of evangelistic work carried on. Beside this one of the nursesy a
young man especially adapted for such workyhas been sent out to some villag
es for a month or more at a time when the Hospital work admitted of ityfor
direct evangelistic work. His hailing from the Hospital gives him an open
door everywhere,among Moslems as well,and his work has been much blessed.

Our year ends in June,and the Report will be sent printed in Ame-
rica,and I will see that you all receive copies of it. The plan for a meet-
ing once in a while I think most eccelent ,and I hope thata goodly number
of us may be able to meet in Aintab in 1907.

Sincerely Yours,

William S.Dodd.

American Christian Hospital,
Cesarea,Asia Minor,
April 13,1905,

Dear Friends,

I think I have the distinction of being the latest arrival on the
ield and feel quite honored in becoming one of the charter members of the
ssociation. By way of introducing myself I can say that interest in missi
ork come to me partly as an inheritance and I was born and brought up in
eirut,Syria,where my father is still living as a medical missionary.

I was graduated from Princeton University in 1897 and then studie
edicine for two years in Beirut,going to America after that and finishing
y course at College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.Then I ha
wo and a half years in hospital and clinical practice and finally reache
esarea in Septembery1904 . I say Cesarea simply from the fact that it is
ur postal address,for of course I am writing from Talas: Mrs. Post and I am
iving in the hospitalytaking our meals here also with Miss Cushman. We
re thus entirely releived of household cares and have our ti free for

to lan
guage study. I have assisted Dr. two or three times a week in operations and had some operative work to do myself: but this has been more of an agreeable diversion than an added strain and I have enjoyed having some practical work to relieve the steady grind at Turkish. My scouty knowledge of Arabic has been of considerable help to me in the way of giving me a starter in Turkish: nevertheless I find the language study a formidable task and have no doubt that all the readers of this letter will sympathize with me from their past experience. I am impressed very much by the opportunity offered here for personal work among the patients and especially among the Moslems who could probably be reached with the Gospel in no other way.

Talas seems to be a strategic point for mission work, with its boys and girls' schools and this year the work has been encouraging. The week of prayer meetings and a number of Greeks and Armenians have been brought thru through them into a deeper experience of Christian truth and many seem like very hopeful conversions. Unfortunately in Cesarea and to a lesser extent in Talas a large number of the Protestants have gone off on ideas of perfectonism and there has been much bitterness and criticism between parties.

All through our strictly medical letters are reserved for later circuits of the Round Robin, I am going to ask if any of you have seen in your practice what has appeared to Dr. Dodd and me like para-typhoid. Last fall there were comparatively few cases here of well-marked typhoid, but a number of cases of what seemed like a similar but milder infection. The clinical picture was as follows:- without any obvious cause of infection or sequipon corresponding to incubation period the patient gradually developed a fever which lasted about three weeks, defervescence by lysis, recovery after fever fairly rapid, a few weeks serving in most cases to restore the patient to the former degree of health and strength. Onset usually gradual:-Steplike ascent of temperature for a week up to 103° or 104°, then fairly steady for a week, and subsiding or described. Onset occasionally tempestuous, with chills high fever, and pain in back and chest. Tongue coated but not in typical typhoid manner: no nosebleeds or intestinal acmorrhages, rose-spots absent or very small, spleen after not enlarged, abdominal pain and distension not marked, sometimes diarrhoea, sometimes constipation. No cases fatal. No recurrence of chills after beginning, headache not very marked. Quinine if given, had no affect whatsoever. Of course no bacteriological tests could be carried out and so we had to go on clinical appearances and concluded it was either very mild typhoid or else some infection by less virulent color terms that have lately been dubled paratyphoid. Our treatment was confined worst cases to intestinal antiseptics and sponging for high fever. We would much like to know if you have observed similar cases. Sincerely Yours,

Wilfred M. Post

Sivas, April 18, 1905

Dear Friends:-

The Round Robin letters as they came to me on the first round are largely introductory and personal character. I will follow that lead.

I am pleased to add my testimony to that of the brethren and sisters who have already written in commendation and encouragement of the A.M. Medical Association. I think it is a good thing and may be made of real practical benefit to the American Medical workers.

I am deeply sensible of the honor of being permitted to join the association although I am under appointment from the President and not from the Board. Some one said the other day he did not see why a woman should not, if she wants to, be a medical man and I do not see why a consul should not be a medical missionary if he has the medical training and the missionary spirit.

When I came out to Sivas in 1895 one of the Constantinople papers published a notice of my appointment in which it was stated that I had special qualifications for my post having had many years experience in lunatic asylums. It certainly is a post where tact and endless patience are required.

I was born in Sivas, went to America when two or three years old; graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1881 and went immediately into the State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers, Mass., where I remained most of the time as assistant superintendent and physician until appointed to Sivas. During that time I served for one year in a private hospital for the insane insane at Canandaigua, N.Y., and made a trip to Europe visiting hospitals and asylums. I regret that my experience in genenal medicine and especially in surgery has been very limited.

Mrs. Jewett is not an M.D. but an M. worker. She is a graduate of the Boston City Hospital School of nurses and was for many years Superintendent of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital Training School for Nurses.

I bliove that my father, Dr. Fayette Jewett, was the frist medical missionary in this field and I have been happy in rendering some service to the sick in this region and in striving to aid officially the work of the American missionaries, this is in some sense continuing the work which my father began and which both my parents hoped their children would take up. This thought has made my long and in some respects wearysome and unprofitable stay at Sivas more pleasant and satisfactory. When my father was here his medical work extended over a large field, including

osgat, Cesarea, Marsovan, Amassia, Tokat, Sivas, Harpoot, and Erzeroum. When a missionary baby was expected in any one of these places my father was expected to be present also. I am glad that the medical missionary service has increased and that now most of the missions have their own efficient medical staff. And I am very glad also that Dr. Clark has come to carry on and build up the medical missionary work in my native city.

With heartiest wishes for the success of the good work in which you, dear friends, are engaged, I remain,

Faithfully and respectfully yours,

Milo N. Jewett,

Marsovan, 4 / 7 / '06

Dear Friends:-

I have read with very great interest the letters from my colleagues. It is needless to say that I do not feel so much alone after the personal introduction of the various members. I think it would be nice for each person to enclose a copy of his photo if only a Kodak so that we might see him as he really is.

As my remaining in Turkey after the close of the present year is exceedingly unlikely, I sign the constitution with reluctions.

I am a graduate of Princeton University (A.B. '93, A.M. 1900) Johns Hopkins University (Med. Dept.) '99 was travelling Sec'y of Student Volunteer movement '99-1900, my field being medical shools of North America, served two years as interne in city Hospital, New York City. After which I came to Robert college as college physician, in addition to which I had charge of the Biological Department as well as director of the department of physical culture. This appointment was exceedingly interesting but unfortunately the medical side of the work was not sufficiently promising to justify my remaining longer so at the close of 2 1/2 years I resigned and came to Marsovan to take charge of the work during the college years 1904-05 during the absance of Dr. Carrington, who is on furlough in America.

This is I believe the youngest of the Hospitals in this field, but (the medical work tho not the Hospital) being in its 7th year. The

force consists of 1 physician, two trained nures-Miss Baldwin(English) any one Armenian, two assistant nurses, a dispenser, besides the usual cooks, washwomen etc. After the present year it is prepared to have two foreign nurses. It might be of interest to add that only graduates of the Girl's school or its equivalant are received as nurses. During the year 1904 there were 300 Hospital patients, 2/3 surgicaly, 1/3 medical and the number of different, new dispensary patients numbers 800, about 1/2 Armenians, the remainder being Turks and Greeks. Three fourths of the income of the Hospital (except physician's salary) comes from patients free capacity of Hospital 35.

Marsovan is a city of 30,000 of which the Turks constitute the majority, tho there is large and influential Armenian community, tho very few Greeks. The climate is dry, cool & invegorating.

On acc't of a scant knowledge of Turkish in part of Doctor & nurse the religious side of the work has not been as well developed as it might be. This side has howevery, not been neglected. There have just left the Hospital two Turkish patients, who tho not professing christian, have had their lives transferned, one of the numbers a girl of 14 delighting in Christian hymns and always prayed to Cirisa for patients during operations.

With warm greetings to all
I remain very sincerely
C.N.Ottley,

Erzroum, June 14th.1905.

Dear Friends of the A.M.M.A.:-

In accordance with somebody's suggestion I enclose a copy of my report for the year past. It is remarkable only for the scarcity of figures-agreat defect which I can not help this time. I wonder if you have noted the large number of Univ.of Michigan doctors among us. And I add my name to the list although I studied at Ann Arbor only two years and finished my course in Denverywhere also I enjoyed ten months hospital service. It was a slight breakdown in healht during a winters Y.M.C.A.work in Brooklyn. New York following my Ann Arbor studies together with other causes which led me away from the U.of M.butmy pleasantest college recollections are connected with my studies there and with the Volunteer Band of the school.

I graduated from my medical course in 99" took my hospital work there (Denver), spent the following autumn and untily midwinter in New York for some post-graduate work and then a temporary practice for some seven months in Skaneatoles in western New York. The year before I had been designated for China (Shansi) but there was no immediate prospect of that station being reopened so we chose Turkey and were appointed to Bitlis. The week I should say includes as its more important and admirable party , a young woman from California once Miss Dora Judson M.D.but now Mrs.Underwood. She has so far dropped the M.D. for housekeeping that she refuses to sign the constitution as does Mrs.Stapleton. I am sorry to say. I have endeavored to show both of them the error of their way but what discipline can we administer to might be members who wont? We are comfortably situated in a part of the Mission House and hope later to expand and utilize most of it for medical purposes in time. At present the Boys School has to occupy the place with us necessaoitating some cowding ,but this is only until the school building destroyed yy fire last summer shall be rebuilt.

I am glad indeed to be a member of the A.M.H.A.and already from this first "Round Robin#" have received some helpful suggestions. I am in great need of a course in surgery of the eye and in operating hernias and joints surgery and I hope Dr.Shepard will be able to supply these defects in m, education when we meet in Aintab as proposed. Greetings to you from us all.

Yours etc.
H.N.Underwood,

Report of Medical Work for 1904-1905

In presenting this report I have necessarily omitted to specify of what particular station it pertains. Reasons primarily of health compel a temporary change of residence from Bitlis to Erzroum and it has been deemed advisable to transfer the work permanently. The encouraging beginning made in the early summer of 1904 was suddenly checked by the burning of the boys school and the qonsequent loss of nearly all of the surgical instrumen essential to our work. That loss remains largely unrepaired although in response to letters sent to various churches in America some encouraging promises have been received. The autumn and winter were spent in Bitlis and Moush-the primary work in the latter place being the distribution of relie in money food and clothing to the amount of nearly 2200 liras. The major

art of my time,howeverywas taken up with medical work and I was fairly overhelmed with calls to typhoid fever patients often having to omit call from sheer inability to occupy several places at once and not seldomyfrom physical exhaustion. Four operations for vesical calculus were done two of them by the supra-pubic route which cost me much trouble bothe during and after operationyon account of lack of instruments which I had lost in the fire of last year and also the foul and unsanitary condition of the Moush houses in which the operations were done. Several cataract operations were also done an iridectomy etc.but I left much undone to return to Erzroum via Bitlis in response to telegrams announcing serious illness in my family Nearly all medicines etc.necessary to a dispensary work remained through the winter and qosequently medical work in Erzroum thus far has been difficult and to limited in amount to be satisfactorily tabulated because of the reapeted interruptions. Typhoid fever has ,een very prevalent this spring brought it is said from Moushyby the soldiers and my time has been largely occupied here as it was there in treating the disease. The number of w patients seen during the year is probably greater or at least as great as in the yearpreceing but no accurate record has been kept. Medical receipts for the year are approximately sixty-five liras from patients and a generous donation often pounds sterling from the English consul in Bitlis- a duplication of his gift on the previous year. The losses by fire directly and by circumstances which limited the time which could be given to the work,the expenses of transfer of goods from Bitlis etc. far exceed this sum and leave the department heavily in debt. I fear although owing to Mr. Coles absence in Moush and the fact that the medical account is still there can not give figures. It has been a year of disaster and of broken and unsatisfactory work but we see no reason for discouragement and have large hope for the future in this city which from its importance and accessible location seems well fitted for the development of a hospital work. One of the things which repeated unpleasant experience with patients have emphasized with painful severity to the doctor(would that some of the effect might be felt in America) is the great need of some sort of hospital with a fair equipment,not necessarily an expesive one and a trained nurse. The value of the"local talent" in caring for the patients after operation or those with acute disease which need special care,is well nigh infinitesimal. To illustrate the above I would like in closing this report to give one instance which fairly exhibits the difficulties under which a doctor in this country labors if without hospital facilities.

Shortly after my arrival inMoush I was visited ,y a young Kurdish man from a neighboring village He had suffered long and intenselv from stone

and would hear of no delay in operating although in that city of superlitive filth, crowded moreover, with sodiers and refugees from the Sasun mountains, no decent place could be found for a surgical operation of such magnitude. The large size of the stone necessasitated the more difficult and hazardous of the operations customarily employed. Arrangements were finally made to operate in an unceiled, earth floored room long employed as a kitchen and store-room, nominally but which I discovered to be alss a hen-yard and a cat-alley. All operations were made even to the sterilizati of instruments when it was discovered that the patient was stlightly ill and had a half degree of fever and symptoms of a possible beginning typhoi fever. In spite of protestation I insisted upon a few Days delay and under treatment the indisposition passed away, and an operation was performed. An American surgeon would have been amused to have seen me endeavoring to maintian my equilibrium upon that slippery muddm floor, utilizing a small anti-toxine syringe for irrigation purposes in lack of something better. The want of light and the lack of instruments were at the moment my greate est troubles but ten days later and just when I was about setting a day for my patients discharge came down with typhoid fever-caught probably fwom other ipmates of the house who had developed in their turn the diseas so epidemic in the city. The wound which had practically closedyreopened and there followed the usual trouble and delay incident to such an event. Following the typhoid came an attck of malaria and - but why continue the tale of woe. Suffice it to say that he survived and his doctor also. But the later would plead with those who might be interested at homeythe question- Is it worth while doing this hazardous and harrowing surgery when a few thousand dollars would make it unnecessary? If the limits of this report would allow I should like to speak of another instance in which an operation perfomed upon the son of a Kurdish sheik near Moush give much opportunity to cultivate relations with the Moslem religious leaders that were most promising from the spiritual aspect of our work- the end and aim of it all but space forbids.

H.N.Underwoody.

Reports of work in different stations.

Copy of Round Robin of the Medical Missionary Association

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Aintab, June 28,1905

Dear Friends

The Hospital ~~pital~~ was organized with ten beds and Miss Wolks Amott of Glasgow as Matron and nurse in 1883. Two years later a wing was added to the building,which enabled us to expand till we reached our present limit of 32 bed Aintab is a of about 70,000 inhabitants,of whom about 30,000 are Armenian and within a radius of five days journey are the cities of Antioch,Aleppo, Killis,Adana,Marash,Zeitoon,Albustan,Bingik,Behesne,Adiaman & Oorfa,from all of which we draw patients. We have three physicians Dr.Shepard,Hamilton & Bezjian:two trained nurses Misses Trowbridge & Grant,a qualified dispenser,a chloroformist and surgical dresses for native nurses,a scrub woman a washer woman,a cook & a gate-keeper. Monday,Wed.& Fri. afternoons are given to the general clinic by Dr.Shepard & Bezjian,Dr.Hamilton holding his clinic for discover of women upon the same days,but in the forenoons, Tuesday & Thursday afternoons are set apart for surgical operations,but we seldom succeed in getting all the operation work done upon those days. In the forenoons we see paying patients and patients at their home,make special examinations as of sputa,urine &c. or ophthalmoscopic or laryngoscopic examinations for which time could not be found at the afternoon clinic,make applications to eyes,ears,throats &c. dress surgical cases &c The free clinic cases number about 4000 each year and the more important surgical operations about 500.The preaching to the clinic patients & the friends who come with them is done by a native evangelist often a senio student at the college. Dr.Hamilton & Miss Trowbridge have charge of the evening prayers for the patients in the words:and the chatlain or some o else preaches at 11 A.M. on Sunday,and the evening prayer service on Sunday is also after a preaching service.

Our quarters have long been much to-narrow to accomodate the crow who throng to the general clinic & the dispensary,and during the past si months we have erected a new building for our dispensary and poly clinic The funds for this building were part of a legacy recently received from the later Miss Ann Marston of London.The carpenter work is not yet quit done,but we expect to occupy the building in March. It is two stories,7 45 feet,well built of fine limestone and roofed with Marseilles tile and will enable us to do our work with much greater comfort to ourselves and our patients. I will try to have a photograph of this new building to accompany the next round of the "Robin".

Van, Turkey-in Asia
July 3rd. 1905

ear Friends:-

am delighted to hear the chrin of the "Round Robin" and to add to his ong. Shall be pleased to accept Dr. Shepard's invitation for 1907 if circumstances permit.

Van medical work beagn 32 years ago when Dr. J. C. Raynolds came to Van and to him belongs the credit for most of the succes of Van station oth medical and otherwise. He has now retired from the medical work but I ope will be induced to sign as a charter member.

About ten years ago Drs. Zimbal & Smith two lady physicians of ability came to Vand and assisted Dr. R. & had three temporary hospital after he massacre of '96 the seen left however, and Dr. R. was alone made the hole burden of the station till relieved by the writer in Jan. 1900.

I presume I must introduce myself to be in order excuse brevity.

Graduate in Theology R. E. Theo. Sem. Philadelphia 1893. For three ears while there visitor for U. of P. Hospital where I got my taste for edicine. Graduated from University, Medical college Kansas City Mo. '96 Practised till '98 when I came to Harpoot after 16 months there was trasfed to Van in Oct. '99. The Erzroum trip with the romance of which some of you re familiar delayed my work in Van till Jan. 1st. 1900. Found a dispensary established here and two, worthy young men in charge. Opened a Hospital in a private house in May 1900 & from that the present hospital with 50 beds as grown.

Personal- Schwester Clara, Liese Matron. 4 male & 3 fimale nurses, ook, water carrier, &washwoman. Dispensary two young men acting as druggists

Repor forsix months Jan. to June 1905

ISPENSARY:- 604 new patients recorded of whom 300 fimale.
omes visited (During Cholera record not kept) 685
escriptions given 3011
ash received aside from donations L.T. £197

OSPITAL:-

In patients male 100 female 76 total	195	
Out patients	250	
Deaths	7	
Expenses L.T. 190.49 aside from drugs	75	
Chloroform Operations		

es Dr. Post we have much of what you describe as "Para-typhoid" it is pidemic here now.

I am very sorry that the "printed' in cutting my annual report 1904 to get it on two pages made we appear to be a "Columbus". I did, ~~now~~ make that discovery that Quinine in sol.1-1000 1-2000 would kill cholera germs in ~~10/10~~ 20 to 30 minutes Dr.Koch did that & Dr.Gra- of Columbus O.tried it on patients or at least Sajous Annual for 1895 s about a six line notice or report which gave me the suggestion 10 ns every hour till bile reappears in the stools some times 3 doses e times eight one case 12 two cases 2 doses, saved nearly every case. t spirits of nitre, cupping & friction with hot applications about hins suppression of urine.

I would suggest that we add to our round robin something in the of Therapeutic Notes, on a SUPERFACE PAPER written on one side & when it s around to us again each one cut off what he had written before.

Fraternally yours
Clarence D.Ussher

Therapeutic Notes

lcium Sulfide ($CaS\ O_2$) in doses gr.1/6 to 1/2 every half to two hours ll stop pus formation and cause absorption of even large Pelvic and tubu- r abscesses. Cut out and Carterize with N N O/25 site of perineal lacera- ons in puerperal tetanus even when entirely heald over.

lfocarbolate of Zinc gr.2 1/2 every two to four hours will often abort phoid fever.

C.D.Ussher

Van, July 3rd, 1905

Dear Friends,

I had not intended to put my name to your constitution, not because I did not sypathize with its objects, nor because I was not interested in the letters which you have written, but because I did not feel that it was appropriate for one entirely out of practice to put his name on the list with those actively engaged in medical work. But Dr. Ussher has urged me so strongly to sign that I have at last done so. As some of you may know, it is now nearly 36 years since I entered on the missionary work in E. Turkey, located for the first two and a half years at Harpoot, and since then at Van. Until the arrival of Dr. Ussher, a litlle more than five years ago, I had given more or less time to medical work, the other duties had always taken a good share of my time, and as I then had the care of a large orphanage on my hands, in addition to the other work of the station, I was more than glad to pass over the medical work to his far more efficient management. Since that time I have not considered myself at all an active member of the medical profession, tho I am occasionally present at some of Dr. Ussher's operations. It is very pleasant to see the rapid growth which has come to the medical work here since it has had the whole time and strength of an up to date physician and surgeon, and I feel that the people of Van are to be most heartily congratulated on the acquisition they made when he came.

Being entirely out of this work, I shall not be able to contribute any thing of interest or profit to the Round Robin, and will only ask that you consider me in the light of a sort of honorary member, who will enjoy reading what the rest of you may write of your active work, and will ever pray that your work may be ever increasingly successful and useful.

Yours most sincerely

C.C. Raynolds

Rec'd MAR 21 1907

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GENERAL LETTER . Feb-7-1907
About
THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT AINTAB.

Dear Colleagues:-

I wrote you last Sep't asking you to give definite opinions and vote concerning the invitation of Aintab to meet there this coming summer. The replies came dribbling back, some promptly and some not until the beginning of this calender year and the replies of three have not yet reached me. At the beginning of the year I decided not to wait any longer so I epitomized the replies and refered the matter to Aintab for definite decission.

The result of the vote was:-

1st The invitation of Aintab is unanimously accepted.

2nd The time for the Meeting. No unanimity. Suggestions from May to September.

3rd Length of Meeting. One week cession most popular.

4th Fully half the membership now in Turkey plan to attend the meeting.

5th Many valuable suggestions were given. The committee (the Aintab members and the Sec'y.) have these all consideration and they will be acted upon as far as practicable.

6th & 7th For subjects see prospectus below.

8th English speaking German Medical Missionaries are invited to attend by unanimous vote.

9th Other protestant speaking Medical Missionaries are also unanimously invited to attend.

10th The following limitations to invitations to leading native practitioners were suggested:-

Those related with our work.

Those guaranteed by some member to be in sympathy with our Assoc. and with our work.

To attend only those cessions when purely medical subjects are discussed.

The following decisions have been definitely made.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION this summer at Aintab.

TIME:- The last portion of July, either 21st to 28, or 24 to 31st.

To invite the following to attend:- Dr. Vischer of Oorfa (German), Dr. Hurla of Marash (German), Dr. Piper of Aleppo (Presbyterian Mission to Jews),

Medical Missionary Association Turkey. 1905.

Dr.Balph of Latakia and another English presbyterian at Smyrna,one or two representatives from the Medical dep't at Beirute.Dr.Trallinger of Beirut formerly of Aintab under our A.B.C.F.M.and Dr.Altoonian of Aleppo also formerly connected with the our A.B.C.F.M.work at Aintab. You will note that Dr.Altoonian is the only native so far invited. The question of inviting other native brethren is under consideration,decision to be announced later.Dr.Altoonian is a very warm personal friend of Dr.Shepard, and Dr.Shepard regards him as one one ofthe leading members of our profession in Turkey.Dr.Shepard writes concerning the two Germans invited "Both are good Christian men,real missionaries,"he also vouches for the three Presbyterians mentioned.Therefore we may expect at least ten of our own members and five other medical missionaries. I hope that when we actually get together that there will ,e over twenty of us in attendance The extremes of our field will be represented Ussher of Van to Carringto and Post of Consple. It seems as though we who are nearer should strive to attend if these brothers think it worth while to come such long distances.

It is a little early to announce a prospectus. A program probably can not be definitely arranged until we reach Aintab. Yet information is at hand is here given. The following subject have been definitely chos for presentation:-

Evangelistic Side of Hospital Work by Dr.C.F.Hamilton.
Surgical technique " Dr.F.D.Shepard.
Some acute disease as Cholera,Typhus,Pneumonia,Malaria by Dr.C.D.Ussher.
The Need of Native Trained Nurses in Turkey by Dr.F.C.Carrington.
Christ the typical Medical Missionary by Dr.B.V.D.Post.
Relation of the Medical Missionary to the Native Physician byDr.H.H.Atkinson.

The following requests have been made for subjects to be presented by certain members:-

"Relation of hospitals and hospital workers to the Mission by Consul Dr. Jewett and Dr.Dodd.
Cataract & its operations by Dr.W.M.Post.
The Medical Missionary as a pioneer by Dr.G.C.Raynolds.
Hints gleaned from a year in the Home Land by Dr.Dodd & Dr.Carrington.
German Medical Schools and Men By Dr.J.K.Marden.
Suggestions after thirty three years on the field by Dr.D.M.B.Thom.

The following subjects have been suggested without any person being mentioned:-

"Results of Medical Missions in Asia Minor.
"Study of one or two of the most successful Medical Missionaries,as Taylor or Livingston.
"The Aims of Medical Missions.
"Should Mission Hospitals have Independent Boards of Trustees.
"Illustrate treatment for caries of hip and long bones.
"X ray work.
"Illustrated lecture on practical bacteriology and pathology.
"Scope of Medical Missionary work in promoting Municipal Sanitation and personal hagiene.
"Hospital buildings and their plans.
"Laboratory work.

These subjects naturally fall into four groups. Matters private to the Association alone,problems pertaining to Medical Missionaries,purely religious subjects and those entirely Medical. The committee will have this, in mind when arranging the program. Cessions will be provided for the membership alone,others for all medical missionaries,others for the medical public.

My own attitude in regard to inviting our native medical protestant brethren is this. If the Aintab portion of the medical fraternity,and I assure you that there is a fine set of men there,will unite in inviting their brethren,if they will provide for their entertainment,if they will arrange for cessions by themselves when we wish to be by ourselves:then I say let us give a cordial general invitation for all protestant medical men to attend. But this is a matter for Aintab and I am refering it tot them,but I shall be glad if all would express their opinions freely.

Every member whether attending or not should contribute to the program.Several special requests have been made. But let it be clearly understood that these are only suggestions,expressions of a wish and that each member is perfectly free to choose his own subject and present it in his own way.

A DEVOTIONAL HALF HOUR will begin each day's program.
The mornings will be reserved for demonstrative CLINICS,OPERATIONS,LABORATORY METHODS.
The afternoons will be occupied by reading of Papers,PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION of VARIOUS TOPICS.

A quiet short vesher service will close each day.
One or two question boxes will be provided.

The cool of the morning and evening will be given to rest and re-
reation ,such as basket ball or if there is a desire foot ball,tennis,
orse back excursions,visiting,walks etc. An Association PICNIC may be
rranged for Saturday afternoon. On Sunday one service may be held for
embers only,but probably several of the members of will be asked to
ill the pulpits in Aintab's three big churches.

All plans are subject to revision to suit the majority of those
ttending.

Gentlemen the first meeting of our Association is ASSURED. It is
ime to get ENTHUSIASTIC and strain to make it a great success. This
success depends on every member. It is worth while to sacrifise ourselves
for the general good. Don't be modest and say that your presence and
conribution is not needed. It is needed and we expect you to come
even if you have to make some personal sacrifice to do so,or postpone
your plans until another summer. LET US COME ONE AND ALL. Come with the
determination to make it a success. Come with rousing enthusiasm to make
it a great blessing to the cause of Christ through Medical means.

Brothers carry this to the Heavenly Father and be constantly in
prayer for its success.

HURRAH FOR AINTAB JULY '07.

H.H.Atkinson Sec'y.
Harpoot,Turkey.
Feb.7,1907.

2/6

THE ASIA MINOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Board has a staff of medical men in its missionary work in whose work all interested in missions take satisfaction. These workers were doing good work as individuals, but there had been no attempt to band them together for mutual helpfulness until the year 1904.

All acknowledged the usefulness of such an organization but the obstacles seemed insurmountable. Asia Minor is a large country with few railroads, slow posts, and slower traveling, which is expensive because of its slowness. The gathering of these medical workers together for a meeting even for only once a year was impossible. The Turkish government forbids printing or duplicating anywhere outside of Constantinople and Beirut, and there only under the most rigid censorship. This forbade the publishing of a missionary medical paper, which would be the most natural method of intercommunication. With annual meetings and publishing cut out how could an Association be formed? It was indeed a difficult problem and undoubtedly hindered the organization of the Association for many years. In 1903 the plan outlined in the Constitution given below was suggested to the various workers for their approval or criticism. All were interested, some skeptical, but most hopeful, and instructions were given for the Constitution to be written and presented for adoption. This was done during the year 1904 and was eventually signed by every active medical worker of the Board in Asia Minor

In order to give the scope, methods, objects, etc. of our Association the following portions of its amended Constitution are quoted:-

Art. II. Membership. Sec. 1. All physicians sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Asiatic Turkey, and those associated with its work, may be eligible to membership in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. All medical missionaries signing the Constitution on its first round shall be considered charter members.

Sec. 3. Medical missionaries coming to the field at a later date may at any time become members by signing this Constitution and having a place assigned on the Round Robin Circuit. Any member may attend to the receiving of a new member.

Sec. 4. Any Christian physician, not connected with the work of the American Board, practising in Asia Minor, may become a member by applying through any member and receiving a majority vote of all the members and signing this Constitution.

Art. III. Officers. Sec. 1. Permanent. There shall be but one permanent officer, a Secretary. He shall procure the signatures to the Constitution, keep the Association's files, and records, and at the meeting of the Association act as its Chairman until it has organized.

Sec. 2. Each meeting of the Association shall decide upon and select its own officers.

Art. IV. Object. To further the acquaintance, friendship and fellowship between its members. To afford an opportunity for the presentation and discussion of missionary and medical problems and topics.

Art. V. Modus Operandi. Sec. 1. Each member shall make duplicate copies of his annual reports and mail them direct to each other member of the Association.

Sec. 2. Round Robin. This shall consist of a contribution from each member and shall go in turn to each. After the first round each member shall take out his former contribution and replace it by another.

A. Route of Round Robin shall be arranged by the Secretary so as to include each member with the shortest possible circuit.

B. Time limit of Round Robin, with each member one week or at most three weeks.

C. Absentees from Asia Minor shall not be entitled to receive the Round Robin on its circuit but should receive the annual reports.

D. To insure against loss it should be sent by registered post as "Papier d'affairs" and its receipt promptly acknowledged by a postal to sender and Secretary.

E. Loss of Round Robin. If lost the member having it last shall send to the Secretary for a duplicate copy of such portion as he may need, rewrite his own portion, and start it again.

F. Contents. Each member shall be free to determine the character of his own contribution.

Sec. 3. Association Meeting. Once in three, five or more years there shall be a meeting of the Association at such time and place as may be decided by a majority vote.

Art. VI. Voting. Sec. 1. Voting at meetings of the Association.
Sec. 2. Voting in Round Robin.

Art. VII. Amendments.

The organization was completed in 1904 and the Round bin began its first round with the beginning of 1905. Three years ave now passed since its organization, enough to estimate its value. t began with fifteen charter members:-F. D. Shepard, Caroline F. amilton, Meda Hess, Wilfred M. Post, William S. Dodd, Charles E. Clark, ilo A. Jewett, C. W. Ottley, H. L. Underwood, C. D. Ussher, G. C. Rayolds, H. H. Atkinson, D. M. B. Thom, J. K. Marden, and Thos. S. Carington. Since then seven new members have been received:- Elizabeth A. Hawley, Bertram V. D. Post, Alden R. Hoover, Dora L. Underwood, Mrs. Stapleton, A. A. Vischer, and E. St. John Ward. One member after several years of usefulness in Constantinople and Marsovan, Dr. Ottley returned to America and passed to the home above.

All have taken much interest in the Round Robin and have contributed to it regularly. Many, but not all have sent their annual reports to the other members. The first Round Robin was largely introductory. Each succeeding one has been more interesting and helpful. It is now well on its fourth round. The first meeting of the Association is planned to be held in Aintab during the summer of 1908. A majority of the members are planning to attend and also several friends from the Presbyterian Board and various English and German societies. It promises to be a helpful meeting.

The organization of this Association marks a new departure in two respects. It is perhaps the first medical Association with a membership entirely of missionaries. It is also the first medical Association to rely almost entirely upon a circulating letter as its modus operandi.

The future of this Association is bright. It is hoped that Christian people will pray for its long continued helpfulness and each of its members.

The Secretary at no time has had at hand statistics from each its members and therefore has not been able to complete statistics the work done by the Association. It is hoped that this may be e in Boston.

Respectfully submitted by

H. H. Atkinson,

Secretary.

FEB 21 1908

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Harpcot, Turkey.

Jan. 15, 1908

To the Members of the Asia Minor Medical Missionary Association, and its Friends,

Dear Friends, -It is high time that we arrange for the first meeting of our Association to be held in Aintab this summer.

The meeting was postponed from last summer because of the prospect of having a much larger attendance this year. All members and friends expressed much interest in the meeting. All said that it was a good thing and wished it every success. Now let us all take hold most heartily and make this first meeting of our Association a helpful and memorable event. I am willing to give it all the time necessary, and to do all that I can to make it a success. I will personally assume such expenses as are needed before starting for Aintab. But the cordial cooperation of every member and friend is needed. We shall expect much from each member and friend whether you attend or not. It would be well if each would choose more than one subject to present or be presented: perhaps one relating to some problem of our profession, one relating to our Association, our inter-relationships and one religious or missionary topic.

Please answer the following questions on the enclosed slip or postal card, send to me by return post.

1. Vote:-Shall we try to have a meeting at Aintab this summer?
2. Will you try to attend ?
3. What subject or subjects will you prepare for this meeting?
4. Your first and second choice as to the time for holding the meeting. "Dr. Shepard writes:-An important item with us is the time at which the Association shall meet. The first week in July would suit us better than any other time. April or May would do nearly as well but I fear would not meet the convenience of most of the members. Later in july would do, though somewhat inconvenient for us, should not be later than the fifteenth. Any time in the Autumn after September 15th. would be convenient for us but I presume would hardly suit

Missionary Association

H. H. Atkinson

suit the other members of the Association."

5. Such times as it would be impossible for you to attend.

6. Suggestions

Enclosed please find a suggestive outline for the week. The program itself can not be finally arranged until we assemble at Lintab. I shall be pleased to receive letters from those who care to write more fully.

Wishng you each a Happy New Year and expecting a prompt reply.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A.H.Athinson

Sec'y of A.M.M.M.A.

Mrs. Wm. Jennings Bryan
Lincoln
Nebraska

138.

REC'D FEB 21 1908

Please Answer the following questions and return to Dr.H.H.Atkinson as soonas possible.

Shall we have a meeting of the A.M.M.M.A. at Aintab this summer?

Will you try to attend?

What are your subjects?

What is your first and second choices as to time for the meeting?

What times would it be impossible for you to attend?

Suggestions for the meeting.

Signed

General letter to all Dr. Dr. Dr.

H. H. Atkinson -

Rec'd FEB 21 1908

SUCCESSED OUTLINE FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ASIA MINOR MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION - July 12-19-1908

S U N D A Y

Devotional Service:-Adrress "Christ the Typical Medical Missaonary"
by Dr. B.V.D.Post.

M O N D A Y

9 a.m. Half Hour Worship.

9.30 Organization-Election of officers outlining of program: Appointing of Committees: etc.

Reports from the various members and stations

11.30 - 1.30 Noon Recess

1.30 Reports concluded.

T U E S D A Y SURGICAL DAY

8.30 Half Hour Worship

9. Surgical Clinic Demonstrative Operations.

12 -1.30 Noon Recess

1.30 Reports and Discussions on Surgical Subjects.

WEDNESDAY A.M.M.M.A. Day

8.30 Half Hour Worship

9. Papers and Discussions relating to problems of our work as the management of Hospital, Clinics, Dipensaries, Nurses Schools Midwifery Classes, Touring, Finance, etc, etc.

12.-1.30 Noon Recess.

1.30 Papers and Discussions about our Inter-Relationsip.

The Relationship of the Medical Missionary with His Missionary Corlegue

The Relationship of the Medical Missionary to Colleges and Schools

The Relationship of the Medical Missionary with Native Corleagues.

The Relatinship of The A.M.M.M.A. with the Medical Department of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirute.

Please excuse Mistakes
New Student at Machine

Questions Re. A.M.M.M.A.
H. H. Cochrane

The Relationship of the Medical Missionary withthe Friends in the hoce land , whom he wishes to interest in His work.

Suggested Program

T H U R S D A Y MEDICAL DAY

8.30 Half Hour Worship.

9. Demonstrative Medical Clinic

12-1.30 Noon Recess

1.30 Papers and Discussions on Medical Subjects.

F R I D A Y

8.30 Half Hour Worship.

9. Clinics.Deconstrations orr Papers by Specialist from The Medical Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirute.

12 - 1.30 Noon Recess

1.30 Papers and Disscusions on the Medical Missionary as a Christian Worker.

SATURDAY

Please excuse Mistakes
New Student at Machine

9. Half Hour Worship

9.30 Business Meeting of the A.M.N.A.

11. Picnic with dinner all toghether.

S U N D A Y

Morning Service :- The Medilal Worker as a Soul Winner.

Afternoon- Consecration Service.

M O N D A Y

An Early Short Farewell Service.

If any Cession porves too long an evening cession can be held.

Rec'd MAY 28 1908

Afternoon

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Harpoot, Turkey

April 23, 1908.

To the

Members & Friends of A.M.M.M.A.,

Dear Friends,

I referred the answers received to the vote that I sent you regarding the first meeting of our association in Aintab, to the inviting members. With your opinions before them I asked them to decide whether we should have a meeting this year and when it should be.

Their decision, which reached me by the last post, is, that the meeting beheld during the second calendar week in July, that is from July 12th to 19 th inclusive. The Aintab inviting members extend a cordial invitation to each & all, especially to those who are hestitating.

I regard this as final and settling the matter. We will have the meeting July 12 - 19th. This time will suit those who wish to attend the Ramallah convention near Jerusalem. It will give time for seeing Burute and Jerusalem and other places of interest enroute to Ramallah.

I feel that have now about come to the end of my rope. The responsibility now rests with each one of you WHETHER YOU ATTEND or NOT. Dr. Shepard writes that if this first meeting can be made a success it will contribute much for the future solidarity and usefulness of our Association. This now depends on each one of you.

We have cordial words of encouragement from both the foreign Secretaries at Boston. Sec'y Bell writes about a similar endeavor in China where not only the medical men but the other missionaries are much interested to make it a success. Let us show the same enthusiasm here. Dr. Barton writes:-"Probably annual meetings would be too frequent, but an occasional gathering such as you contemplate can not fail to be of wide and permanent interest and value. I shall be interested in the forthcoming meeting."

It is impossible to give now the program for the meeting. That can not be made out until we actually reach Aintab. Several retained the subjects choosen for last year and several have sent in interesting new subjects. They all fit very nicely into the Suggested Program that I sent you. So I enclose another copy.

Afternoon

It is expected that each member, whether attending or not , will contribute the following three things:-

1st. A full report of the medical and missionary in your department going in to all its various branches and activities. Photographs of the personel, buildings, rooms, Pharmacies, clinics etc. Plans of buildings etc. These will be placed where they may be examined by those attending and afterwards revert to the owners.

2nd. An article on some subject relating to our profession.

3rd. An article on some Missionary topic or problems encountered in our religous work.

This of course does not limit the scope of the articles that may be presented . Each one being at liberty to choose his own subjects.

Aintab gives free entertainment to those attending and is ready to do all it can for success of the gathering. I am ready to do all that I can , but there is not much now for me to do . Every one has voted to have this meeting , not a single opposing vote. The responsibility for its success is now yours. Let us all unite in making it a memorable event in the history of Medical Missions in Asia Minor.

Faithfully Yours

H.H.Atkinson

Secretary

28 1908

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Harpoot,Turkey

April 21, 1908

James L.Barton D.D.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell

Sec'ys Of A.B.C.F.M.

Boston,

Mass

Dear Friends:- I pomised to keep you informed of the prospects of our Medical Missionary Association Meeting to be held in Aintab this coming July. I therefore enclose duplicates of a letter and uggested program that I am sending out to each of the Medical Missionaries in Asia Minor. This will give all the information that I have at hand.

There are some of our members who do not show as much interest as they might,especially the Marsovan men.Marden is planning to go to America to attend the get married,so we can not expect much from him,but I do not see why Hoover should not be interested.Perhaps a word of interest from you would wake him up. I am doing all that I possibly can to make the meeting a success.I fell that now the responsibility for its success rests entirely upon each of the members If in writing to our various members in Asia Minor you could remember to say an encouraging word for this gathering I am sure it would be helpful.

Mrs. Riggs is doing finely,is up and about,even going to pud public serbices. The baby is still a very weak frail little creature weighing a trifle over five pounds.It will be with great care only that the child will be spared to them.A child never had more love and care bestowed upon her than she has.

Mrs.Atkinson and I are planning to take a two weeks tour to Periinto the Mountains to the North of us.

Thanking you I remain as ever,

Yours faithfully

H.N.Atkinson M.D.

Apr. 23-1908

JUN 29 1908

Harpoot, Turkey
May 25, 1908.

Members and Friends of the Asia Minor Medical Missionary Association.

Dear Friends:- This is the last letter that I will write you before the meeting in Aintab July 12-19th inclusive.

The prospects as we draw near the time for the meeting brighten. ~~Not~~ None of those who were planning to attend have changed their minds. While two or more are planning to attend who thought at first that they could not.

With this letter my responsibility for the preparation of the meeting comes to an end. The responsibility now rests with each one of you. There was not a single opposing vote in the vote regarding the holding of the meeting, though two failed to vote. Thus by your vote the responsibility lies with you attend or not.

Kindly permit me to again remind you of what is expected from each member (whether he attends or not) and each attending friend:-

FIRST:- A full and detailed REPORT of your own work with description of equipment and plant with photographs and statistics.

SECOND. An article on some medical or surgical subject.

THIRD: An article on some Missionary or religious subject, or on some phase of the many problems that face us.

Those not going please send your articles and any thing that you may wish to be read or presented before the Association direct to Dr. F. D. Sheperd, Aintab, Turkey. These should be sent in plenty of time to reach Aintab before July 12th. There will not be much time after the receipt of this letter.

My clossing request is that every one should continue in earnest prayer that the Divine blessing may rest upon our deliberations.

Faithfully yours,
H. H. Atkinson.

Report of Mardin Station for 1900.

The year has been one of great change & unsettledness; of unusual perplexity & disappointment; & all together, one of the most trying in the history of the station. We are beginning to realize as never before the weakness & inadequacy of the present missionary force. Though during the last twenty years three missionary families & three single ladies have been added to our circle, yet at the end of this year the force stands just the same that it did at the close of 1878, - two ordained missionaries & one physician with their wives & two single ladies, - & with the exception of two of the ladies the individuals are the same. Advancing years & increasing infirmities are lessening year by year the active efficiency of these, & repeated appeals for reinforcement bring back nought but empty echoes.

After eleven years of unremitting labor since their last furlough, Mr. & Mrs. Andrus & Miss Pratt left us October 2 for a visit to the United States. It seemed as though they could not possibly be spared, but there are limits to powers of endurance & nervous force, & especially after the severe stress of the last five years no one could grudge them a vacation. At the time they left Miss Graf was apparently convalescing from an attack of fever, but symptoms of nervous prostration soon appeared & since the close of the year

she too has gone to the United States & there remain only the two families, four adults & one infant, the smallest force on the ground at any time during the twenty-two years of the writer's connection with the station. Meantime the demands of the work have increased & multiplied to such an extent as to make it quite impossible for so meager force to meet them at all adequately, & we struggle on in the depressing condition of a field officer who sees himself being gradually forced to abandon a strong position for lack of sufficient force to hold it!

During the year 62 native helpers have been in service for the whole or a part of the time, — 17 more than the year previous. The increase is made up of four preachers, twelve male teachers, & one other helper. One new outstation has been occupied, & of the seven outstations reported vacant the year before, five have been occupied by a preacher or teacher for at least a part of the year. For the first time since the events of 1895 we feel that the supply of native helpers approximately meets the needs of the work already in hand. But not a few of these helpers are lacking in mental ability, efficient activity, & spiritual consecration, while new doors are opening & more helpers are needed to enter them.

In this connection the most important event of the year has been the graduation of four theologues & their taking

up work. Five entered the class, but in less than six mos. one of them was arrested & thrown into prison on a most preposterous charge, & was not released until a month or more after the class graduated. The course of study covers only two years, but constant effort was made to make it thoroughly practical with a view to the present needs of the field, & perhaps they are better prepared for real service than if they had been given a longer & more theoretical course. They are men of rather mediocre ability, & it was disappointing to find that they did not show the zeal in study nor the spiritual enthusiasm we had hoped, yet they were the best material available & we look for efficient service from them. Some difficulty was experienced in getting them satisfactorily settled, for churches & congregations have been so long without supply that they have become indifferent or averse to putting forth the effort necessary to secure a preacher. At the end of the year one of the four is with one of the three pastorless churches, another is teacher with a church whose pastor is virtually superannuated & will probably soon give up the pulpit to the younger man, & the other two are serving two of the most important congregations in this field.

The condition of the churches is deplorable. There have been but 9 added to their membership during the year, three all in one church, while the whole number of communicants reported at the close of the year is 51 less than the year before,

28 of these from one church, representing dead timber, persons who probably should never have been admitted to church membership. Some of the best churches & congregations are torn with jealousies & factions; obligations are neglected; & the general condition is one of apathy & spiritual deadness. There has been, however, a gain of 102 in the average attendance on Sabbath services, & of 406 in the number of adherents, lacking only one of making good the loss reported under this head for 1899. Five more Sabbath Schools are reported than a year ago, & an increase of 201 in the number of Sabbath School pupils. The whole field is suffering for the lack of such supervision as can be exercised only through personal missionary visitation, a department of our work which has been almost entirely in abeyance for the last five years.

[A marked advance appears in educational work. Ten more schools are reported than for 1899, & a gain in average attendance of pupils of 207. More places are asking for teachers than we can supply, & the most hopeful outlook for the future seems to lie along this line, for the education given is not merely nor mainly secular but every school is an active evangelizing agency, the Bible being the chief text-book, & it is often easy to begin a school where it would be impossible to locate a preacher.

In June a class of four graduated from the High School

for Boys & a class of five from the High School for Girls. The whole nine found immediate employment as teachers & all are doing good work. One of these young men is in charge of the Preparatory Department this year, serving also as monitor in the dormitory & during the morning & evening study hours. He is an earnest Christian, & is exerting a most happy influence in every way. Never before has the standard of discipline been maintained at so high a level; never before has the school run along so smoothly. The High School for Girls ever since Miss Mutting left it in the Spring of 1893 has been under Mrs. Andrews care, her quiet, efficient management leaving nothing to be desired. As she was to leave in the autumn, it was decided to suspend the Kindergarten & let Miss Graf take charge of the High School. At the time of opening in September she was ill & Mrs. Andrews kindly continued her oversight until her departure in October, & when it became apparent that Miss Graf would not be able to do anything at all for it, Mrs. Dewey & Mrs. Thom undertook to carry it on until the close of the school year in June, 1901. Neither of the High Schools has a class to graduate in 1901.

Reinforcements have now been sent

The common schools in the city of Mardin have been more largely attended & more efficient than ever before. Failing to get hold of non-Protestants through more directly evangelistic channels, we have been for several years trying to reach them by means of schools for the children in dif-

ferent wards of the city. Three such schools seem now fairly established & give good promise of realizing our purpose. For some time there has been growing dissatisfaction in the Protestant Community with its schools, & last fall the writer was asked to undertake their supervision. Substantial progress is being made toward their improvement, though much remains to be done before their condition can be fairly described as satisfactory. Perhaps three fourths of the pupils this year are from non-Protestant Communities & thus some knowledge of evangelical truth is being brought into many homes that have hitherto known but little of it.

There has been a substantial gain in the native contributions for the support of the work. They aggregate 24274 piasters, $1087.86, a gain of 4175 p., $183.70, or more than 20% in advance of the contributions of the preceding year, & more than making up the decrease reported for the two previous years. This gain is made up of 854 p. for church expenses, 2949 p. for education & 775 p. for home & foreign missions, a total of 4578 p. – taking away 403 p. decrease in contributions for building & repairs leaves a net gain of 4175 p. Though the number of pupils in the Boys' High School has been less than in the preceding year, the receipts in cash for board & tuition have been 1675 p. more. In the Girls' High School with a larger attendance than the year

before the cash receipts have been 675 p. less.

Discouragements are many. Among the most important are, - 1. The general political & economic condition. This is fully understood & there is no need to enlarge upon it here. It grows worse & worse, & from all accounts it seems to be worse in this region than in any other part of the Empire.

2. Positive obstruction. Not only is there an attitude of general hostility on the part of the authorities, the ruling class, & ecclesiastics of the old communities, but this hostility often takes active form. During the year black-mail has been levied by the aghas upon the teacher in Jeziret amounting to two months' salary. In September a school was opened in Kaabe to the great delight of the people, & large numbers of children came flocking in. Complaint was made to the Syrian patriarch & fifteen days after the opening of the school he came to the village & by bribes & threats succeeded in driving most of them away. One of the theologues was sent on his graduation to Weran Shehr, headquarters of the notorious Ebrahim pasha. There is a large Christian population including a number of Protestant families, but he was summoned before the pasha & after a brief examination summarily ordered to leave. These are but samples.

3. General demoralization with an increasing

spirit of sordidness & worldliness among the people. In view of what they have been through during the past few years & of prevailing conditions, it is not strange that this should be the case, but the fact is none the less deplorable & it is especially discouraging to find it among those of whom we have a right to expect better things, even among our evangelical churches & congregations. The Sairiki church seems moribund, & it is doubtful whether any effort can save it from disintegration. For years Kerboran has been next to Midyat the brightest, most hopeful point not only in the Jebel et Tur region but in all our field. During the year jealousy & faction have driven away the preacher, one of the most earnest & most spiritually minded of the native workers. All efforts to mend matters have thus far proved unavailing & the prospect is very serious. Scarcely a church or congregation keeps up its financial obligations, while in some the delinquency is most shameful. Kulleth, which Father Williams called the village of his heart, seems to have repudiated the gospel, - at least to the extent of refusing to pay a reasonable sum, which as individuals they readily admit they are well able to pay if they want to, towards the support of a preacher or teacher, so soon after the close of the year the village was left. The question becomes increasingly serious whether we much not

abandon many of the old centers & direct effort to the new places that are asking for the gospel.

4. Failure to secure needed missionary reinforcements. Work is left undone, opportunities pass unimproved for lack of the force necessary to do the work.

But the picture is not wholly dark. If the discouragements are formidable, may there not be encouragements sufficient to offset them? Of such may be mentioned,

1. A better supply of native helpers, both in quantity & quality. Mention has already been made of four preachers having newly entered service. We have more & better teachers than ever before. Some fears have been raised because of prospective drafts upon our force by the English missionaries in Mosul & Bagdad, but we have the best assurances that they will enter into negotiations with no one without our consent.

2. The increased & still growing interest in education, as already shown in the body of the report. Scrupulous care must be taken to keep ever to the front the evangelistic purpose, but a grand opportunity is

given us in the evident readiness to receive education from us.

3. Progress in Bible work. There has been such a waking up among the women of Mardin & eagerness to learn to read the Bible during these last two years as we have never seen the like of before. While in former years with difficulty could pupils enough be found to give employment to one Bible woman, now three are fully occupied & there are additional applicants enough to keep busy one or two more if suitable persons could be found. And the women persist in their purpose to learn in spite of all remonstrances & in spite of the opposition of the priests. After suspension for five years Colporteur work has been resumed in the field at large, though it has cost no little trouble & expense to bring it about.

4. The increase in native contributions, as already set forth. It is with no little surprise we find this increase has been made, but the fact is very cheering & hopeful.

5. The progress of the orphans under our care. These now number nearly 70, about evenly divided between boys & girls. We trust solid foundations

of character are being laid, & hope for much from their influence when they shall go out to do for themselves. Another year will see half a dozen of the boys prepared for service as teachers, & more boys with a number of girls will follow later.

Our most pressing needs may be summed up briefly,-

1. Reinforcement of the missionary workers. At least one more family & three single ladies are urgently needed at once.

2. [More pupils for our High Schools, not only to keep full the ranks of the native agency, but also that young men & women may be gaining the knowledge & training necessary to fit them for positions of influence & responsibility as leaders in the improved conditions that are sure in God's good providence to come.]

3. Most of all, such an outpouring of the divine spirit as shall fill every heart, increasing the devotion & zeal of every preacher, every teacher, every professed follower of our Lord, & turning the multitudes of now careless & indifferent to seek for divine mercy & grace. For this we yearn; for this we toil; for this we pray.

If some lines of this report seem dark & sombre, it is not because of any feeling of doubt or discouragement among the workers. The hand of our God has been upon us for good, & as we glance backward over the bewildering path by which He has led us during the past year we are fain to make grateful mention of His loving kindness & tender mercy, & we turn with fresh hope & more earnest resolve to the future bright with the promises of the ever-living, ever-faithful God.

Respectfully submitted,

Willis G. Dewey.

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MARDIN ORPHANAGE

221333

November 12, 1900.

(Rebecca) "Hasted and let down her pitcher upon her hand." Gen. xxiv. 18.

These two little girls are carrying water for the Orphanage. The one on the right with a jar on her shoulder is Sara, and the one just ready to let down her pail into the well is Saidie.

While Sara is carrying her jar full of water off to the Orphanage, Saidie will fill the one you see lying on its side in the trough. When they get through drawing, they will close the iron grating on top of the well and lock it with a padlock, so that the neighbours cannot steal the water.

These little girls had been in the Orphanage six months when the picture was taken. To the left of Sara and to the right of Saidie are their pictures, taken when they first entered the Orphanage. Good warm clothing and nourishing food have made quite a change in them.

All of the water for the Orphanage has to be brought in this laborious way, and the girls, except the very little ones, all take turns in doing it. For hundreds and hundreds of years people in this country have drawn their water supply from wells, and carried it on their shoulders or heads in just such jars. I suppose that when Rebecca "Hasted and let down her pitcher upon her hand," the "pitcher" was shaped like the jar in this picture. And when we read that "Jesus . . . being wearied . sat on the well," we may suppose that the well looked very much like this one.

Gülle and Miriam have sat down at the mill to grind a little wheat into Semolina. The wheat has previously been deprived of its outer husk in a large mill turned by horse-power. You can see a pan full of it in the foreground. Gülle has taken a handful, and is about to drop it into the hole in the centre of the stone. When she and Miriam turn the mill the Semolina will come out at the edge of the stone. Gülle is not a very pretty little girl, and the shadow makes her face look much darker than it really is, but she is a very good little girl, and very bright in her lessons. When she came to the Orphanage, a little over three years ago, she did not know a letter of the alphabet nor a word of the language we use here, which is Arabic. Now she has entered the first year of the High School. Both the girls are industrious and willing to work.

"Two grinding at the mill." Matt. xxiv. 41.

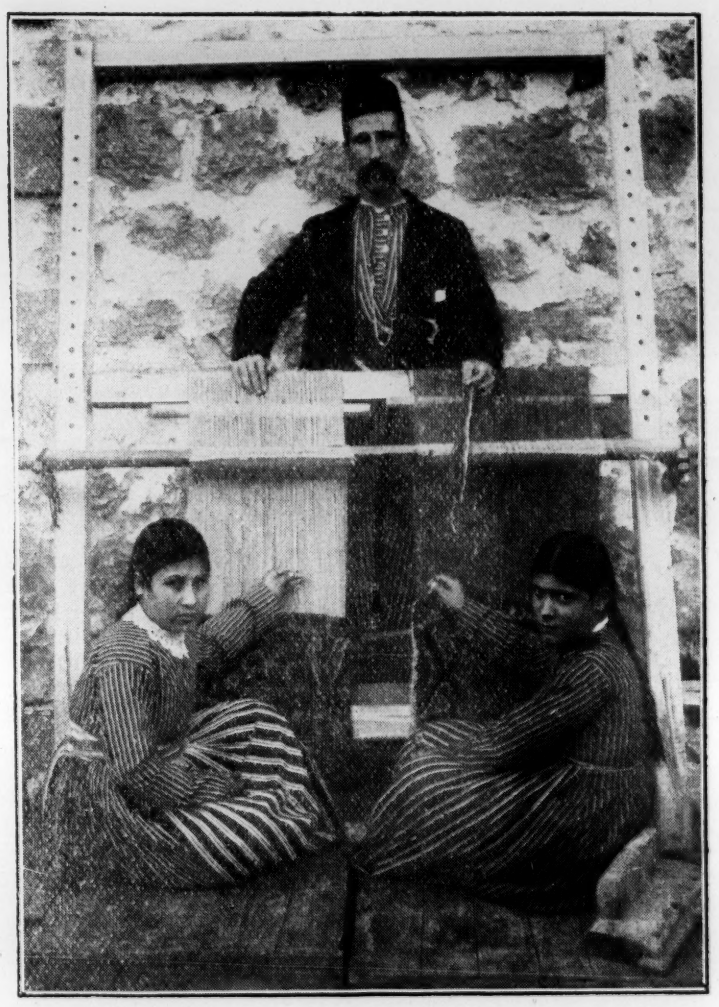
"She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff." Prov. xxxi. 19.

Little Peilazoon came to us nearly three years ago. She was very thin and pale and sickly, and, although she is better now, she is still not very strong. She is about nine years old, and has learned to read since she entered the Orphanage. She never makes any trouble for anyone, for she has a sweet disposition, and is disposed to do right always. In the picture you see her trying to spin. She looks sober because it is hard work for such a little girl. Her left hand has hold of the distaff, and with her right she is turning the wheel. The thread will wind on to the spindle, which, if you look carefully, you will see at the right end of the wheel. It looks like a little rod pointing towards Peilazoon. When the little spindle is full of thread it will be taken off, and then the spindle will be filled again. If pictures could speak you would hear the wheel squeak and groan in the most mournful way as she turns it. In a few moments Peilazon will get up and run away to play. She cannot spin long at a time, for it tires her.

Sara and Maro are almost old enough to leave the Orphanage and earn their own living, so they are learning how to weave rugs. The man behind the loom is their teacher, and he comes every afternoon at three o'clock, and teaches them for an hour and a half. Maro has taken up two threads preparatory to slipping under the wool that the teacher has in his hand. She will knot it firmly, and then cut it with the scissors she has in her right hand.

If she works industriously she may succeed in going across the rug once in an hour. Sara does not know how to work so well as Maro, for she has not been learning so long. Mara has been working on her rug for a year. In a few days it will be done, and then she will begin a new one.

Sara came to us only a few months ago, and did not know how to read, but now she has finished the primer, and is reading in one of the Gospels. Maro has been with us three years, and this fall she entered the first class of the High School.



Weaving Rugs.

"Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth Me." Matt. xviii. 5.

Baby Esther was found on the doorstep of an old church. She was only one day old, and she was wrapped up in an apron. It was a cold, windy day, and Esther cried so loud, that a woman who had come to the church to say her prayers heard her, and took her home. She kept her until she was four months old, and then she became tired of her, and brought her to me. I took her, but she was so thin, and so covered with sores from neglect, that I did not think she would live. I gave her to a good woman to nurse, and now you see by the picture how plump and well she looks.

Dear Friends,

We send you the above pictures that you may see for yourselves how well and happy the children are. It is owing entirely to your kind-hearted generosity that we have been able to do so much for them.

May the Lord bless you abundantly for all that you have done for these "His little ones." We continue to look to you for support that we may continue this blessed work.

HELEN DEWEY THOM.

Mardin, Turkey.

FEB 19 1901

The Mardin Hospital, and Medical Report For 1900.

FEB 20 1901

The last year of the Century, as it crowded itself into these regions found Mardin contending with small pox, and a severe type of measles. worse than had ever been seen, or heard of in this City, Its victims were counted by the hundreds - and some say thousands - it certainly was a very virulent form. A disease that they had always been accustomed to look upon as they would a slight cold - that comes and goes. while the patient would not lose a meal or a day from his play. But now, scarcely a family but what were called upon to part with one or more of their little ones, some families three or four, No such epidemic of measles has ever been known in these parts. The whooping cough came in as a tail board to the two preceding scourges. taking not a few of those left over from small pox and measles.

Then during the latter months of the year, a severe epidemic of erysipelas spread through the City - extending to the near and distant Villages. no class, nor age escaping. That too carried off some of the less robust cases and as the Century unwinds the last coil of its great spring - we find about the only thing remaining of importance - and that is minor - is chickenpox -

Notwithstanding the above account of sickness suffering and death. To a foreign mind it would seem strange that the work of the Medical man should be less, than when these epidemics did not exist - For small pox and measles, who would call a doctor? They would only be laughed at. But towards the last when so many were being taken, they began consulting the M. Drs. but only a few at that - So that on the whole, I have a smaller number of cases to record than last year -

Rec'd Jan. 14. 1901.

The work of the year, has been heavy and tiresome. Very few Capital operations. but a large number of minor cases. requiring as much, or even more attention than the, capital cases. I often had twenty or more dressings a day to do for out patients, aside from the regular hospital cases. The dressings for the year amounting to over 5500.

The same old story to repeat, accounting for the decline in the medical and surgical work of the year. Poverty which becomes year by year more acute. A number of capital surgical cases turned away because they could not pay the amount asked of them, for their stay in the hospital. So they went their way sorrowing at their fate. While we too sorrowed because of our inability to take them in.

The number of prescriptions written during the year were 4182. Of these 1861 were gratuitous. While the 2321 paid something. The number of hospital cases were 91. But 12 of them were measles from the Orphanage. leaving 79 cases. Twenty more than last year. Of this number 42 were Xtians. Armenians. Chaldeans, Syrians. Nistorians and Protestants 4 Jews. and 33 Moslems. Turks. Koords and Arabs. Of these 19 were women. 17 Xtians, and 2 Moslems. And they were as follows.

7 Abscess.
1 Asthma.
1 Ataxia Locomotor.
1 Cancer. In foot.
5 Cataract

2 Coxa Morbus-
2 Cystitis-
4 Dropsy - one died #
1 Dysentry - chronic -
1 Ectropion -
1 Endometritis -
3 Erysipelatous Dermitis - one died †
2 Fractures - Skull 1. Leg 1. Amputation, and death P
4 Fistula - Ana 2. Perineum 1. urethra 1.
5 Gun Shot. one died T
2 Hydrocell -
1 Intestinal Catarrh -
1 Labor - Womb ruptured. Laperotomy and death
2 Liver - Cirrhosis.
2 Necroses - Wrist one - Temporal bone. one -
1 Obstruction - Intestinal -
1 Occlusion - Adult - Male urethra, from cicatrix forward -
1 Opacity. Eye -
1 Paralysis -
1 Peritonitis - died
1 Placenta Retained.
1 Poisoned.
2 Rheumatism - Articular.
11 Stone - Lithotomy. 3. Lithotrity 2. Litholapaxy 6.
1 Stricture. Urethra -

8 Tuberculosis – Two died – I

1 Unclassified in all 79 –

12 Measles – from the orphanage –

* Was a young married woman. The disease brought on by starvation – she was an out patient for about three weeks. After being tapped she is not recorded as being in the hospital more than two days –

† A young man shot in the left side, passing in under the heart – through the stomach, making its exit below the ensiform appendix – he was brought in after sun down July 4 – he died the following morning –

✠ This case I was called to see, after she had been in labor between three and four days – On examination I found the head pressing hard against the pubes with a very contracted outlet – (lordosis) with great difficulty I got the forceps locked on the head – but was unable to make any impression in bringing down the head – I saw it was useless to work longer in trying to deliver the child intact – so I ordered her brought to the hospital – After two hours she came – I got her on the table – and examined her – but could find no head presenting! by reaching up high I could just touch a foot – The child had found another outlet – the womb had ruptured – and it had escaped into the abdomen. I at once opened the abdomen – found child and afterbirth mixed up with the intestines – removed them; washing out – and cleaning up. I then sewed up the rent in the womb which extended across the whole anterior surface – resulting from the prolonged pressure – She died before morning from exhaustion –

✠ A traumatic case of Erysipelas, the foot having been crushed

in a stone quarry. Some weeks later erysipelas set in, and after fighting it for a number of weeks - he succumbed to the poison of the disease. He was in the hospital only three weeks, the erysipelas having set in some time before he was brought.

This patient was a man some 60 years of age - his leg had been fractured some four years before. The fracture included the head of the Tibia. It had never been reduced. Necrosis took place, and a number of sinuses opened up. There had been a great many incisions made in the limb for the discharge of the pus. And the last one had been carried directly across the leg.

He came to the Hospital Mch 24th. I told him then his only help was in amputation. but people do not throw away their limbs at the first notice, in this country. About the first of May he decided to have it removed. It was amputated at the knee. he made good progress for two weeks or more. when he began to lose ground again. pus was forming again in the stump. And after doing all that could be done for him. he died June 4 -

An Orphan boy. about 12. was taken ill. and in two days he had passed the majority. At the post mortem I found extensive adhesions of the intestines to the walls of the abdomen. showing it had not been the first time he had suffered from this disease.

One was a young woman from the City. poor. had suffered from the disease for over two years. Abscesses in the elbow. was an out patient. all but the last two days. when she was too ill to go home.

The other was a woman from Diarbekir. had the disease in her ankle. was in the hospital about one month. did well for a while. When

she took a turn for the worse. and suddenly ran out—

This was a unique case. some three years ago. a stone started to make its escape from the bladder. got stuck just in front of the scrotum — resulting in inflammation, swelling, and an abscess — for the lack of a better he cut down on the stone himself. removed it = but was unable to heal up the wound — as a result the urine all passed from the opening — there being no further use for the urethra in front of the opening — it closed up.

Later, he had a longing for an increase of his own kind having got married in the meantime — So a couple of months ago came to have the wound closed — and the old passage opened. The last was successfully done and the other closed up — And was getting along beautifully — until a day or two before was going to remove the stitches — and promised him a perfect clean — He was taken with a very marked chill — & fever. The next day I found that suprapubic had marked him for its own, spoiling all my pretty job — so drew him home for a time — hoping I may do better next time —

— The Financial Statement —

Cash made for Hospt. Cases — $566 Practice. The Amt. made from practice out side. the sale of drugs &c. 19432 = 24930.

Amt spent for help 1601. Other exp in Hospt. &c. 2706½. For drugs, stores, instruments &c. 11534¾ = 16842 — Bal. in hand 8088. of this 2560. has been put into a house. and expense on the Exchange — leaving 5528. Cash in hand E. O. E.

(These figures are all at 100 — (L.T. out — $4.40)

Respectfully Submitted —

D. M. R. Phone M.D. in charge.

Dec. 31 — 1900 —

UG 11 1902

AMERICAN MISSION
MARDIN
TURKEY-in-ASIA

Annual Report of Mardin Station for 1901.

Dr. Drury had been appointed by the station to prepare this report, but his sudden departure for the United States compelled him to turn the duty over to his associate. Unfortunately for the report his associate was on the ground only the last month of the year under review; but he reports as best he may.

The changes in the missionary force were the departure of Miss Gräf, invalided, to America, & the return from the United States of Mr. & Mrs. Andrews, Dec. 4, accompanied by Miss Agnes Fenenga, as a reinforcement to the teaching force of the station in its work for women.

The health of the missionary force was uniformly good, except that occasionally Dr. Drury was laid aside by his special trouble, the sudden increase of which compelled him, in company with Mrs. Drury, to leave us the eighth of last April for a visit to the United States in order to obtain the best medical treatment for it possible. They went accompanied by the sympathy & prayers of the entire mission for his complete

restoration & speedy return.

In the report of the station for the year 1899 the attention of the Prud. Com. was called to the fact that they have no reserve force for this place. The emergency which removed Dr. Dewey from us this spring directs anew attention to this fact, & emphasizes the necessity for at least one missionary family to reinforce the station — two would be still better. There have been several changes in the native force with the result that we report ten less than last year — the loss being chiefly in teachers.

Church & Educational Statistics.

A comparison of the Tab. Views for 1900 & 1901 reveals the fact that the churches & communities are simply "marking time." While the reported number of adherents is 142 less the gain in average attendance upon Sabbath morning services is 50, & while the number of Sab. schools is the same the membership has slightly increased — 24. While no additions to church membership are reported there still appears an increase of 34, which is accounted for by a more accurate report from the churches of their present membership.

The falling off in adherents has been going on ever since the events of 1895, & almost all of the congregations have lost members thro their removal to places nearer the coast, or in the region of Bagdad. So long as present conditions obtain we expect to see this process increase. This is a serious check

to the progress of self-support in our churches & communities; but we are consoled for this by the consideration that as they that were scattered abroad upon the tribulation that arose about Stephen spoke the word to Jews & Greeks, & were instrumental in laying the foundations for the great work which originated at Antioch, so these scattered members of our churches & congregations give strength to churches & congregations in other fields, & become the starting point for new work in other places. The United Presbyterian missionary in Aleppo, Mr. Christie, said to me, as I visited him on my way inland, that the members of his Arabic congregation who were from our church in Sert were proving the back bone of his work in that language in that irreligious city. We note also that with this loss in attendants there has been a gain of 152 in the average attendance of pupils in the schools throughout the field, or 18 % more than was reported last year.

Native Contributions.

We are able to report a little gain in the contributions of the people over last year - about one half of this increase being in the rebuilding of chapels that were destroyed in 1895. The gains in these items are as follow:-

Education,	1672 pa.
Church & Congregational Expense,	2648 "
Rebuilding Chapels,	4022 "
Total,	8337 piastres.

Some Facts and Conditions of the Work.

Apart from the preceding notice of the field & the work in their statistical aspect we feel called upon to bring to your notice a few of the determining facts & conditions which constitute the present environment of the work; &

1 – Mardin station is undermanned. The work has been growing, but the workers who are responsible for the organization & development of the work have become fewer.

At one time we had four ordained men on the ground when the work was not so fully developed as now, & yet they were all kept busy. Now there are but two & they have too much to do to be able to do their best. The quality of a missionary's work must of necessity suffer when the demands of the various lines of work & of the mass of details connected with each trench upon that portion of his time which should be devoted to preparation – whether of sermons, or lectures, or recitations. It should be remembered that Mardin station is the only station of the Board that conducts its work in the Arabic language & therefore, in an emergency calling for immediate reinforcement, it is not possible to meet it by a temporary supply from another station of the mission. This station, then, should have its own reserve always on hand, prepared to preserve the continuity of the work at a strenuous & steady pressure, whatever may be the providences connected with the senior member of the force.

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MARDIN
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2 – Under the retrenchment scale of the last ten years the Native Agency has been in excess. This station, on account of the language, is in the same condition with respect to the native agency as it is with respect to its missionary force as stated above. We are obliged to ourselves raise up all the helpers we employ because we cannot use any from other stations of our own, or other, missions. We cannot turn out so many as the opportunities for work call for; but they are more than retrenched appropriations furnish us the means to employ. Within the next month our schools will graduate some twenty who will, for the most part, be competent to go at once into the field as teachers, but we have not the means to employ half of them.

3 – In the providence of God, either the retrenchment in funds, or the excess of a native agency, has been overruled to the opening of new avenues for the employment of some of this surplus of native workers, & to the widening of the area of the usefulness of our schools. We have had many calls for workers from societies engaged to the south & east of us. The C. M. S. at Mosul & Bagdad, & the Arabian Mission of the Reformed Church of America have each received no less than half a dozen helpers within the last few years, & more are now asked for from both. Indeed graduates of our schools are laboring for the Kingdom as far to the east as Bombay, & some of the

most pious & faithful workers in Jerusalem are those who have been trained in our theological & high schools.

4 — For the last few years it has not been possible to keep the work strictly within the bounds of our retrenched appropriations, even tho in the events of 1895 we lost one-seventh of our best helpers. Since that terrible year we have slowly been recuperating our supply, but the calls from the field have been more numerous than, with the funds at our disposal, we could supply. But even then our faith (call it not presumption) & zeal for the advancement of the work refused to be bound by the limitations of retrenchment, & we employed ~~employed~~ helpers who received a portion of their salaries from the people & the rest from funds outside of appropriations. Thus far we are not in debt, thanks to the aid of outside friends who have supplemented a few undesignated funds — the accumulation of years. But these are about gone, & unless the Prud. Com. can remove retrenchment bands from our appropriations for 1903 our work must suffer a serious set back. The encouragement to enlargement which the Prud. Com. gave us in 1901 ought to be embodied in enlarged appropriations for 1903, & we trust this both can & will be done.

To-day the requests for teachers — especially from Syrian villages — are more frequent than ever, & the indirect results of our work are far wider than the direct results — the latter being confined to the evangelical communities in the station field.

5 – We briefly call your attention to two movements for which the Board's work here is, at least in part, responsible.

(#) (a) – The cause of education is slowly improving. The effects of former labors are becoming more evident in ~~our~~ the Protestant communities, & those whom we were taught years ago are especially desirous that their children shall enjoy the educational advantages within their reach. The foundations, in the social order, for a taste for education, have been well laid here, & the new government schools, on the Moslem side of society, are certainly promoting this educational movement, but especially since the recent arrival of a principal who is a graduate from the government university at Constantinople. The various Christian sects here have also been affected, & there is a slight upward movement in the interest of better schools for their communities.

(b) – Within the last year a new movement has begun to show itself – a movement of the people in matters political & religious. In political matters both Moslems & Christians have united, in the region of Jezireh, against the powerful head of a Koordish tribe known as the Kochers & his son-in-law who had become intolerable in their rapacity & oppression of the people, & even defrauding the government with equal impunity. The people did not wait for the government to move, but instituted proceedings against the parties which the local government supported, & succeeded in moving the general government to bring the offenders before a court martial. Whatever the final

result may be the people have taken a lesson in self-assertion which is a favorable sign. In ecclesiastical matters, too, the Papal Syrian community in this city has taken a firm stand against their Patriarch. On the occasion of his election he gave them a sealed promise that he would make his residence here, as it is the see of this branch of the Papal church. He is now desirous of making Beirut his residence, but the people have risen up & demanded either that he returns to them or resign his office. To prove they are in earnest they compelled the two bishops here either to join them or resign, & closed the church! The bishops outwardly joined the people. This is a new & bold move for a priest-ridden people to make, but it is also a fresh sign that certain influences of an evangelical nature are beginning to make themselves felt outside of evangelical communities.

6 – The sphere of Mardin station has been narrowed by the action of the Board. When, by the withdrawal of the New School Presbyterians in 1871, the Syrian Mission passed to the Presbyterian body the Mardin station of the E. T. M. was the only Arabic work remaining to the Am. Board. We then thot that the Board would try to make the most of it & seek its development. But since then it has turned Bagdad over to the C. M. Soc., Mosul & its villages to the Presbyterians, & reduced both our numbers & appropriations until the latter, for the general work under cooperation, does not exceed a thousand dollars.

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We do not say these things in a complaining spirit, but we simply stating facts which, in the interests of this station & the mission, ought, we think, to be more widely known. We feel sure that if this Arabic work of the Board were better understood by its constituency the Prud. Com. would be more encouraged to enlarge its scope & promote its efficiency — for there is still room for both.

Ours is really a strategic center in relation to work for Arabic speaking races in Mesopotamia, but the larger work for Armenians in the other stations of the mission has kept the more quiet work of this station in the background.

In conclusion we trust that the hard conditions which, to this hour, determine the character & scope of the work will, before very long, give place to easier & more hopeful conditions under which this tree of the Lord's own right hand planting shall "flourish like the palm tree" & "grow like a cedar in Lebanon."

On behalf of the Station,
A. H. Andrus.

Mardin,
May 24, 1902.

147.
APR 4 - 1902

Financial Statement of Marden Medical Department For 1901 —

Paid Bills for Med.		22010
" Sal'ys.		2153
" Exp. of Hospital		5200
Contra —		
Cash rec'd during the year	33176	
Balance Cash in hand		3413
	33176	33176

E. & O. E. : D. M. B. Thom

Marden Dec 31. 1901

For year ending May 1902
Received Aug. 11, 1902
Marden

1 Copy

APR 4 - 1902

Mardin Hospital Report — A.B.C.F.M.
and Medical work —

Number of Prescriptions written — 4908 —
No for Cash — 2407
" Free — 2501 =
Cash rec'd for Rx written — Piasters 12078
Amt rec'd last year 9401
Over last year — 2677

Hospital had by patients during the year —
30. Xians — 25 Moslems — 1 Yezida, 1 Jew — of them were
12 — Females — 18 Males — 4 of the number died —
Amt of Cash rec'd 7219 Piasters — 1501 over last year —

Respectfully submitted —
D. M. B. Thom — in charge —

To Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
Congregational House. Boston.
Mardin. Dec. 31st 1901 —

Rec'd AUG 3 1903

Annual Report of Mardin Station - 1902.

I - General View.

A - The Force.

Early in April we were obliged to bid good bye to Mr. and Mrs. Dewey owing to Mr. Dewey's condition which seems to have suddenly become serious. He bade good bye to earth June 15, & we received the sad tidings thereof at noon June 17, just as we came out of the Commencement exercises of the High School which he had so long been the able principal. None has yet been appointed to take his place. Miss Pratt resigned after the Board authorized her return, & Miss Graf is to return next fall. For most of the year, therefore, we have been out five. Miss Mrs. Coon joined our circle July 12, & Misses Martin & Butlin of the Church Min. Soc., stationed at Mosul, arrived here Aug. 28, to spend their vacation. They returned Oct. 6.

The number of native helpers was only two less than last year, & those left to labor in Syria.

B - Statistics of Churches & Communities.

The number of churches has not been increased, but we are glad to report a net increase in membership of 57, altho the additions by

profession have been 74 — a lower number again has been ~~in proportion~~ ~~been~~ for several years. While there has been an increase in adherents of 348, the average attendance upon the Sab. morning service has gained but 60. Continued removals are mainly accountable for these fluctuations in church membership and attendance. While reporting two new Sab. Schools the membership of all the Sab. Schools is about the same as last year, namely,

C — Education.

Nineteen schools less but an increase of 23 in the total average attendance which was 901 — 569 for boys & 332 girls.

Especially does the Old Syrian community recognize the superiority of our schools as nearly half of our pupils are from the Old Syrian community.

~~The Patriarch of this community is working around for foreign aid in the establishment of schools for his people. Our High schools are reported separately.~~

D — Contributions.

While the distribution differs from the account of last year the amount is almost exactly the same if we omit the difference in receipts from the two High schools which was 2438 piastres less than last year. The total native contributions were 39,208 piastres

Deducting from this amount the High school recei
26,050 pias. as their contribution to the general work. The
ations for this general work by the Board were 23,050 pias
less than one half of the total expenditure. Under a cons
ing economic barometer our communities, it seems to me, are
to slip back so little. The following Table will show the f
standing of the Native congregations for the last five years:—

Year.	Contributions. Nat.	Appropria
1898.	23,350 pias.	21,470
1899.	20,649 " "	19,716
1900.	24,715 " "	23,05
1901.	32,647 " "	23,05
1902.	30,203 " "	28,05
Totals for the 5 years:-	131,464 " "	110,33

It's need to bear in mind, too, that other influen
dicial to the principle of self-support, are continually exe
steady pressure upon our churches & communities. The
from the vested interests of the old churches whose income
supports their clergy, from the liberal way in which th
missionaries conduct schools & furnish tuition, text book
free of cost, — a method so dear to the Oriental, — & from the

attitude of the Plymouth Brethren who "went out from us" which is so destructive of an organized, self-respecting, benevolent, aggressive type of a spiritual christianity?

II – Detailed View.

Without attempting to give a narrative of the state of religion in each of the 22 out-stations we have contented ourselves with a brief notice of each of the six groups into which they naturally fall.

A – Mardin and Vicinity.

In Mardin itself there has been a settling down of the feelings & attitude of the church members since the happy settlement of a local question which had divided the church & rangd the members for & against the pastor. (A) The organization in Mardin church of a society for the spiritual & social improvement of the young men of the church & community proved a helpful factor in the restoration of unity. ~~Then came the meeting of the "Mesopotamian Union," as the Association of churches in Mesopotamia was formerly called, & circumstances did not favor a meeting, & it was felt that longer delay might imperil the existence of the organization.~~ Providence favored the plan for a meeting which convened last fall in Mardin which continued for 8 days. The churches in

well represented, the atmosphere of the sessions was spiritua
harmony prevailed, ~~the salary question was not mentioned~~ alluded to, ra
ided progress on Home mission lines was marked by the estable
ment of a Home mission treasury, & the ordination of a preacher as
native evangelist to tour in the field. It was resolved to meet
next fall & Nidyat was the place named for the gathering.
The four villages around Tiardin worked by us Gozle is the onl
which has seemed to make progress. The preacher (who is also
teacher) has stuck to his work with commendable faithfulness & cou
rage & his congregation has improved. The old out-station of
Beth, which has been abandoned some two years, made another re
for a helper, & the Coöperation Committee (appointed by the Con
to coöperate with the missionaries in the conduct of the gener
work) responded to their petition with the understanding th
in their last chance. There had been a church organizat
there but internal divisions & political rivalries broke up th
work & scattered many of the villagers. The principle of a
elective responsibility of a community for taxes is one of the we
features of the government, & the disastrous effects of its work
are in this village seen to perfection. Indeed this prin

is one of the chief obstacles throughout the entire field to the progress of the Gospel — an obstacle to be experienced to be appreciated.

B. Darik and Nevan Shehr

For the last two years the pastor of the church in Darik has been confined invalid so that his pulpit has been occupied by preachers. It is difficult to supply that pulpit because it is the only place in our field that uses Armenian in its services.

Last fall we were able to locate there a preacher who can preach both in Armenian & Kurdish, & he has labored there in each.

Under his ministrations the work is slowly recovering from its disorganized condition consequent upon the sad pastor's condition. His school teacher — a recent graduate of Oxhan from our High school — is an Armenian & teaches that language along with the Arabic so that he too is very acceptable as a good school.

We feel more hopeful of this place than for some years past.

Nevan Shehr is a stronghold of the irregular cavalry known as "Hamidieh," & the Christian communities there are more fanatical than the Moslems. It was owing to their representations that Ibrahim Pasha, the general of the "Hamidieh" expelled our preacher. Since then several Protestant families have moved in from

Oorfa Church — Franklin would be glad to have an evangelistic preacher, but they dare not formally ask for one. We have, however, quietly opened a school through a former pupil in our High school whose home is there, & has succeeded in gathering a large school without opposition from both Armenian & Papal priests. We hope lead to the opening the way to the formation of a community which the Porte may be willing to recognize.

C – Diarbekir and across the Tigris.

A few years ago the Coöperation Com. arranged with the school committee of the church in Diarbekir to supply their High school with a teacher to give instruction in Arabic & Arabo-Turkish. We aimed at three things in this plan – (1) To give students from the city coming to our High school a better preparation in Arabic, thus enabling them to enter more advanced classes: (2) To furnish a better school privileges for the children of the Syrian portion of the community who speak Arabic: (3) To prepare the way for a return direct on educational lines, among the Jacobite Syrian community. This is now the third year of its operation but it has not proved successful partly owing to changes in teachers, partly from lack of zeal on the part of the Armenian teachers, & partly from the apathy of the

Racial prejudices in Diarbekir have always barred the path of progress before the church & community tho they are not so strong to-day as they were some years ago. In Kurtulbul the church has more than doubled its membership & the congregation has also been growing. They have been exerting themselves the last two years to repair their church building so barbarously despoiled nearly eight years ago. The village has not yet recovered from that holocaust which all but wiped it out.

At Kovalosh the new chapel, built upon the foundations of the one destroyed in '95, called for the extra labors & gifts of the church & congregation in which they have done well, especially in view of the persistent & repeated demands upon them of the tax collectors. This material effort served to unite them in other matters so that the year for them was one of spiritual upbuilding as well & of increasing influence in the village. This place furnishes more pupils for the Girls' High school at Mardin than any other outstation, & testifies to the character & extent of the work among the women. Of Koalb there is little to say as there is but little doing. It is one of the most unresponsive places in our field. One difficulty has been that

since the events of '9: the little evangelical church had no religious foothold, as then their building was swept clean away, & they have not any financial strength to restore it. Then, too, the place has not had steady services by one helper who has been well fitted. What this village needs is a permanent place for the missionary married helper, & a room to serve the purpose of a chapel & school.

D - Midyat and the Mountains.

In the town of Midyat the work has been crippled by the long illness of the pastor, & ere now we shall not much longer have his careful & patient shepherding of that flock. His inactive & impulsive temperament, impatience of restraint, financial strength have combined to make this a very independent church & congregation, so that they needed just such a man as Malki Marina to take a cool & practical view of affairs & patiently to steer them through the difficulties of their organization. There were twelve additions to the church on confession & the church is more spiritually-minded than any other church in the field. The village of Arbai has figured before in our statistics but only very briefly, because of the severe persecution which the helpers were subjected by a Kurdish Agha in a near village

Khan Agha has since died & now the villagers themselves asked us to try them again – the leading man opening his house to the teacher. There is no priest in the village so the teacher has full swing & good progress has been made. Of Armas – nearer to Tridyat – we cannot speak so well. An old helper who has become a Plymouth Brother has settled there in his old home & is using his influence against organized christianity. Unfortunately we have not been able to put just the right man in there to stiffen the brethren & vitiate the unwholesome effect of the tenets of the former helper. Last summer the village of Erdi was attacked by Koords & the preacher suffered the loss of many things as well as narrowly escaping being killed. This whirlwind swept away pretty much all that was left of the work so that it is abandoned for the present.

Hassan Kafe has experienced a revival of interest & a growth that is quite phenomenal. They are struggling with the erection of a chapel without any aid from the Board, a goodly proportion of the congregation has joined the membership of the Tridyat church twenty-five miles away.

Kerlous writes that finding the absence of a regular teacher, seemed to have filled his own mind as the school teacher, Bible woman did, what they could to make up the lack. This flourishing village has now the thing of an organized church in the field, will be the next place for the organization of a church. In fact the outlook is more hopeful than at any previous time when we have attempted to establish a church in that formerly powerful village. We reason that they are not seeking for protection but for the truth. All deacon of the Jacobite Syrian church has joined himself to the Word of God & so distressed the priest by the act that he now takes to persecution & excommunication. Satan always favors the "status quo" preceding the introduction of the Gospel! Other places in the mountains are calling for teachers but we have the men, women or funds for enlarging the work as we would like to do.

6. The Mesopotamian Plain.

Just above we speak of one place on the plain between Tawdin & Bajeel & that is the large town of Kerlous — a place probably dating from the time of Chedorlaomer. Nevertheless it has passed through vicissitudes during the year owing to the opposition of the Jacobite Syrian

bishop. It is always a good sign of progress when the ecclesiastics feel called upon to interfere. He twice broke up our school by starting one in his congregation & threatening excommunication to his people if they sent their children elsewhere. There are but a half dozen adherents as yet from the town, but the outlook is not discouraging.

4 - The District of Jezirah.

The social order of this region has been greatly disturbed by the lawlessness of the "Hamidieh" Koords, & a general breakup of the work was feared not only for ourselves in the town but also for the villages across the Tigris under the care of our brethren of the West Persia Mission. The death of two of the tribe chiefly responsible for the troubles there has so altered conditions that at the close of the year society had recovered its normal state & our work went on as usual. But the trouble at Jezirah seems to be that the work does not strike its roots into the soil. We have a school, & there is a congregation, but it is largely a floating one. There is no organized work resting on an indigenous congregation having the element of permanence as the ecclesiastic are bigoted & the foreign ruling sect is Roman catholic. In place,

however, has strategical value & under more favorable conditions might develop into a strong outstation. Âzakh has shared in this fluctuation of conditions & the small congregation has been scattered with little likelihood of being again united. But the teacher sent there last fall succeeded in getting a large school & in starting work among young men which is promising altho the Protestant element is almost nil.

Jafis had asked for a teacher but before he could get there the village was attacked & plundered, & they wrote us too late not to send him. We accordingly recalled him & put him in another village. Safaq is in these parts a great barrier to aggressive work on self-supporting lines.

G — Sert & Shirwan.

It is a long time since we have been able to chronicle so large an addition to the church in Sert, (17) & we rejoice in the signs of a quickened life there. They are very isolated as the Christian villages are far away from the city, & those nearest are either Chaldean or are situated across the Bohtan river & difficult to reach. The ability of this church & congregation has been seriously reduced by removals & a steady decline in the income of the wealthier classes — changes

produced by the events of 1895. Formerly they stood next to Trawlin in numbers & contributions but now they yield the fourth place in respect of adherents, the sixth in the matter of contributions. One ground is a missionary to overcome tant-lya among the villages — & they are many — & prepare the minds of men to receive the truth & to be willing to contribute to the support of the gospel & schools among them. Especially is this most patent in the district east of Erk & north of the Bohtan river & named Sirwan. Armenians & Jacobite Syrians are considerably mixed in that region but they use the common Kurdish language thus which they can be reached. Here are the most oppressed of Christian subjects & at the same time the most abandoned by the ecclesiastics of their creed. Surely the Erk church ought to have a mission to them & would have had ere long the means to help them sustain it.

Conclusion.

From this rather kaleidoscopic view of the work in Trawlin field we see now light & shade, encouragements & discouragements, helps & hindrances, and though blended so that we feel that the conflict is truly moral & spi-

darkness is one with increasing earnestness intents & endeavors to look forward in triumphant hope to the final reunite with him in saying: "Behold, saith the Lord, which is known unto Jehovah, not day nor night; but it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light." — Zech. 14:7.

"There is no frost God can't kill
In these Good woods.
The roots are warm through soft snows
And when Spring comes it surely knows
And every bud to blossom grows.
In these Good woods
Grows on a tree by day and night
Fill sweet to taste and pleasant sight
The fruit it yields." —

On behalf of the Station,
A. R. Andrews

Station for the year 1902.
Delivered June 3, 1903

Rec'd FEB 4 1903

Medical Report for Mardin Station.
For 1902

Ans'd FEB 5 1903

1902 is Closed, and the books are sealed! We too are called upon to render an account of our stewardship, for it may be, we shall no longer be stewards.

The year began bright and prosperous, but notwithstanding the ever crooking hand of death has claimed three who have been laborers in the E.T. Mission, and all of them answering to sudden calls. And we are that much the weaker because of it. One of the three coming very near to us, our beloved and ever to be lamented associate Dr. Drury, who left us April 8th in high hopes that ere the year closed he would again be with us. What a mercy it is, that a thick veil hides the future from our scrutinizing gaze. June 10 he was called to a higher sphere of life, and to hear the glad and welcome voice Mat. 25:21. Thus, only two short months elapsed between our farewells and the last good-byes. It was an awful blow to all of us. And our hearts would cry out, why thus? We had so earnestly hoped it would be otherwise. And yet it was the loving Fathers hand that had done it, and we could only put our mouths in the dust, and be dumb, for

"His ways are not our ways. nor his thoughts our thoughts &c.-

During the month of July. I had to take a trip to Corfa - was absent nine-teen days. I had a very pleasant and restful time. It does one good to get away from the daily grind for a time. Especially when you can visit a sister station - and more than that, a sister who is running the station with such wisdom and ability as Miss Shattuck does the Corfa Station. On my return home I found my baby was having a very severe run of whooping-cough. And in the short time I had been away, she had changed from a round plump robust child to a mere shadow. unable to stand on her feet. We had to make haste and get her out to our "Summer Rest" where she at once began to show signs of improvement. but it took her three months or more to get back to her former self. Aside from this we have been an exceedingly well favored station. as far as health is concerned. My trip to Corfa was to bring on a young Miss of Omathon. who has come to make us a visit, and her young life has been a great comfort and cheer to us all. Especially to baby - and we are very thankful for her coming. Our young Miss. Feruuga. packed in alone among us old people. finds her better company than we could possibly be. I had been planning for a year or more to make a tour of the field, but one thing after another had put it off - until in

desperation, on Oct. the tenth we started out going by way of Diarbekir spending 15 unprofitable days there - except that I was able to visit the three villages near there, having three Sundays to do it in. I found the work in a quiet progressive state - It so happened that the helpers were away from all of them - for the moment. One had gone to get married, another had gone for his wife - who had been away from him for 6 mos - the other from a near Village had gone home for the day.

From D. we went on to Sert where we worked Medically, and among the people as best we could for 25 days. The Sert Church too, had no preacher - and yet they were faithful in all their meetings - "never forgetting the assembling of themselves together" - One of their number - by turns - taking the lead - and always doing it in an acceptable manner - It is always a pleasure to visit the Sert Church. They are a much afflicted and a down trodden people as far as this world is concerned, but they are the brightest and most faithful of our Congregations. They now have our best helper for their preacher, and I expect for them a profitable winter spiritually - the Congregation is made up of more than 2/3 of young men - a grand field to work in.

From there we came on to Midyat - "raining" rain and snow to our hearts content. Here we spent part of four days. But there was not a moment of that whole time in which I could say, I was glad to be there - My heart ached during my

whole stay. because of the state of the Church. Quarreling and fighting - brother against brother. sister against sister. each one contending that he or she was in the right - and the other in the wrong. It was altogether too great an Elephant for me to take up - so I left them as I found them. Reaching home Dec. 2d to find all well, and happy. we were glad to be together again. My duties Medical, and other wise, have kept me hard at work 17 to 18 hours out of the 24. since my return. I with my few duties am then pressed. I hardly know how Bro. Andrus stands his constant strain - and hard labor. "According to thy days so shall thy strength be." must be what sustains him. So much for an introduction - and now a few words in regard to my own department and I am done.

The work for the year has been rather unsatisfactory. Operations have been fewer than preceding years. The number of in patients in the hospital are very much less in numbers. and the class who have been in, have been a very much poorer class. The total number present 45. and the amount received amounted to only 2962 piasters. Avg. for patient 66 p. while last year we had 69 patients. with an income of 7219 piasters. an avg of 100 p. each. The patients were Christians 26. Ms. 18. Yrs. 1. of which 9 were women. There were aside from these from out side patients 270 examinations, 128 Operations. 1471 dressings. making a total of 1834. with an income of 6583½ piasters

Visits in the City 4495. fees 2610 piasters. Prescriptions 5150. for Cash 1788., free. 2772., on debt. the same as cash 540., 50 were written, and not taken. The income from the same was 14771¼. piasters. There is an income from Rents, property, &c. amounting to 3461½ P. making a total of 27426¾ P.

The same was expended as shown in the enclosed. During the first part of the summer we had the severest Epidemic of Typhoid fever the City has seen during my residence here. but it was confined to the poorer and dirtier Class. and that altogether among the Xtians. Whole families would be smitten down. There were a number of fatal cases and yet, not as many as might have been expected, from the condition and surroundings. Otherwise there has been very little sickness in the City, during 1902.

Respectfully submitted.

D. M. B. Thom

For the year 1902.
Received Feb. 4, 1903

Account of Medical Work in Mardin 1902.

150.

Month. 1902	Cash Rs.	Free Rs.	Debt Rs.	Not Taken Rs.	Total. Rs	Cash. Taken.		Remarks.
								Rec'd FEB 4 1903
Jan.	138	219			357	810		
Feb.	160	199			359	1126	20	Went to Daraki 15 days
Mch.	163	241	78		482	1171	20	
								Ans'd FEB 5 1903
April	200	300	88		588	1580	20	
May	183	361	89		633	1685		
June	143	170	72		385	1334	20	
July	82	142	88		312	900	20	Went to Orfa. 19 days
Aug.	182	311	57		550	1388	20	
Sept.	207	375	26	8	616	1340	30	
Oct.	83	210	8	28	328	706	20	Went to Diarbekir.
Nov.	135	133	1	14	283	1816	20	Went to Midyat 2 mos.
Dec.	113	111	33		257	961		
12	1488	2472	540	50	5150	14771	3/4	

Month	Entered hospt.	Examination	Operations	Dressings.	Total.	Cash	rec'd.	
Jan.	2	15		60	77	100		No accurate records kept, until the month of Aug.
Feb.		12	8	30	50			
Mch.	6	30	22	150	108	500		
April.	7	20	30	220	277	280		
May.	4	25	10	150	189	260		
June	2	15	5	120	142			Went to Orfa
July	0	0	3	107	111	40		
Aug.	13	46+36	15	120	230	1448		
Sept.	8	27	5	282	322	480		
Oct.		14	3	70	107	185		was in the field touring.
Nov.		21	23	60	104	2378	20	
Dec.	3	8	4	102	117	922		
	45	270	128	1471	1834	6583	20	

Visits in the City 475 - at an avg. fee of 5½ = 2610.

	23965	10
From Other sources.	3461	20
	27426	30

Grand Total

Expended during the year.

Cash Rec'd		27426
Horse Rec'd	587	
Servants	3150	
Expended in Touring	2125	
Hospital & Tender Eq.	3267 3/4	
Drugs bought during the year	1425 1/2	
Balance	4077 1/2	
	27426 3/4	27426

E. & O.E.

D. M. R. Thom M.D.
In Charge

Mardin. Dec. 31/02.

Acc'd DEC 21 1903

Report of Boys' High School for 1902-3.

Mardin

Toward the close of the school last year, in a regular meeting of our Coöperation Com., I raised the question whether I should take the conduct of the school next year or close it so as to be able to prosecute work in the field. The majority thought it best to continue the school.

The same question was sent to the churches & communities with the result that expression was almost unanimous that the school should not be closed. Accordingly the station decided to continue the school, published the decision throughout the field & opened the school as usual on the Eighth Wednesday Sept.

The only changes made were the separation of the daily purchase for the school & the family of the purveyor, who is also one of the teachers, & the employment of a new teacher in the Preparatory department. There was a falling off in boarders this year chiefly from Diarbekir pupils. For this we were not particularly sorry as, on the whole, they are not a very desirable element in the make up of the school. The number of pupils connected with the school was 49 - distributed as follows:- Boarders, 21 - Day Pupils, regular, 21; partial course, 7.

There has been no first class as that there were none to graduate this year. We expect next year to have pupils in all the six classes of the school - 2 in the Prep. Dept. & 4 in the High school proper. The first class will enter upon a course of study considerably in advance of any previous class, as the course has been extended. During the year we have been working in our teachers' meetings upon a revision of the curriculum of both departments & determination of text books to be used.

Recently, also, the Coöperation Com. of the "Mesopotamian

Union" put into the hands of the High school teachers, with the principal, the task of a revision of the grading & studies of the day schools throughout the field.

On the intellectual side they year has developed two noticeable features — a largely increased attention to Arabic writing & an almost enthusiastic interest in the English language. These two items account for the presence of partial course pupils.

In the sphere of morals we are happy to report fewer troubles between pupils & the teachers of the Prep. Dept., & less occasion for the administration of disciplinary punishment. Two pupils left because they were unwilling to accept the punishment decided upon by the faculty.

Religiously the school shared in the shower of blessing which accompanied the visit of the London evangelist, Mr. John Campbell last April. The work was a quiet one, but some twenty of the pupils, or about half of the school, including many of our orphans, have professed to an experience of the new birth, & take their stand on the Lord's side. The atmosphere of the school noticeably improved & we observed greater conscientiousness in the work of the pupils.

Undoubtedly the sudden death of the pastor's most promising son, who was taking a post graduate course in English, was a large factor in the way of preparing the hearts of both the pupils in the school & the young men in the community for the special services of Mr. Campbell.

We feel to thank God & take courage.

The chief difficulty we now have to contend with is the fact that the relation between the school & the field is not sufficiently vital & close. The school exists primarily to supply the field with a native agency, but it must draw its raw material from the field itself. The field is furnishing the material as fast as it is needed, & the reason is found in the lack of interest in the school among the churches & communities.

In some cases there is more than lack of interest — there is an active opposition. The vicious influence of Plymouth Brethren in this field is largely responsible for the facts just stated. The party in Potter's Lantern here is wholly opposed to a colonial ministry, & does not believe in schools, so that they are among the weights which so easily beset us in this land of weights to the progress of the Gospel. The fact that there is no missionary to do the touring in the field also helps to account for this condition of affairs. A divorce between the field & the school would be equally fatal to both, because one cannot get on without the other.

We cannot close this brief report without calling your attention to some pressing needs of the school.

a — The first is a new principal. We have been praying & waiting all the year, with our eyes toward the west, looking for the coming man, but until this present hour no word from the Pres. Com. has come announcing the appointment of a man to the E. Key. Mission with the expectation that he will be located at Hardin. The principalship calls for a young man who can give to the office a more vivacious, vigorous, concentrated & enthusiastic service than is possible for the present locum tenens. We pray that it may please the Lord to send the right man to us speedily, for he will need about two years of preparation here before he can assume responsibility for the conduct of the school.

b — We are crippled in the department of Physics thro the lack of illustrative apparatus. We do not attempt more than to consider the fundamental principles of this branch of the sciences, so that a simple, but sufficiently complete set of apparatus for this purpose would be very helpful to us. The

outfit which we have been using the last 35 years has become either broken or worn out.

c – Officials visit our school from time to time & seem pleased with what they see, but venture to suggest that if they had a uniform like the government school in the city, it would add considerably to the appearance, as well as add to the dignity of the school – especially when higher officials come to the city & visit the institution. This is all right & the subject has been considered by the faculty, but the poverty of the pupils on the one hand & our limited appropriation for the school on the other do not warrant us to attempt, at present, to provide uniforms for the school. The idea is to have the uniforms belong to the school & to be rented to the pupils on special occasions, & so made available for a series of years. The estimated cost for 50 suits is $250, & if any friend of the school would like in this way to contribute to it we would be very grateful.

d – The school greatly needs a sick room, which the boarding pupils, when ill, but not so ill as to be sent to the hospital, may retire to & be removed from the talk & noise of the dormitory. It would also be very desirable to have a sitting room so that friends of the pupils may not need to be taken into the dormitory when making a friendly visit. Such rooms could be built for $200 & would add immensely to the accommodations of the school.

e – We are also in great straits because our scholarship fund is not sufficient to help as many indigent students as we ought. We also need to secure an endowment sufficient to place the school on a basis independent of the yearly appropriations to the Station so that these may be exclusively devoted to the general work of the Station. We trust our friends will remember this school from time to time that it may be shortly put in a condition to become a greater power than ever in this land so poorly provided with the forces which make for righteousness.

On behalf of the Station,

A. N. Andrus

Mandri, 1/8/903.

Mandri, Eastern Turkey

Rec'd JUL 23 1904

Report of Mardin Station for 1903-04

Working Force.

Saturday, Nov. 21st, 1903, was a high day for the station because it welcomed back its Kindergarten teacher, Miss Graf, after an absence in America, for rest & recuperation, of nearly three years. No other change has occurred in the missionary force, but the native agency has sustained unusual loss in the death of two out of the remaining three ordained pastors left us after the massacre of '95. Pastor Khudwshaw died Aug. 5, at the age of 77 years. He located in Diarbekir Mar. 29, 1865, under the direction of Dr. Williams, to open up a work there, & there he remained until his death — having labored 38 years in one place, & leaving an organized church & community as his best monument. Pastor Melki Marina was also a pupil of Dr. Williams, & began his ministry in an effort to lodge evangelical ideas in the village within sight of the great monastery of Deir Zaafran, the see of the ancient church that was born at Antioch. He was ordained & installed pastor of the church in Midyat, organized at the same time, on April 7, 1885, & retained the pastorate until his death, Oct. 1, 1903. He was a man of rare wisdom & [illegible]

tact in dealing with men &, what is more unusual in this country, he knew how to possess his soul in patience & to take infinite pains in preventing & in settling church, family & personal quarrels in his congregation. It will be exceedingly difficult to fill his place.

Churches and Communities.

The churches neither increase in number nor advance in strength. The movement of population affects them – especially the churches of Mardin & Ezel. The largest gain during the year was to the Mardin church where 37 were admitted on profession of faith – some of them pupils from our High schools. This was in large part due to the efforts of a Rev. J. Campbell – a London evangelist – who visited three of the churches in our field – Ezel, Midyat & Mardin. He made a much longer stay in the latter place & received better attention to his message. The Mardin people appreciated his services very highly, & our High schools especially were greatly benefited by his labors. The congregation handed him a purse of £T. upon his leaving for Diarbekir. In addition to the visit of Rev. Campbell the churches & communities have enjoyed the labors of the itinerant evangelist who was ordained to this work by the Mesopotamian Union in the fall of 1902. At that ordination nothing was said about provision

for his salary, but the Coöperation Com. of the Union made an appeal to the churches & congregations of the field which responded by meeting one half of his salary for the year.

Owing to our reduced missionary force no missionary touring has been done, so that all the out-stations appreciated all the more the visitations of this evangelist. If it were possible for a missionary & a missionary lady to join the evangelist the touring work in the field would be ideal & much more effective.

While the gain in adherents has been but 67 the average Sabbath morning attendance throughout the field has advanced 122, i.e. from 1452 to 1574, & membership in Sab. Schools from 1133 to 1229.

Perhaps as good a way as any to illustrate the repressive effects of continued retrenchment in a field like that of this station is to give the list of out-stations that are without preacher, teacher, or helper of any kind. It is as follows:—

1- Arnaa, in the Jebel Druz district;
2- Bôti; " " " " "
3- Ewdi, " " " " "
4- Hassan Kafe, " " " " "
5- Safin, " " Jezireh " "
6- Kaslaqui, " " Dioulkin " "
7- Mousmiyeh, " " Yezidis " "

8 - Kaz, in the Jebl Toor district.

This list constitutes one third of our out-stations, & only three places on it are without regular congregations; & even in those three a helper would be able to secure a congregation at once. These places are without a native agency not because we have not the helpers to supply them, but because we have not funds to aid the out-stations to employ them, & they are still too weak to employ them unaided by us.

Education.

The gain in pupils of all kinds the past year has been 190, or more than one tenth of the whole number, which is 1174. It is interesting to note the distribution of this increase:-

In Bible-reading pupils,	94.
" Boys' schools,	61,
" Girls' " "	25,
" High school pupils,	10, 190.

The increase in Bible-reading pupils, which is more than double the number reported the year before, is accounted for by the special effort of the station to enlarge the Bible-reading force; but the balance of the total increase has been had with a diminution of the number of schools by three. The foes of education in this field are many, & they are strongly entrenched. Their Port Arthur is the highly developed Papal ecclesiasticism which holds

most of the people down in ignorance & superstition.

A reduced missionary & native agency, small even before reduction, is not going to capture it in one campaign. The conflict before us in overcoming the inertia of the oriental custom, heavy with age, of priestly power, & of the marshalled forces of Papacy — the two being united in the purpose to keep men blind that they may lead them as they will — is one which demands piety, pluck, push, patience & persistency, year in and year out, until the educational spirit shall possess the masses. This task we must not shirk, but on the contrary boldly grapple with, colossal tho it be.

Contributions.

We have been agreeably astonished, in comparing the native contributions for last year with those for 1902, to see an increase of 3326 piastres. This is more than an advance of one tenth. An analysis of the contributions for 1903 shows where there has been a gain, & where a falling off, in the distribution of their gifts, as the following table shows:—

	Gains —	Pa.	Pa.
For church & congregational expenses,		4640.	
" rebuilding & repairs of chapels &c,		944.	
Total gain —		5584.	5584.
	Losses —		
For education —		705.	

Forward –	Gains –		5584.
" " –	Losses –	705.	
For Home + Foreign Missions		1553.	
Total loss –		2258.	2258.
" " of gains over losses –			3326.

We may place 1350 pies. of this gain to the contributions for the support of the itinerating evangelist mentioned above, which is one half of his salary.

You may be interested in the following extract from the pastor's Annual Report rendered at a meeting of the church + congregation at the close of last year in Mardin.

Following his narrative of the state of religion he gave this digest of the gifts of his people for 1903:-

1 –	For the pulpit expenses – a fixed charge.	3600.
2 –	" school expenses, sal. of teachers &c – " " "	2817.
3 –	" the poor of the church + community.	1041.10
4 –	" monthly concert collections.	95.10
5 –	" Sab. school " " "	306.10
6 –	" salary of itinerant evangelist.	337.30
7 –	" a farewell present to Rev. Campbell.	540.
8 –	" aid to Mosul church in renewing chapel –	114.
9 –	" " " Kurdistan Home Miss'y work	324.
	Totals by church + congregation –	9175.20

In addition to the above he reported the receipts of the various societies within the community as follows:-

1-	The Soc. of Love, (Y. M. C. A.) the oldest society-		400.
2-	" Youth's Soc. (Y. M. C. A. Jun'r).		344.30
3-	" Women's "	287.20	
4-	" Girls' "	283.	
	" total for Fem. "	570.20	570.20
	" " " all "		1315.10

According to this showing the total contributions of the Madrid church & congregation for their religious & educational organizations amount to a sum about equal to three-fourths of the total amount of their individual taxes paid in to the government on their real estate, income, soldier & city dues. Query — Does every church in the constituency of the American Board pray for the support & spread of the Gospel, & for the primary education of her children, an amount equal to three-fourths of what the members of her congregation pay out in taxes? The above amount does not include what the community pays for the education of its children in our High schools.

This brief review of the past year discloses nothing that is idyl, nor yet anything on account of which we need to feel discouraged. The times are out of joint, in unstable equilibrium & of doubtful issue so that, in the circumstances, not to lose ground is a real gain. Here raising our "Ebenezer" we continue "toiling in rowing", & assuredly gathering that the Lord will help us. On behalf of the Station, A. H. Anderson

Received July 23, 1904

ARP'T MAR 7 1904

4

Annual Report of the Medical work of Mardin Station.

1903 –

My report must be brief and to the point this year. It has been a light year in our department as will appear in the following statement –

Our Missionary force has been recruited and strengthened by the return of Miss Graf – after an absence of 2½ years – Coming back in health & strength, and good spirits –

The Station as a whole have enjoyed remarkably good health – for which we are profoundly thankful –

There has been nothing of special interest in the way of sickness in the city during the year –

About two months ago we had a Cholera scare – three or four cases coming from outside proving fatal – but aside from those who died – none others were taken – They came from a village ten miles away – where some 30 to 35 cases proved fatal – from there it extended into the plain – where it is still working – And we are by no means out of the woods – for it is all around us – even at the present writing –

I have not been absent from Mardin the present year – was called to Bitlis when Dr. Underwood had the typhoid fever but I could not leave the Hospital at the time – and as it proved they were equal to the emergency – I should have

Received July 23, 1904

gone for a tour of the field - but for the Cholera prevailing all around - I did not feel justified in leaving -

The Hospital has been at no time full - nor has been at any time empty - In all we have had 62 in patients - 45 of them free cases - 17 paying. There has been 3076 dressings - for 257 persons - bringing in £53.0. There was 191 Examinations - 21 free - 170 paying - 1747.0. 88 Major operations - with numerous Minor ones - 56 free - 32 paying - yielding 4071.0. A total of piastres from Hospital for year 1876 = $332.02 -

The number of Vaccinations during the year 1875 - of these 2243 were for cash - 2905 were free. The cash taken in 13722.0. for visits in the city (495) 2706.0. = in $72283. Total cash rec'd for Medical work for the year $10485 -

Of the 62 patients that were in the Hospital during the year - were in for the following diseases -

3 Abscess of the Liver -
1 " " " Pleura -
6 Stone in bladder - Lithotomy -
3 Callous Ulcer -
4 Cancer.
3 Laparotomies -
2 Leg Amputations -

4 Labor Cases Instrumental

1 Cesarean Section

4 Syphilis

1 Apoplexy

2 Eyes Chronic Granulations

1 Sciatica

2 Ascites

3 Peterset

4 Gun shot wounds, with Bullets

1 Dagger wound in Pleura. died 10 day

6 Tuberculosis — all operated on

2 Mentitis

1 Urethritis

1 Crushed Ankle — from jumping

1 — foot — Stone falling upon it

3 undesignated

2 Returned the 2d time

62

A Summary of Invoice taken Dec 31 1903

First	Dry Drugs. Powders	315	89		
Second	Solid Extracts.	127	86		
Third	Fluid Extracts.	145	38		
Fourth	Liquors and Liquids	111	40		
Fifth	Tinctures	59	23		
"	Oils, Vaseline & Glycerines	111	09	870	85

Carried forward			8
Ointments	10	37	
Wines, Elixs, & Syrups	15	32	
Acids	9	51	
Tablets & Pills	87	71	
Troches 513. Empty Capsules 1030	15	43	
Corks 1177. Tin boxes 960	21	37	
Bottles empty	25	65	
M.E.D.&C. New Service	191	52	3
Dispensary & Waiting Room Furniture	54	74	
Instruments	330	70	
Operating Room Furniture	125	36	
Horse 80.00 Saddle 15.00	95	00	
Hospital Building & Furniture	1605	00	
Houses & Grounds belonging to Med. Dept.	1288	00	34
			47

Summary of Account

Stock in hand Dec. 31. 1899	$530	20	
Rec'd during 1900	543	49	
" " 1901	572	82	
" " 1902	698	74	
" " 1903	434	60	27
Stock in hand Dec. 31. 1903			12
The amount sold during the 4 years			14

870

No 5 (1m) R. written for the year - $1148
for Cash 2240. Gen. 2905.

Cash rec'd from Dispensary	$603	77		
" " " Hospital	332	02		
" " " Visits in City	119	06	1054	85

Contra -

377 Expended for Services, & Hospital	473	00		
" " Horse	12	80		
" " Drugs this for.	434	60	960	40
Balance in hand			94	45
			1054	85

Respectfully submitted
T. M. B. Thomas in Charge -

3498
4746

2719
1245
1467

-1903-

Rec'd AUG 2 1904 154

Ans'd AUG 2 1904

Report of Boys' High School for 1903-4.

The school year opened, as usual, on the third Wed. of Sept. 1903. It has been what we term a full year, because all the six classes of the school were in session — four in the High school proper, & two in the Prep. Dept't. Fifty-two names were entered on the roll, their distribution being the following:-

High School — boarders, 18, day pupils, 10, total, 28.
Prep. Dept't — " " 7, " " " 17, " 24.

No change, nor addition, was made in the teaching force, so that all the teachers had their hands full of work. As this was the first year of close work on the lines of the advanced curriculum, spoken of in the last report, the teachers had to prepare themselves in much new work.

We had hardly gotten fairly in smooth running order when the city had a cholera scare because of the introduction of the disease by muleteers from Aleppo where it was raging. Our Dr. Thom advised a quarantine of the school premises for a few days, so that for about a week the boarders only participated in regular recitations. As cases in the city did not increase the Dr. speedily allowed the quarantine to be removed. There has been no sickness in the school, nor among the teachers & but one case of prolonged illness among the day pupils.

that recitations were wholly uninterrupted throughout the year. For this blessing we are heartily grateful to Him from whom we receive life & health & all things.

Two features of a general character were added to the instruction given in the school during the second term which began after the semi-yearly examinations early in Feb. The first was a course of short talks in Ethics to the two departments together, adapted to their condition & needs. These talks were given twice a week & enlisted the interest of the pupils besides their moral effect upon them. During the first half of the year the same amount of time was given to vocal music. The second general feature was practice in walking & marching by the whole school, & in dumb bell exercises by the High school only. These exercises were conducted by the Teacher of the Prep. Dept't who threw his whole soul into them & made them a success.

Every year, & generally at the beginning of the second term, we look for a stormy weather either in the exhibition of insubordination toward a teacher, or toward school regulations, or in a conflict of some sort among the pupils. But this year there was an unusually early outbreak of a spirit of rebellion which was also more general & inclusive than is commonly experienced.

The infusion of a large personal element against a teacher, & between members of the first class among themselves, increased the violence of the storm & added to the difficulty in outweathering it. It broke out in the region of the boarding department & extended to the orphans too. Both the faculty & the native trustee of the school loyally aided the principal in the settlement of the trouble & the application of discipline & punishment, so that the result was not only salutary to the leaders of the disturbance, but also very noticeable in the subsequent morale of the whole school to the extent that down to the close of the year we had fewer cases calling for discipline than I have ever known in the history of the school.

The religious atmosphere has been very uniform throughout the year. The school changed the time of the observation of the day of prayer for schools & colleges to the day assigned by the C. G. M. C. A., as the day formerly kept was just on the eve of the mid-year examinations when the minds of the pupils were preoccupied with the examinations before them. The experience of the change has fully justified itself as we found the day much better observed & to much greater profit, than on any previous occasion. Especially was the consecration meeting at the close of the day a most solemn & interesting feature of the day. The principal has, throughout the year, made individual

effort with each member of the High school in regard to his spiritual condition & needs. In addition to this he held a Bible class every Sab. morning with the first class on the general subject of the Kingdom of God. In this Bible class three objects were kept in view throughout the year, First, their obtaining a more comprehensive idea of the nature of the Kingdom; Second, a clearer apprehension of their relation to, & responsibility for the spread of, this Kingdom; Third, their advancement in the use of the English language. Some former graduates also attached themselves to this Bible class which proved interesting & profitable.

The closing exercises of the two High schools were held last week & occupied parts of three days. The Prize Rhetorical Exhibition led off on Mon. morning at 7.30, in which five contestants strove pretty evenly for the half Pound Turkish which was offered as the prize by an English consul who recently visited the school & was much interested. At the close of this contest the audience adjourned to the school yard & witnessed a very creditable exhibition in marching evolutions followed by an extended series of dumb bell exercises. Tuesday morning witnessed the graduating exercises which were honored by the presence of some government officials & a bishop of the Papal Syrian

community. After the diplomas were distributed to the eight graduates one of the officials made a short address in Turkish which was responded to in the same language by the Turkish teacher. Prizes, also provided by the consul, were distributed to different members of the High + Prep. schools, + the bishop closed the interesting exercises with the benediction. So great was the crowd that thronged to get into the hall that the exercises were delayed half an hour, + then many were turned away. The afternoon of Tuesday + the morning of Wed. were filled up with the Commencement exercises of the Girls' High school, the report of which you will receive from the new principal, Miss Armenga.

Our last report contained allusions to five pressing needs of the school, but to this day neither the Prud. Com., nor our church constituency, has given any intimation that any one of these needs was likely to be speedily supplied. We again earnestly draw attention to those needs, - most pressing often a year, - + also add a sixth viz:, a pump with an air chamber to regulate the flow of the water. Especially do we need apparatus for the department of Physics, a sick room, + an increase in the scholarship fund.

Grateful for past mercies we look forward with hope to the new school year + the coming of a new principal.

Mardin, June 23, 1904. A. H. Andrews.

Presidential Secretary.

Report of The Girls High School at Marden 1903-04.

Rec'd AUG 18 1904

We were happily surprised to have the Kirbekan caravan come in early in the morning of Sept 15. so enabling us to open our school promptly the next morning with the large attendance of 46 pupils. Two more were added in a few days. As might be expected not all the 48 continued during the year, but the places of the few dropping out were usually at once filled by others so that the average attendance was about 47 pupils. 26 of the 48 were boarders, the rest day pupils from city and Orphanage. Our teaching force was altogether inadequate. Rahel Inwood and Raheel Stephan were the only regular teachers. The work of one other being done by members of the two upper classes until about two mo's before the close of school when a third teacher, Ognef Said, was engaged so as to give the seniors more time to work on their essays. Mrs Andrus had two classes with the seniors and Mrs. Thom their normal training while Miss Steele assisted in English & gymnastics and Miss Graf gave singing lessons. The same matron & steward of last year were continued and all the work as much as possible carried on as before. The few changes made were slight. The responsibility for the behavior of the girls while down stairs was shifted from the teachers to the matron somewhat more. In the dining

C. N. Andrus
President, Trustee.

room the three tables instead of being arranged edge to edge were put each one by itself. The first and second class girls with a teacher sat at one table where they were obligated to speak English. At first this almost seemed to overshadow the pleasure of the novelty of the change, but soon they were able to make their wants known and even to carry on quite a chatty conversation. Towards the end of the term one might even hear English spoken on the playground. Occassionally at the second table sat those who wished to practice speaking Kurdish and at the 3rd Arabic was used.

The pupils were divided among the prescribed four classes, except three special students two of whom we hope are ready to do regular work the coming year. The 4th class of 19 pupils was rather unwieldy but owing to lack of teachers we could not divide it and as a consequence not the required amount nor the desired quality of work was done. This was especially true of the work in Arithmetic. Better work as a whole was done by the eleven girls of the 3rd class. Of the six girls in the 2nd class we expect only four to come back & finish next year. So as to numbers it will not compare favorably with this years class of nine students.

We were happy to have Esther along with four girls of lower grades join the church, thus making all the girls going out from us church members. All the seniors taught classes in the Sunday School and all the pupils were either active or associate mem-

bers of the C. E. Society. Instead of one of the teachers the seniors and second class girls lead their own Friday morning prayer meeting with the result as we thought of a greater interest in personal work. An hour of each Sunday was usually spent by the older girls in reading to groups of younger girls, and on Sunday evenings the boarders studied with me the Gospel of St. John according to Mr. White's plan. The Bible knowledge of the pupils and especially of the seniors was far ahead of their general knowledge, and the spirit of trying to live as Jesus would have them live was general. The most came far short of this way, yet during the whole year there were no serious cases of discipline. The only trying cases being those of neglect of duty in the domestic department. All the work is done by the pupils & owing to their innate untidiness and carelessness it was reasonable to expect that an untiring eye needed to be on them all the time in order to have the work but half way done.

During the last half year we divided the school into two divisions for outdoor games instead of the regular gymnastic work. Basket & Center ball were the two new games introduced. By changing the rules somewhat and allowing many more than necessary to play on a side we managed to have all play at the same time either at one game or the other. Owing to the limited, rough, & even terraced ground there were somewhat hard falls but no serious accidents. It

was somewhat difficult to keep them from corrupting the games yet towards the last they played fairly well and seemed to enjoy them immensely. During commencement week a few contest games were played. The seniors were rather gloomy when at the very beginning of the year two of their comrades were detained from taking up the work with them. Esther was in the hospital with a very bad leg into which she had shot a bullet that persisted in escaping Dr. Thom's critical search from time to time until some two months after the accident it was found in an altogether different place from when it had entered. Katrina was very slowly recovering from a long siege of typhoid fever. One of the other girls was also obliged to miss six weeks of school on account of typhoid, and but shortly after these three were back in school came the cholera scare. It fortunately proved only a scare and interfered with the regular run of school work but for a week. Excepting the above three cases and the usual amount of malaria & grippe the general health of the pupils was good. The last week of school was taken up with public examinations & exercises. We had no speaker this year. Instead the members of the graduating class read their essays. It would hardly be fitting to close a girls' school in Turkey without a wedding bells. So in order not to be behind the time we had

two wedding close the year. The one being that of one of our teachers to a worthy young man formerly of Mardin but now a colporteur at Muscat. So the school will have one more of its graduates scattered on this wide field. We hope & trust that she may serve our Christian Cause faithfully in her new home & that she may enjoy some of the sweet of life having had her full share of the bitter. At the time of the massacres her parents were both killed and she and her little brother carried away into captivity among the Kurds. From which after three months of hard labor, starvation & ill treatment they were rescued by their elder brother. The other wedding was that of one of this years graduates who was carried off against her will by her father (our Steward) to a monastery, the seat of the Jacobite sect & the home of the patriarch. Here she was kept a prisoner until she was persuaded to consent to marry a young Jacobite, a relative of the patriarch. The patriarch himself performed the ceremony. Many of the old community were sorry to have this happen in their "vatican" but they were powerless to do any thing in opposition to the wish of the patriarch. The parents have been suspended from the Protestant church but the knot is tied & the poor girl must enter upon her life of fasting and formalism

in the "old Church" I sincerely hope that you will pray with us that we may have the funds for three native teachers instead of two & that our work may all be done more faithfully & better. In behalf of the school

Agnes Jenanga.

Aug 13 — Recd

Dear Dr. Barton:— I hope you will pardon the lateness of this report. After school closed there was work & calling that had to be done & after that Miss Steele & I made some visits to villages in our field. I enjoyed much meeting the friends at Benebel, Kulleth & Midyat. At the last two places we spent a Sunday & several days each so had a good opportunity to see both the work of the schools & the evangelistic work. It is a pity that they are not more interested in educational work at Midyat. The 3 schools might do so much better work if they would furnish books or leave their children in school longer. I visited at many homes with the Bible women & had women's meetings on the Sundays. During school time I visited the village near Mardin hope next year to be able to go to Sert. Sincerely A. Jenanga

REC'D AUG 29 1904

Report of the Marsden Kindergarten.

February to July 1904

Work for this school began soon after my return in November 1903. The old Kindergarten tables which Miss Nutting had made fifteen years ago from old packing boxes were repaired and scrubbed and covered with a checked oil cloth found in the market in lieu of the regular enameled cloth for Kindergartens - thus quite hiding the ravages of time. Fifty little chairs were ordered from the Swiss orphanage carpenter shop and had to be put together. They are neat and the children were much pleased with them. They are not as strong as those from America but also cost half the price of those.

In former years the school has been held in the community school rooms, but a primary school had been started during the absence of your Kindergartner, which it was not thought best to disband so the community was asked to furnish another room. They decided to rent a room not far from the city schools at a cost of about $25. In view of this extra expense and that connected with the reopening of the school it was decided to raise the tuition from two piastres to three piastres (about 13 cts) monthly. Then for weeks the principal and first assistant spent several hours daily in translation - preparing a 'Guide to Kindergartners' - and 'Outline of a year's work' and songs and games for the children.

At last we were ready to begin. The first assistant is a massacre widow never quite strong and well since those terrible days, so at first we had only a half day session. The second assistant is a massacre orphan and was a senior

in the High School. The afternoons were spent in drilling the new teachers and in the preparation of material for the following day.

The number of pupils was small as the room in the compound was in the extreme west end of the city. On May 1st we moved to the pleasant room which the community had rented for us. The first week the number of pupils was larger than we could well care for, but when the parents found that we insisted on the payment of the tuition some of the Syrians withdrew their children. These people seldom have schools for their children and when they do, the teacher, who barely can read, receives no fixed salary, so they find it hard to come to paying a certain sum each month. Others are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of their children. One mother has spent many hours over silk purses in order to earn the money to send her only child, a little girl. The father's family call themselves Protestants but have very little religion. One day an uncle came to visit them and began to eat without asking a blessing. Little Zehrah (Flower) said, "We are not heathen - we pray." Her mother reproved her saying "You must not talk so before your uncle." The child replied "But it is a sin not to pray before eating." Her uncle was touched and said "You are right

little one" and asked her to pray. She is only four and one-half years old so she covered her eyes and repeated as much of the Lord's Prayer as she could. That is about all the praying that is done in that home.
We are trying to teach them to be good kind and neat, and there has been a marked improvement in them. It is a pleasure to watch most of them at luncheon. A piece of newspaper serves for a napkin on which all crumb peelings etc. are gathered then each carefully shakes out his "napkin" onto the refuse heap and puts it back in its place. Formerly they threw everything on the floor.
On July 15th we had our closing exercises. The parents and a few other friends were invited and seemed to enjoy what they saw and heard. We had chosen for the school motto "Be ye kind to one another" and stories and morning talks were planned to emphasize the thought. The children sat in the circle during most of the exercises (the first time we have had room enough to have a circle) They sang their "Goodmorning" to teachers and "Welcome" to the friends. They were very good and showed little self-consciousness. We had purposely arranged no special parts on the program but they sang played and worked as on other days.

The

only prize that was awarded was given to the most attentive pupil during story hour. It fell to the son of one of our Bible women. The children were none over six years old. In most of them the change made by the five months is quite marked. They have grown from listless little bodies forced to sit idle most of the day in the other schools, to alert, observant little pupils ready to follow out any dictation exercise in building weaving - drawing etc. They are more gentle too. During the long summer days the babies have spent much of the afternoon napping on the floor. The old ones had lessons in reading writing and arithmetic. We are looking forward to a happy year to begin in September. A third helper has been chosen from this year's graduating class. We feel better equipped and fitted for the work than ever before. Many helpful lessons were learned in the schools visited in America and Switzerland. We pray that all who read these lines will join with us in asking the blessing of God upon this little school.

Respectfully submitted,

Johanna L. Graf.

July 28 - 1904.

Feb 15 July - 1904

Report of Mardin Station for 1904.

Rec'd JUL 5 1905
Ans'd JUL 11 1905

At the close of the year 1904 found our number the same as at the close of 1903. We were still looking for the coming man! God has given us continued health & strength, we have dwelt in safety, & have been permitted to pursue our labors without the least interference. For all these, & other mercies, we are devoutly thankful to God. Nor have we lost any native helper by death, but on the contrary have seen the native agency increased from 48 to 56, & one out-station restored to the list — Gsai-Shelar — where in 1902 we failed to maintain our footing. The out-station of Jezireh was turned over to our neighbors of the West Syria Mission as their interests there were greater than ours.

Churches and Communities.

Two churches had to be subjected to discipline because of quarrels with the helpers in them. The helpers were removed from them & the churches were left to shift for themselves. The additions by confession were only 45, which is 14 less than last year. Six Sabbath schools were added to the 17 of last year, but there has been an increase of but 22 pupils in the average attendance upon these 22 schools. While there has been a gain in adherents to the Protestant community of 141 souls the gain in the average attendance upon Sabbath morning services has been but 31. This will not be surprising when we remember that since the events of 1895 there has been going on a quiet removal of many families from these regions in order to escape further persecution, & also to financially better their condition. These removals for the last 3 yrs have at least checked the

growth of the congregations, the strength of the churches. Take, for example, the Walden congregations. Average for 1878 the average congregation were 308, while in the Colorado Conference in 1882 it was 318. Blackwing Church Tyler 157 members more than the congregation. The remarkable difference of 1663 and between the members of churches (2637), the congregations attendance (1474), throughout the field, is to be chiefly accounted for on these grounds.

(1) Many churches include very prominent and big valleys.

(2) Churches include those who are actually members of other churches, but are resident within the civil limits of the congregation.

(3) Churches in towns, cities, and villages are civil districts, but are not of congregations of other denominations; e.g. Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational, or Roman Catholic churches, which are not included in the Mormon census of the civil districts of the Protestant congregations, which are designed only for the members of bona fide congregations.

The apparent condition of the churches in Utah is very encouraging. Many of them are now in a healthy condition, and are rapidly growing in strength and influence. They are fearlessly the bearers of their testimony, and are faithfully striving to carry out the great commission of the Lord, that is, to establish, in accordance with the principles of truth, a community of people who are willing to do all in their power to promote the cause of truth and righteousness, against which all the powers of darkness are arrayed.

Education.

The school census returns are expected for 1884 from 1883, but the average attendance of boys has been ascertained to be 3,000, while that for girls has increased by 1,000 in the year — 3,000, while that for girls has increased by 1,000 in the year, from 317 in 1903 to 560 in 1904. Both average attendances are satisfactory when the school system is taken into consideration. The learning of the people appears by examining the number of schools and teachers and the school year, which is longer or shorter in proportion to the number of pupils. The school year with the average attendance for the year, the difference is 3 to 1 for boys, 2 to 4 for girls, or 2 to 1 for both, making the average attendance

growth of the congregations & the strength of the churches. Take, for example, the Tiverton congregation. In the report for 1895 the average congregation was 350, while in the Tabular View for 1904 it is 313. But during the last 9 years 189 persons have gone out of the congregation. The noticeable difference of 1063 could between the number of adherents (2632), & the average Sab. attendance (1574), throughout the field, is to be chiefly accounted for on three counts — (1) The term Adherents includes every Protestant, old, big & little. (2) It also includes those who are absent, but have not had their names struck from the civil list of the community. (3) It takes in, too, those who are enrolled upon the civil list, but are members of congregations of other communities, e.g. Plymouth Brethren, & members of families where head is a Protestant while the other members, in whole or in part, are not Protestant. I own I think it discord any reference to the civil list of the Protestant community, which is misleading, & ask only for the number of fona fide evangelicals.

The spiritual condition of the churches & congregations during the year under review has not been sustained & aggressive; for this people are more susceptible than some they are most easily affected by the general conditions prevailing at present in this part of the land. They are passing the time of their sojourning here in fear, but it is not the fear of the Lord, but a fear which begets anxiety, a sense of uncertainty, & restlessness of mind — all of which militate against solid advancement in things spiritual as well as temporal.

Education.

Five more common schools are reported for 1904 than in 1903, but the average attendance of boys has been exactly the same in both years — 579, while that for girls has increased by 43 only — i.e. from 317 in 1903 to 360 in 1904. But average attendance does not fairly represent what the schools are effecting in the way of leavening the lump, as will appear by comparing the whole number of those who have been entered on the rolls of the school, for a shorter or longer period of the school year, with the average attendance for the year, as in the following table:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total Enrolment —	930	594	1524
Average Attendance —	579	360	939
Difference between the two —	351	234	585

There is nothing in the Tabular Views to indicate which is wanted, whether the whole number of those who, during the year, have come under instruction for a longer or shorter time, or whether merely the average attendance is required to be reported.

All the other communities have felt the influence of our schools & have been giving more attention to them — especially the Jacobite Syrians. As the Boys' High School, the Girls' High School & the Kindergarten give separate reports we have not included upon them, except that their pupils & the receipts of the schools are included in the statistics of attendance & contributions for education.

Native Contributions.

We find a report a large falling off in the total of native contributions for 1904 as compared with those for 1903 — more in church & congregational expenses than for education. The total loss in the two departments was as follows:—

In Church & Congregational Expenses	- 2587	pias (Gold).
In Education — " " "	- 1308	" "
Loss,	3845	" "

But there has been gain over 1903 in Building & Repairs, of 484 pias. (Gold), & in Home and Foreign Mission work of 443 pias. (Gold) — Total — 876 " "

The net loss in contributions, therefore, is 2969 " "

This is a large proportion of the total of contributions — more than a Tenth, & reflects the spiritual & economic condition of the churches & communities. In this connection we may report upon a department about which nothing has been heard for several years, viz. the Book Department. This department is self-supporting, & has colporteuring connected with it that is aided by the American Bible Society in the support of one colporteur. Owing to the attitude of the government toward peripatetic book-sellers & the increasing risks of travel, the colporteur has not been able to circulate through the fields the last year as much as usual. The following table of sales includes those by the colporteur as well as those from our book-store at the Mission Premises.

Bibles,	118,	Parts of B.	Test.	106,	Cash,	1400 pias.	Discount,	82.25, Total,
New Test.	112,	" " N.	"	514,	"	285.00	" "	51.35
Total Scrip.	230	" " Scrip.		620	"	2185.00	" "	134.60
Total sales of Scrip. & Bibles,						3870	"	2260 pias. 2260 pias
" " " Religious Books,						3015	" "	1209.00 "
" " " School Books,						1245	" "	4097.40
Grand Total of sales,						8130	" "	5517 pias —

Bibl & Music Books

Grand Total of sales 3430 " " 5517 pias —

We are still in need-time here, our soil is very strong ground but we continue to toil in faith believing that "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may run & be glorified.

Madura,
May 27-1905.

On behalf of the Station,
A. R. Andrews.

A. R. Andrews. May 27- 1905.

Rec'd JUL 5 1905

158.

Mardin. Medical Report — 1904.

Rec'd JUL 11 1905

In compliance with a request from the Home Office that all reports should be brief. Mine for the past year will consist merely of figures.

We the Missionaries, with slight exceptions, had a year of health — for which we are not unmindful of its source, and return grateful thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift.

In the Medical line, the year has produced no new developments. The figures will give the needs in substance boiled down.

The number of Rx. written 4870 for cash, 2621. free 2239. Cash received 16243½.

Visits in the homes — 266. Cash 5667.

Work in Hospital — Number of Patients 49. Cash 1065

" " Examinations 149. " 1499

" " Operations. 84 " 7069

" " Dressing. 2100 " 365

9998

Total in Gold piasters 29544. 29544

Cash. from last year. 21145

51689

Contra

Expended:

Hospital & Dispensary Sundries	3384
Relief - for Bulgarians. Erzroom £ 1200 1080	2280
Horses. Keep & Care.	1013½
Salary of Assistants.	3625
Expended in Touring.	677
Other Sundries.	328
Taxes.	165½
Drugs. Instruments &c.	7682
(188)	19105 = 17782

Received, brought forward.	21689
Expended for the year.	17782
Balance to credit &c.	3907 £
(£ = $611.91)	

(£100 = $4.40)

Respectfully submitted

D. M. B. Thom

Mardin. May. 25th 1905.

Mardin Medical Report
1904.
D. M. B. Thom - May 25-1905

Report of Boys' High School for 1904-5

Rec'd JUL 5 1905
Ans'd JUL 11 1905

We began at the regular time for opening & received 21 pupils in the High, & 34 in the Preparatory department — 55 in all. Of these 27 were boarders & 28 day pupils.

Before the close of the close of the year one pupil was expelled for stealing from his schoolmates, one was taken away by his father because his priest threatened to excommunicate him if he refused to remove his boy from a Protestant school, & one left to engage in service at Dr. Howe's dispensary. Three of the boys are from Tocoal from whence we have had no pupils for a number of years.

We were compelled to divide the Preparatory school into three classes, though it is our principle to have but two grades in it. The reason for waving the principle this year was because we found so many of the pupils from abroad so poorly prepared that they could not go on with the second class, & we could not well send them home. Their backwardness was largely owing to a defect in the village schools where the teachers are in too much haste to push their pupils through the required grades & send them on to Tocoal.

There has been no first class in the High school this year, as those who were to have constituted it were not mature enough to be able to go on with the studies of the last year; but we expect to have a good sized first class next year.

The discipline of the school has been well sustained, so that with great pleasure we are able to announce a fact which I do not remember to have been recorded of this school before, and

that is that during the entire year we have not been obliged to hold a special faculty meeting for examining into a case of discipline, nor has the principal been obliged to administer discipline by the rod publicly before the whole school — which is one of the major forms of punishment.

The religious atmosphere of the school has not been intense, but it has been quietly pervasive & has resulted in some conversions. The day of prayer for schools & colleges was observed by the pastor of the church in Meardin in a special sermon to the schools which worship with his congregation, by a special service in which the Girls' High school united with the Boys' High school, & by an evening service with the boarders of the Boys' High school only.

We have endeavored to impart more a family flavor to the boarding department of the school in two ways, first, by having but one dormitory instead of two, thus breaking up a tendency to class feeling which showed itself last year, second, by holding a regular Sunday evening service, of a family character & of varied exercises, in the living room of the superintendent of the boarding department, or in that of the principal, at which the principal would be present, even though the charge of the service was occasionally given to a teacher, or to some graduate of the school.

In this way we seem to have satisfactorily solved the Sunday evening problem for this school. The principal has throughout the year continued his practice of personal effort with each individual pupil after his regular Sabbath morning Bible lesson with the advanced pupils in English.

The curriculum has this year been altered in two particulars. The drill in physical exercise has been made a regular

study, affecting the standing of each pupil, & more attention has been given, by the advanced class in the High school, to the Syriac language. We very much wish to put that language in the school on a parity with the Turkish, Persian & English, with a view to reach young men of the Jacobite Syrian community who would be willing to take the course in those languages, as well as in the Arabic, if they could have an opportunity to be made acquainted with the language containing the liturgy of their church & the literature of their ancestors.

We hope the Prudential Committee will not lose sight of this project which has been previously brought to their notice through a letter on the subject written to Dr. Barton & going more fully into the plan proposed.

We also continue to emphasize anew our need of the things indicated in our reports of the two previous years, not one of which have we been able to obtain, & trust that this school, which has but few friends & poor, will not be neglected in the ministration of any funds which may be at the disposal of the Prudential Committee.

On behalf of the station,
A. H. Andrus,
Principal.

Mardin,
1905.

Rec'd JUL 5 1905
Ans'd JUL 11 1905

Report of The Girls High School at Mardin
1904–1905.

Our present school year compares rather unfavorably with last year in several respects but as we believe that a little progress has been made in others we are not discouraged but feel grateful to our Heavenly Father that he has watched over us and given us strenght and a measure of wisdom to meet the duties required of us.

Last year we were able to begin school promptly with 48 students on the roll, the largest number in the history of the school, and further more the average attendance came only one short of that number; where as this year little if any work was done the first week and it was not until after a month that the last of the 45 students arrived. The average attendance was much reduced by malaria, grippe, a case of typhoid and a spell of melancholy followed by hallucinations.

At the end of the first semester two students were taken out to be married and one was dropped to engage in domestic work to see if by that means she could be aroused and thus become more eager for study another year. The senior who left last year to study kinder-

Report of Mardin Girls' School for 1904–05

A. K. Andrews. May 1905.

garten work returned to finish the course so that at the beginning of the present semester we had 43 students. In March one more was dropped for much the same reason as the above and another two weeks ago because she had been copying her English Prose Composition work from her seatmate. To this fault the poor child added lying by persistently denying that she had copied until it was proved and then when she admitted it she would not own to having done any thing very wrong. Of course our poor students are much more to be pitied than blamed for they have decit grafted into them.

We have tried to impress upon our pupils that we value good character more than good scholarship, but, Oh, we do seem to make so little advancement. We have tried to make our students see the evil results of decit by talks and mild punishments but all to very little effect as it seemed and therefore concluded to use more severe measures. So when about the middle of the term that three girls were passing off some one else's work as their own we had them come before the trustees who suspended them for a few days. This seemed a hard punishment & the girls took it

as such yet from the above case we can see that it did not have the desired effect on all the pupils as we had hoped.
The money question has been more troublesome than last year partly due to the fact that promised gifts from America have as yet not come partly to the fact that we had more boarders last year some of whom were orphans for whom Mrs. Thom paid 3 liras a piece, and partly to the fact that wood, wheat, yes, in fact every thing is higher owing owing to the unsafety on the Plain. Those of the students who pay have done so very promptly. It was a real pleasure to have this money from the natives come in without a question.
I feel sure that the grade of work done this year is ahead of the work done last year. Mrs Andrus and Mrs Thom have both continued their work. No one could do the advanced work in Bible that Mrs Andrus does and Mrs. Thoms English class certainly ought to have a medal. They have in fact done two years work in one. All the English classes are some what more advanced & some few of the students have made a marked progress in speaking English. The chief reason, however, for the better grade of work done is that we have 3 regular teachers & they have been most painstaking & conscientious. Their work

was augmented by a desire in the pupils to obtain one of the prizes so generously offered by Dr. and Mrs. Thum and Miss Steele. The school year is not finished so we are not sure who the happy recipients will be that in the 2nd and 4th classes they will be two of Mrs. Thum's orphans, in the 3rd class the prize also would have gone to an orphan had she not been suspended. Of the seniors an orphan almost tied for first place so tho three unsatisfactory orphans have been taken out of school we may well feel encouraged by the good work done by others. The six senior girls are more than busy with essays & dresses and not only they but all the rest of us are pushed with work. The Holy Spirit has manifested Himself in a quiet way during the year. much good having been done by a daily prayer meeting conducted by one of the strong girls in the second class & also by the C. E. Society. Eight of the ten girls who presented themself for churchmembership passed very creditable examinations. And we have very much appreciated the readiness with which the students have joined in the work in the 3 Sunday schools on the East side. So tho there have been many things to discourage there have also been things to encourage for which we are

sure that you as well as we will feel grateful and will you not join us in asking the one true teacher to teach us how to develope and draw out the best in each. We are very much in need of two rooms, the lower to be used as a wood room & the upper as a recitation room. As it is at present we have to buy green wood from week to week, and our recitation during the entire day has to be held in the sitting room or some other place where there is none of the restraint nor any of the convenience of a regular recitation room. We have some money paid on notes by former pupils which might go toward building this addition, that is if thought wise, but of course some money would have to come from some other source.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Station Agnes Jenenga.

over.

Dear Dr. Bartow:- Just a word of greeting along with this report. We are very busy indeed now for along with all the work for commencement comes the preparation for the conference for our workers. My 3 sunday schools in the South & East are steadily growing for the last 3 sundays we have had over a hundred present in two of them & in the new one from 30 to 60. Very sincerely Agnes Jenenga

School of Christian Workers
Agnes Jenenga
Report for year 1904-05.
Jenenga - Aug. 1905.

Ass'd JUL 5 1905.
Ass'd JUL 11 1905

Report of the Mardin Kindergarten
1904 - 1905.

The year has been a good one in spite of the disappointment the severe winter gave us in diminishing the attendance which further decreased by a very prevalent epidemic of measles. Thirty of our little ones have had it, perhaps ten or at most twelve escaping - all within the last three months. So that altho we have an enrollment of over fifty the average attendance is but twenty-four.

The teachers have done good work; the improvement and progress in them as in the few pupils who were able to come regularly has been very marked.

One teacher has made especial improvement in thoroughness in which she was much lacking while an other little maid has matured and promises to make a success of her work. She was kept out of the High School, because not ready to graduate, but it was very hard for her to gracefully accept the decision of the School board and apply herself to her task. She has grown very motherly and cares for her little flock of sixteen and more little three and four year olds very satisfactorily. It was discouraging to all however to face the empty school-room for so many weeks, but since the middle of May it has rapidly filled up, so that the two lower divisions are crowded. No time for ennui.

We have only a few charity pupils, but it taxes the ingenuity of the Principal to find work for such mothers as can not pay cash - yet are willing to work. Silk purses, crochet lace, sewing and spinning have been tried, but a market for these products has also to be found! One mother sweeps the school room, and a sister takes care of the school yard. It

would be a great deal less trouble to beg a few dollars from your friends at home than to cut, make and plan all this work but for the sake of this people's self respect we adopt the latter method.

Since New Year we have introduced the custom of observing the birthdays of the children. The parents and older brothers and sisters often come bringing a little treat for the school if able to do so. If not we try to fill that lack. Yesterday the treat was a few cherries for each, another time a tiny cup of sherbet for every one - costing about two cents in all. Again the big picture box is ransacked and an envelope-ful of tiny cards put into the hands of the happy little birthday child, who distributes them to those present.

It has heretofore been considered unseemly to mention birthdays, and few know the exact date, but we are trying to show the parents the preciousness of these little souls and our little impromptu parties are quite a help. A little mystery is always connected with the arrangements, a screen hiding all preparations. At the afternoon "Story hour" the small chairs are early filled and expectant bright eyes and faces watch the screen. Some toy dishes donated by dear friends in Missouri are used to serve "children's tea" (drawn from the school well), also an object lesson for these mothers who allow even the morning babies to partake of the Turkish coffee and Russian Tea so freely served here. A row of candles, one for each year is set before the little host or hostess; two birthday songs one Arabic the other English are sung, then reference to the number of candles and their size, (a tiny one serving to remind of the one year old baby needing so much care and love, and the graduated sizes bringing each succeeding year to mind). Then "tea" is

poured
and served with much gravity, polite manners being insisted upon. The birthday card examined and exhibited and the treat distributed. Then a birthday hymn is softly sung and a short prayer offered for the birthday child and its relatives

We are very grateful for the pleasant room; but the rent is very high being about $25 a year. If we could buy the place, which could be obtained for about $700 it would be a great gain. The situation is good, and the lower story could be rented for four hundred piastres or about $15 a year. The upper story might be enlarged so as to accommodate another school, thus solving another yearly problem "where shall we rent for the boys or girls school?"

Your missionary has tried to visit all of the six city schools regularly during the past year, and has also gone to three villages, but time and strength do not suffice for it all. We thank the dear heavenly Father for the good measure of health he has given, and that the 1st Assistant Julia has so much regained her health that she can do her work - also we are most grateful that not one of the children has died, tho so many in the city succumbed to measles and small pox - sometimes as many as four little corpses being brought to one church for burial in one day. Pray that his approval and blessing may rest upon us during the coming days and that we may become more meet for service to this 'little ones' whom He loves - In their behalf -

Respectfully submitted -

Johanna L. Graf

Mardin, June 5 - 1905 -

Rec'd JUL 30 1906

Mandin Station Report for 1905.

The Force.

Last fall four new workers were added to our complement of missionaries — the fourth being Mrs. Dewey who, tho not entirely new to the work, returned to us to take a new part in it.

This large addition has been long prayed and looked for, & we trust they will be granted long terms of service in this hard field. We thank the Bud. Com. for sending them to us.

The native force of 57 is the same as that of last year, tho not composed of exactly the same persons.

Good health has been almost uniformly the portion of both the foreign & native forces — a blessing reckoned by the Arabs as the first of two which they esteem God's greatest & best.

The Field.

A — Churches.

No increase for several years has been made to the number of churches, altho we had hoped to see two organized before the year closed. We now have but two ordained preachers in our field, while there are six churches — four of them being held by stated supplies. We had also been

Garden — Mandin — 1904-1905.
Johanna D. Gray
June 5 - 1905.

looking for some of them to receive calls to be ordained & installed over their flocks, but there is timidity on both sides in the matter. Only one church reports additions — chiefly because neither missionary nor pastor has been able to visit them. The Midyat church has been the most active & aggressive during the year, & rejoices in her young preacher whom they ought to call to the full pastorate. Our Association of the Churches, called the "Mesopotamian Union," convened at Mardin immediately upon the close of the Summer school, & proved a helpful stimulus to the spiritual life of the delegates. Toward the end of the year Mr. Franson, a Scandinavian revivalist from Chicago, visited three of our churches as he passed thro Turkey en route from India to Africa, but only in Mardin was there any noticeable response to his labors — partly owing to the difficulty of reaching the people thro native interpreters. Here in Mardin the church enjoyed a season of revival which lasted some months after Mr. Franson's departure. Monthly meetings of the missionaries & native helpers in the city for prayer & conference have deepened the union & fellowship of the workers, & the sense of the unity of the work. The six churches con-

tributed L. T. 242, or $1064.80, toward their expenses, of which $220 were for education. They received aid from the Board to the amount of $484, of which $277 went for education. That is the Board aided them about 22 per. ct. of their total expenses for churches, Bible-women, & schools.

B – Congregations.

Two places – Arbai & Jezirah – have been taken from the roll. Jezirah was turned over to the West Persia Mission of the Presbyterian Board. In the remaining 13 outstations the number of adherents reported in the Tabular View for 1905 is 287 less than that reported for 1904. The main cause for this decline is to be found in the decline of the country, which compels some of the population to look elsewhere for opportunity & labor in order to make a living. More have removed than this number would show, because in many places there have been additions to the congregations. Within the last ten years almost as many people have left the Mardin congregation as now constitute it, & more are sure to follow. This feature is especially regrettable because it prevents the progress of self-support, & the accumulation & development of a strong moral & spiritual force in the evangelical communities. Work with a floating population

cannot generate a vigorous spiritual current - it always bears the stamp of a new work. Still we are not in despair over the situation, altho considerably cast down by it, for, notwithstanding the changes in the congregations, we notice that the contributions from our 18 outstations, where there is no organized church, foot up 5632 piasters gold. These places contributed in 1904 4016 piasters, so there is an advance of over 25 per. ct.

C - Schools.

We report two schools less than for 1904 - 26 instead of 28 - in addition to the two High schools & the Kindergarten. The average attendance upon schools in 1904 was 1035, (Girls 403, Boys 632), & for 1905 we report 1299, (Girls 482, Boys 817), which is an increase of 25 per. ct. There is evidently the beginning of an awakening in this field in regard to education, but the increasing poverty of the people, owing to diminished security to life & property, & to a narrowing field of opportunity for Christians, is a great bar to a more rapid development of the intellectual awakening. Our schools still hold the first place among all the schools of both Moslems & Christians. Separate reports will be forwarded from the principals of the High schools & the Kindergarten.

At the close of the High schools last June a Summ-

mer school for all the native helpers was held for 10 days, & proved a very helpful stimulant to all in attendance. An account of it was prepared & sent by Mrs. Thom shortly after the close of it, & a brief notice of it appeared in the Herald. We have now a good working system of graded schools, beginning with the Kindergarten & ending with a theological school, but omitting the college. That will probably come in its time. Now that we have been reinforced we hope that a theological class may be called in in the fall of 1908; but if we could have still another ordained man on the ground before that time it would be still better, as our load without the theological school is sufficiently heavy; & you cannot get the best out of any man who is too heavily weighted with a multiplicity of labors. For a resume of the work during the first six months of the current year you are referred to the excellent quarterly letters of Dr. & Mrs. Thom.

In conclusion we desire to renew our thanks to Him who has so constantly proved to us the truth of his promise — "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my power is made perfect in weakness."

On behalf of the Station,

Mardin, June 1906. A. N. Andrus.

1905-170

Rec'd JUN 25 1906

Ans'd JUL 19 1906

1905

Medical work. Mardin. Turkey in Asia.

May 23rd 1906.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Congregational House. Boston. Mass.

My dear Dr Barton:—

I am late in getting off my annual report for 1905. And even now I have no time for anything like an extended report. And really there is very little call for it. Compared to twenty years ago. When my field extended from Mosul to the Black Sea. And from Cesarea to the Persian Border. Where as now you have Medical reports from as many places as you have stations in the Turkish missions. If there has been no other progress in the last twenty years in the work in Turkey. There has certainly been in the Medical part of it. Twenty years ago Dr. Reynolds and myself were lords of all we surveyed. While to day. Van has her two doctors. and calls for another! Erzroom has her three doctors. and cannot spare one for Diarbekir. Harpoot has her doctor. Sivas. Marsovan. have I don't know how many. Talas has her two or more. Hojin. Adana have their doctors. Aintab need not be mentioned as she had her doctors before the rest of us came out to the field. And as for Hospitals. nurses. native doctors educated abroad &c. &c. they are getting to be without number. And all this leads to a very grave question

Surgery not bring in so much demand as in former years — The last year not having more than 120 major operations altho patients have been chloroformed over 150 times — for instance in the crushing of a stone we count it but one operation — altho we may have from three to six sittings — and each time chloroform has to be used.

There were 5555 prescriptions written during 1905. of these — 2520 were for Cash — while 3035 were free —

The amount of Cash received from Dispensary 16901

" " " " " for dressings in Hospt: 763½

" " " " " Examinations 1727½

" " " " " from In Patients 1346

" " " " " for Operations 7191

" " " " " 539 Visits in City 5110

" Balance from last Years report 15028

Expended for Service	5120
" Old Horse Keep. Hospital Sundries	4772
" " New floor in Operating room	540
" " " Horse	3066
" " " Drugs	15987
Balance Cash in hand	15574
(£ 108) ($440) 46059	46059

Balance brought down to New for Gold 17195

Respectfully submitted

D. M. B. Thom M. D. in charge

which I will leave, for others to answer. The question must be plain to every one.

As for my own part of the field I know but little to say. I only wish there were others who took sufficient interest in my department to at least comment on it. Criticism is an incentive to make one look into his ways. Examine himself and see if he is doing all he can in his own field. But my associates are either too indifferent to my branch of the work, or have too much to do in their own to show any eyes for mine. At least I never hear a word from any of them. Either in the form of commendation or criticism. So I go on plodding the even, or uneven tenor of my ways year by year, & rarely knowing whether I am filling my niche or not.

I write you from time to time if anything out of the general rotes place - i.e. - my absence of six weeks last fall - of which I wrote you a full account - but it did not sufficiently interest you to call forth an acknowledgment. So I cannot say whether you approved of it or not.

The work has been carried on as usual, with my two boys and a woman. Some of the time they all have plenty to do, and at other times they are not crowded. My hospital (?) not being open for medical cases - it is not always full.

Wrote - 1905 - Dr. Thom -

Rec'd JUL 30 1906

Report of Boys' High School for its 21st year—1905-6.

This school began its life when it was organized by Dr. Gates in June 1885, & received its first pupils in Oct. of that year. Since then 438 pupils have been connected with the Prep. Dept't., & 550 with the High school proper. Of these 550 72 have received the diploma of the school, & are scattered over four continents. The smallest class—two—graduated in 1889, & the largest class of 11 went out in 1902. The year just closed sent forth seven young men upon a more advanced curriculum than has been heretofore given. The closing exercises in June 1904 & 1905 were attended by such throngs that the faculty decided to try the experiment of open air exercises. Accordingly a large booth was erected upon the broad drill ground, & this was supplemented by the erection of a large black "tent of Kedar" between the wall on the street & the east side of the dormitory building. This tent shaded an area which was assigned to the women, & was itself equal to the large school room in which the exercises had been heretofore held.

On commencement day both areas were fully occupied with nearly a 1000 visitors! The acting Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian church, representative

clergymen of the Papal Armenian, Syrian, & Chaldean communities, & delegates of the governor & Board of Education, graced the platform in company with the missionaries & faculty. Banks & pots of flowers gave liveliness & color to the scene, the audience proved responsive to the features of the program, & all departed with the impression that the school is still with upward way, & deserves a place in the estimation of the people.

The year began with an exactly equal number of pupils in both the Prep. & High departments, but while no one fell out by the way in the High school, the Prep'y Dept't closed with two less than it began. Dr. & Mrs. Thom lent their efficient aid to the High school in Physiology, & in instruction in English to the two lower classes, greatly to the relief & comfort of the principal as well as to the profit of the pupils. Again we thank them most heartily for their timely help. The use of Indian clubs by the Junior & Senior classes was added to the course in gymnastics this year, & the exhibition with them was a graceful addition to the examination in that course.

Almost uniformly good health of teachers & pupils marked the year which passed, & also, for the greater part of it, there were but few cases of discipline, & no expulsions.

The spiritual atmosphere was considerably toned up by the results of the brief labors of a Mr. Pearson, to whom

reference was made in the Station report. The schools especially responded to his efforts so that of the boarders 25, & of the day pupils 5, handed in their names as purposing to surrender themselves to hereafter live unto the Lord. We have noticed decided changes in many of these boys, but it is yet too early to ~~determine~~ determine who are wholly committed to the Lord. We have never before seen the school so thoroughly moved, & have rejoiced for the consolation.

The Prud. Com. will perhaps remember that two years ago the principal of the school wrote to Dr. Barton in regard to a proposition to place the study of Syriac, as an optional study, upon an equality with that of the English, so that there may be another inducement to promising young men of the Jacobite Syrian creed, who wish to prepare themselves to become teachers in their community, to attend this school. This proposition was made because we were convinced that that branch of the Eastern church was waking up to the need of having better schools, & a more intelligent priesthood, if they intended to continue as an integral part of Oriental Christendom. This proposition would of course involve increased expenditure upon the teaching force of the school, & in extending aid to worthy, but financially needy, young men of the Jacobite Syrians, while taking the

school course. Dr. Barton favored the scheme, but the effort to secure funds for this purpose failed to realize anything. Still we went on in faith & received a few such young men — one of whom graduated this year as the first scholar of his class. Meanwhile the acting Patriarch of that community responded to the movement which he knew existed within his church, & last fall opened a school of advanced grade in "Deir Zaafarân", the seat of the see of the old Antiochian Patriarchate, about three miles to the east of Mardin. His object in this step was, & is, to train monks for the priesthood who shall be superior to the present supply. His act justifies our attitude & at the same time does not conflict with our purpose, but complements it, as he can train for the ministry of his church, & we can prepare teachers for his schools. Here is a fine opportunity to coöperate, & our relations are most cordial. It is a pity that for want of a fund of thirty-thousand dollars, bearing a four per. ct. interest, which would be available for the purpose, we are not in a position to take advantage of this unique opportunity.

"There is a tide in the affairs of (missions as well as) men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The past year we enlarged our dormitory accommodations by removing from it the lavatory which was

transferred to a little building purposely erected for it.

Another improvement was the renovation & transformation of the room formerly used for the Preparatory Dept't into a library & reading room, adorned with many bright pictures kindly given us by Mr. & Mrs. Louis Prang, of Boston. This room is also used for the meetings of the English Literary & Debating Society which is composed of resident graduates in the city & pupils of the High school.

We are still looking for the wherewithal to meet the following urgent needs:—

1st — An increase in scholarship funds.

2d — The foundation of an Industrial Dept't for indigent pupils.

3d — Funds to build a recitation room for the Prep. Dept't.

4th — A new, & up to date, outfit of Philosophical & Chemical Apparatus, such as High schools are furnished with in America.

Has the Arabic work of the American Board no friends that we yearly spread our wants before the Com. & get no reply, while Armenian & Bulgarian schools are continually supplied with all they need? It is always the one ewe lamb that is sacrificed. Archbishop of the Station

Mardin, June - 1906. A. H. Andrews

Thardin – 1905 – 1906.

Rec'd AUG 6 1906 Emc

ort of the Girls High School Marden. 1905-06.

In looking over the record of this another school year I find that much the usual routine of work and duties have gone on as in former years. There are however a few events which stand apart; the large number of girls married, the little need of discipline, the number of girls converted and the faithful an unusually harmonious work of the teachers so that we have missed our old and tried teacher now at Beirut for a year's study the school work has gone on smoothly and with a measure of success.

Owing to the necessity of a fifth class for little girls coming from places where there are no girls schools sufficiently advanced to prepare for high school we had to give a class to the matron and one to one of the seniors. For the we have three regular teachers Mrs Andrus & Mrs. Thom have continued their work this force could not meet the time needed for the regular & this irregular class too.

The average number of pupils for the year was 40 & tho only a few more than half of these are boarders yet our family has averaged 30.

This was due to the presence of our own teachers and several of the city teachers, then too the average was increased when Mrs. Thom closed her orphanage and seven of her girls came to live with us.

Early in the year personal work was begun and this resulted in the forming of prayer circles & many were lead nearer to the Master so that when Mr. Franson, the Swedish Evangelist, came those girls who had not publicly confessed Christ were glad to do so at the first opportunity and only two were left to surrender when he held a special meeting for the girls in our school. Ten of the girls were received into the church here and five yes perhaps seven will join the church at Ames. These seven girls had made known their wish to become church members while here but were married and moved to their new homes before the opportunity offered. Others especially of the younger girls also wished to become church members but as they came from Jacobite homes and were rather young we thought it best to delay until they could explain to their parents.

A great improvement in all the girls but espec

ially in these younger ones was noticeable. Not only did their standings improve but their daily conduct also. Other influences that have been helpful to the students have been the C. E. Society meetings + the committee work connected with that society. It supports a girl in Africa + the girls have been stimulated by her letters. The Sunday school also has been a great help. All the girls in the two higher classes taught in it and 15 of the girls helped in the Sunday School work in the Jacobite sections of the city. A deep impression was also made upon them by the departure of one of their number to the "better land." The entire year seemed to be marked by helpful and uplifting occurrences so that the pupils might have done fair work without the additional stimulus of an extra pound offered to the student in each class making the most progress. However any additional incentive helps and we are truly grateful to the kind friends who gave these prizes as also to all the others who have remembered us with gifts during the year.

The public examinations were never so well

attended and these interspersed with essays, debates, and drills with wands, bells, poles, and clubs were about as much enjoyed as the commencement exercises. The best part of the commencement program was the singing. Mrs. Emrich gave us a real treat by singing the "Holy City." This was the first time that the native friends heard a solo so it caused them to open eyes and ears wide. The songs by the graduating class & by the school as a whole were very good, thanks to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Emrich and the Misses Steele & Drury. Two of the five graduates will soon be married, one is a kindergardener so that leaves only two new teachers for the four vacancies. The needs that were mentioned last year have not yet been met, but the need for the additional rooms grows greater & greater. We should be most thankful if before the beginning of another school year we could see them begun. We trust that God will provide and solve this problem as He has so many others in His own way & time. In behalf of the Station

Agnes Fenenga Prin. July 10. 1906

Mendis Station Report 1905-1906

Rec'd AUG 13 1906

Report of the Kindergarten. 1905 - 1906.

Mardin July - 17 - 1906.

"Safely through another year God has led us on our way"
Gratefully we say this at the close of our school year in the Kindergarten, for it has been such a busy happy year.

The teachers - members of the training class and the little ones have been in good health so that we could bring the year to its close with all present.

No small-pox - no measles, not even sore eyes were allowed to mar the joy of the last days - whereas in some former year one or all of the above diseases depleted our ranks to such an extent that we were almost forced to abandon any closing exercises.

Your missionary made a trip to some of the villages near Diarbekir in the autumn bringing back the new missionaries with her, over whose coming we greatly rejoiced, but also malaria which kept me a prisoner for five weeks, and still makes itself felt from time to time.

The work accomplished has been more satisfactory than any previous year because the teachers are growing more intelligent concerning the Froebel System of Education. We have had a larger number

of pupils enrolled than ever before - forty-one girls and twenty-nine boys - a total of seventy, but as the babies do not attend during the severe weather the average attendance has been but thirty five plus.

Tuition which have taken in five hundred eighty-seven pesetas - just about enough to cover the rent.

On June 21st we had our closing exercises, seven little people received diplomas and two members who finished the two years course in the training class - a third received a one year's certificate.

The essays were very creditable. The themes "What is the aim of the Kindergarten?" "Some characteristics of a true Kindergartner;" and "The Relation of the Kindergarten to mothers and to other schools," were thoughtfully worked out.

A pleasing program was rendered by the little ones, the most taking feature of which was the dumb-bell exercises, which were done in excellent time & precision, the result of the patient work of the head teacher M. Julia

The work finished during year by the graduating class was very neat and the books are a credit. The lessons in reading and arithmetic were also well done.

Two days after the close one of the little pupils of the second class went Home. She had been ill since New Year and had once or twice visited her beloved school. On her fifth birthday last year we had had one of our simple little parties, mentioned in last year's report, to which she referred again and again, and was looking forward to the one

on her sixth birthday which was to be celebrated "whenever she would be strong enough to come back to Kindergarten". A short time before she died she told her grandmother that she "gave her heart to Jesus on that day when Miss Graf made me a little feast". We fully believe that she is one of the Lord's own for in all her words and actions she gave proof of her statement. She suffered much, but was always very patient.

Since the 1st of July we have had vacation schools; the regular teachers are having a rest. There are about forty enrolled, as some have gone away for the heated term. In the morning they work and play and study and in the afternoon take a long nap.

Through the kindness of friends we were able to have a Christmas tree with a gift for every Kindergarten and pupil in the city-schools also to supply dumb-bells for fifty-children and ten new chairs, and to build a shelter for the play ground - very necessary during these hot glaring days. We do thank you all most heartily -

In behalf of the Kindergarten
J. Louise Graf.

J. Farrell
Graf.

Rec'd AUG 5 1907

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Report of Mardin Station for 1906.

Little Philip Emrich, who joined our number in the spring, bringing light and gladness to all our hearts and to the life of the station, was placed in the Master's arms just before the year closed. Mrs. Thom, her daughter Katherine and her niece Miss Steele set out for home land the latter part of July, so we are only nine in the station when the last sunset of the old year brought us to the threshold of the new. No long continued and dangerous illness visited any one member of the station though most of our number had their "ups and downs".

Our new recruits have put their main strength into the study of the language, while at the same time lending a helping hand in giving instruction in English and music in both schools, to the relief of the older members of the station and to the gratification of the pupils.

As this report marks the Jubilee year of the occupation of Mardin as a missionary station, we shall include the report of the last year in the survey of the fifty years since the work began. The Assyrian Mission was organized in Mosul in 1854. It embraced the two stations of Mosul and Diarbekir. In 1856 Dr. H. F. Williams of the Mosul station removed his residence from Mosul to Mardin. As he was the only missionary left in Mosul

his removal was also a removal of the station, and Mosul then became an out-station of Mardin. Bitlis was occupied in 1858 and constituted the third station of the Assyrian Mission. In 1860-1 the Mission to Eastern Turkey was constituted by the union of the Arabkir and Harpoot stations with the Assyrian Mission. The first meeting of the newly constituted Mission was held at Harpoot in 1861, delegates from the five stations of Arabkir, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Harpoot and Mardin being present. Later Arabkir and Diarbekir became outstations of Harpoot station, Erzroom was set off from the Western Turkey Mission to that of Eastern Turkey, and Van was occupied and organized as a station in 1872, since which time the Mission has been composed of its present five stations, Bitlis, Erzroom, Harpoot, Mardin and Van. When Dr. Williams began the work here the Papists had entrenched themselves very strongly and were carrying everything before them in the Old Armenian, the Old Jacobite Syrian and the Nestorian communities. They began work in this city in 1700, and but for the presence of evangelical missionaries would have completed the transfer of the Old Jacobite Syrians to the papal fold, as they had already accomplished with the Old Armenians and the Nestorians. By the universal testimony of the Jacobite Syrians in Mosul, the presence

of American missionaries there checked the movement toward the Papacy in both the Nestorian and Jacobite Syrian communities in the city and among the villages of the plains and the mountains. The work at Mardin is at present chiefly confined to the Jacobite Syrian element of the christian population of the city and of the towns and villages within a radius of 100 miles in all directions.

During the 50 years of this station there have been connected with it 10 male missionaries in the following order: Dr. W. F. Williams, A. N. Andrews, T. S. Pond, A. H. Bell, Dr. D. M. B. Thom, W. C. Dewey, C. F. Gates, J. A. Amslie, R. B. Larkin, and R. S. M. Emrich. Of these Dr. Williams died in Mardin in 1871. A. H. Bell resigned and later died as a Syndical Missionary in Minnesota, and W. C. Dewey died in New York in June 1902. Mr. T. S. Pond resigned and labored in the Syrian Mission in the Lebanon, and is now a missionary in the United States of Colombia, and is located at Caracas. Mr. Gates was transferred to Harput station, and later to Constantinople where he is President of Robert College. Mr. Amslie was transferred, with the outstations of Mosul, to the Presbyterian Board and resigned when that city was transferred to the C. M. Soc. of England. He is now acting pastor of a Presbyterian church in Oxnard, Cal. Mr. Larkin also is pastor of a church in Ontario, Cal. This leaves the

present male missionaries, Andrews (1868), Thom (1874) and Emrich (1905). Of the wives, Dr. Williams buried one in Harpoot, and Mrs. Kate P. Williams who survived him died in the United States after conspicuous service as Principal of what is now the Girls' College at Scutari on the Bosphorus. The first Mrs. Andrews is buried in Mardin beside Dr. Williams, and the first Mrs. Thom lies near by. Mrs. Larkin died in Colorado. Mrs. Bell is living with a daughter in Minnesota, and Mrs. Dewey is now a member of Mardin Station. The following 9 persons came out as single ladies connected with the station:

Miss C. L. Pamelee, afterwards Mrs. Andrews:

" F. C. Baker " " Stocking of the Persian Mission: died in the U. States.

" S. E. Sears, afterwards Mrs. Smith of the Western Turkey Mission: is now a widow in Marsovan.

" C. H. Pratt who resigned in 1902:

" M. G. Nutting " " in consequence of ill health:

" H. L. Dewey - now Mrs. Thom

" J. L. Graf - still with us:

" A. Fenenga " " " came in 1901.

" D. L. Dewey " " " " " 1905

The present force there, is two ordained missionaries with their wives, and Dr. and his wife; Mrs. Dewey and 3 young ladies - 10 in all, of whom Mrs. Thom is now in

America, and Dr. Thom left us June 27. for his own furlough.

Of the native force connected with the station during these 50 years, there have been 9 pastors, 45 preachers, 1 colporteur and over 100 teachers. As this is the only Arabic speaking station of the Mission we could not procure workers from the other stations of the Mission, but have been obliged to train our own men and women for the work. Of the above more than 150 members of the Native Agency all have been trained on the ground, with the exception of one at Hasbeya, and two at Abeih in the Lebanon. Of these native laborers eight pastors and preachers suffered martyrdom with over 200 of their flocks in the massacres of 1895, and 51 persons are still in the work.

During the 50 years there have been eight churches organized, of which one has passed to the Church Miss. Society of England, one has been disbanded, and six still continue witness to the life and light in Christ Jesus.

Some 48 names of places as outstations have appeared on the lists during the period under review, 25 being the highest number reached at any one time. The present number is 18. There are two reasons for this reduction: First, our cession of several outstations to the Church Miss. Society of England, and to the West-Persian Mission of the Presbyterian Board of the United States: Second, the retrenched appropriations of our Board for a

period of over ten years. The additions to the churches last year were greater than at any other time so far as I remember - being 60. The Sab. School work has been growing in the outstations, and in Mardin itself under the efficient superintendence of the younger members of the station - the schools showing an increase over the preceding year of 236. The number under instruction by the Bible Readers, and in the High Schools under the direction of the missionaries, and in the day schools throughout the field has increased the past year from 1657 to 1867 - the highest so far recorded. The progress of churches and communities in the direction of self-support, amid the manifold difficulties created by pious foundations, two hundred years of the papal policy of suppression of the individual, by native covetousness, and a steadily declining economic condition both commercial and political, may be briefly stated. The Amount of Appropriations for the General Work and the Work for Women by the A. B. C. F. M., and the W. B. M. and the W. B. M. I. for Mardin station for the year 1906 was L. T. 430 or $1892. The total of native contributions for the same work for 1906 was L. T. 374, or $1645. We are getting there", even though it be the tortoise's part in the race, and so we thank God and take courage. The Book Department of the station is wholly self-supporting, as is also

the Medical Department in which our physician, with far less outlay for plant than is the case with most of the hospitals connected with the work of the Board, has succeeded in building up a practice and securing an income for the Department which challenges our admiration and sets the pace in that line for the rest of the mission.

At the beginning of this year the churches of Mardin and Midyat announced to our Co-operation Committee that they would start the year wholly independent financially of the Boards that have helped them to become of age. We confess that our review of the half-century of work of this station does not make a brilliant showing, but when results are compared with the outlay of men and money, we feel that so far it has been one of the most economically conducted stations of the Board.

We may not close this summation without calling attention to some of the indirect results of the work. First, hostility has been changed to friendship. When in 1868 the Board decided to make Mardin a fully manned station of at least three missionary families and two single women and these were on their way, the papal ecclesiastics in all their churches threatened excommunication to anyone who should rent a house to the Protestant missionaries, and at the same time they bitterly persecuted the little band of evangelicals gathered

through the single-handed labors of Dr. Williams. Now there is scarcely a papist who would not gladly welcome us to his home, and we are on the best of terms with all the papal ecclesiastics. Second, Moslem fanaticism has mollified its prejudices, especially through the influence of the Medical Department, so that a universal friendliness of spirit toward the evangelical form of christianity is quite openly expressed among them. Third, all the christian sects have felt the bonds of sacerdotalism loosening upon them, and are beginning to bring a more intelligent lay influence to bear upon the ecclesiastics in the management of their institutions. Fourth, among all classes and religions a public opinion in regard to education has been forming, especially in regard to female education, so that the Moslems are the only sect that has not done something for the education of women. And some of their women are beginning to clamor for an opportunity to be lifted out of their low estate of ignorance and indolence. Fifth, the homes of the evangelical community have been wonderfully improved, and are one of the most potent object lessons for the other communities to observe and imitate.

The day is breaking upon the hills and over the plains of Mesopotamia, and the lands of apostolic

christianity are beginning to revert to the evangelical simplicity and spirituality of the Gospel of the Kingdom.

Humbly grateful to the Master who has given unto us this grace to preach unto the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ, we enter upon the second half-century of the work at this station strong in the expectation that it's close will record greater triumphs to the praise of his grace.

On behalf of the Station

Marden July 1907.

A. R. Andrews.

DOC'D AUG 5 1907

Report of the Girls High School at Mardin 1906-07.

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In reviewing the events of the year we find we have to report much the same simple story of continued labor with slight changes & different results. The new & strange sights, the pursuit of Pedagogy, History, and English at Beirut for a year has enabled our teacher to do more independent work & also given her a degree of self confidence which she lacked before. We again used the matron & seniors as assistants in the preparatory class, while Mrs. Andrus, Miss Denny, Dr. & Mrs. Emrich assisted the three regular teachers with the work of the four High School classes. Mrs. Denny, Mr. Andrus, Dr. Thorn and Miss Graf also showed their interest by visits, by conducting prayers, by gifts, and by their deep concern for all the school's needs. A number of the women of our community have also conducted morning prayers & visited classes thus establishing a closer relation & a deeper feeling between them and the students. This was a new step for the ladies but after the ordeal each agreed that it was not so difficult after all and if called on again it would not seem so dreaded a task.

The Alumnae have proved their good will by paying two liras towards the support of

an orphan girl in the school. On the evening of commencement day they gave a dinner planned & cooked by some of their own number. That they can cook the Seniors, their parents, the pastor & the missionaries are ready to prove. The program at this dinner consisted of speeches by their president, one of the seniors & essays by various members also a song by them, a solo by Mrs. Emrich, & a song by a quartette composed of the Misses Graf & Dewey & the Messrs Andrus & Emrich.

For variety we have had no weddings quite a contrast to the dozen or more of last year. The annual picnic and Xmas entertainment were replaced by meetings & dinners of the English club. The special Friday work was changed to Monday & full work done on Friday. In this way we find that we get much better work done as formerly Monday's lessons were but half prepared.

We have had fewer day pupils from the city than formerly but the whole number in the school has been more, for there have been 35 in the family. Owing to the larger number of boarders and higher prices the money expended exclusive of teachers' salaries has amounted to.

130 Turkish pounds, over 30 pounds more than any previous year. We are very happy to be able to report that this extra amount expended was met without any special soliciting. From the pupils 10 pounds more than last year was received; from Mr. & Mrs. Harris of England also 10 pounds, and from friends in America a larger sum than usual was received. While the girls by storing the 800 donkey loads of wood saved the school another lira usually expended thus. We give our and all hearty thanks for these special & also for the regular gifts.

We did so hope to do better and more thorough work in Physics but owing to the wants of necessary apparatus we could not. With the work in Normal Training we feel better satisfied. The nine seniors have done more than double the usual work, besides they have had the rare privilege of attending a weekly Pedagogical lecture given by Mrs. Emrich to the Kindergarteners. In Music also good work was done as proved by the impression the five organ pupils & the chorus of 30 voices made on all at the Commencement program. In English

the seniors made a study of Pilgrims Progress and also of Johnston's "Studies for Personal Workers". These books led to many discussions about the deeper things of life, and an Arabic outline was made of the Personal Worker's book thus making the book useful to each girl in the personal work she promised to do.

The work of the spirit has been hindered by the lamentable condition of our church. Even the few girls presenting themselves could not be examined owing to this state of affairs. However, the Sunday schools the C. E. Society and such books as Gordon's Quiet Talks on Power & Prayer have done much towards stimulating a desire for better things. So we feel sure that there has been some growth in Christlikeness and if so than there can not help but have been a growth in all that is best.

But growth has not been wholly confined to our students. We too have grown, that is our ideals have grown as you will see. Our first plan was for $450.00 to build a "wart" unto the north side of our school, our council for

$1200.00 to build a story 45-feet square on top of the present school building. The "wart" did not formulate neither did the third story but our needs have kept increasing, we must have additional room so what can we do but put in another plea. A third plea for $6,000.00 where we do not to build a "wart" nor a new "story" but an entire new building some what like the accompanying plan. This new building to contain rooms for the High School, for the Kindergarten and for the Missionaries connected with these institutions. The present school building to be used for the needed Missionary residence. In former letters and reports I have made plain the crowded condition of our school & the need of Miss Graf for more room. I have tried to show you that we must have more room even for the pupils now with us to say nothing of other pupils we might have had we more room & more means. We have faith to believe that our work here will grow, grow so that in ten year nothing but the proposed building will meet our needs. Even the Moslems are becoming interested in Education for girls. A large number of Moslem

attended our public examinations & many asked for tickets to the graduating exercises. These we had to refuse as our room can only accommodates the parents & friends of the pupils Now that you are truly convinced that our ideal has grown can you not consider us worthy & come to our rescue. Any are not fully convinced in desiring fuller information can enquire of Dr. and Mrs. Thom at the C. B. & F. Rooms in Boston.

Should you be one of the tardy enquirers & find that the money had been provided we still ask you to turn our way for we have other urgent needs. We need some scholarship for needy girls, as I have said befor we need apparatus for the Physics class we need an organ, some two or three dozen C. E. Hymn book (any other kind will do but they must be with notes) For our new school we need desks tables chairs beds etc.

I believe I have now mentioned needs enough to give every one a chance to help, yet there is still an other need and that a greater need than all the others. We need your prayers, dear friends, we need you as Intercessory

missionaries. We should be most happy if all who read this report should appoint themselves such missionaries for Kardin. We should then feel sure of getting all we have asked for and more too. We should then continue to grow never standing still coming each day a little nearer to the Christ ideal.

Yours most sincerely in behalf of the Station
Agnes Fenenga.

July 4th 1907.

N

Plan of proposed building.

To be built of stone. North side of lower story cut out for
vaulted ceilings, each vault covering a space 13½ feet square
Earth floor except school room. Rooms not marked S. are
are for the use of the missionaries. Plan subject to change

APR 10 1908

Financial Report of Boys High School.

School Year — Sept 1906 - Sept 1907

1906	To Cash - balance from last year	3738	35
Nov 13	" " Scholarship Gates Endowment Fund $69.96	1717	10
1907 Jan 3	" " Endowment Fund £29.54 Turkish	3190	10
" Jan 21	" " Tuition and board from students (about $266.)	63	15
Jan and June	" " Professor Rendel Harris of England 30 £	3240	
June 26	" " toward expense of Dewey & Gates pictures	141	
	Total Receipts	18,342	15

Disbursements

1906	By food	11603	05
	" wood	1284	35
	" soap	186	
	" New Years Exp 78.30 Exhibition 402.	480	30
	" Salaries - cook and assistant	450	
	" books	1536	
1907	" work (to boys) and sundries	1394	30
July 7	Cash balance ($55 +)	1406	35
		18342	15

Respectfully submitted.
A. N. Andrus.

N.B. The account is in Turkish silver and includes all expenses connected with the school save the salaries of the teachers and house servant whose wife is our matron. The salaries of these is each year from the American Board appropriation for general work and aggregates about $700.

Note The Turkish piaster equals a trifle more than four cents.

R. S. Emrich.

Mardin Boys' High School

Rec'd AUG 5 1907

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Report of the Mardin, Kindergarten
September 1906 June 1907.

The year just drawn to a close has been a unique year, and in some respects the hardest year, except one, (that at the time of the "event of 1905,") since my coming. It began with the resignation of our head teacher, whom we loved dearly and valued most highly, leaving us with only half trained and entirely untrained helpers to carry on the work.

These helpers worked two thirds of the day in the Kindergarten and spent the remainder of the time in study. Mrs. Emrick gave us much needed and valuable assistance in the training work; indeed we could not have done without that assistance and are most grateful to her and to the heavenly Father who so signally supplies our needs.

The lessons in Mother-play - Gifts - Occupations etc, were just what had been lacking. The Seniors of the Girls' High School shared the weekly Pedagogy lesson, and many were the proofs on Commencement day that they had profited by the lectures.

Seventy little one from three and one half years to seven were enrolled - thirty four girls and thirty six boys, the average attendance was 34+. During January to March 31 - the babies did not come, and

a number of others were out many days with the hooping cough. The spring being such a very late one all did not really return until Easter, which came in May, so that the school was full only the last two months of the year.

The receipts were – Tuition 408 – Pupils
From Protestant Community for Rent 300 00 = 708 p.
Kind friends in the East and West have helped us by their timely gifts, without which the training class could not have been kept up. We do thank you most heartily.

At Christmas we again had a tree furnished by the friend in South Dakota, who for a number of years has gladdened so many young hearts in this land of sorrow, by his gift to the dear Christ Child. The gifts made by the children made the tree look very gay and were really dainty as well as useful. Then we celebrated a number of birthdays during the year, the most notable of course being "Ikawoga Froebel" as the children lovingly call him. An outing in May, in the pleasant yard of the Boys' High School, where the daisies grew thick, and where the children could revel to their hearts content was long remembered. On June 7th. we had a picnic

intended by the Director to celebrate her birth-day, but without the knowledge of the children. They however surprised her by greeting her on her appearance on the scene, with a song composed for the occasion, and by serving a little feast of cherries and "sherbet" (a beautiful blue or red sweetened water very much relished here). There had been furnished by our landlady "Khälie" (Auntie) Sisro, who has proven herself a tried friend all the years we have been with her, calling me her "daughter" tho she is a Catholic. The children love her dearly, and those who left the Kindergarten still run in to say "Good morning" as they pass on to the Primary School.

June 14 we graduated a class of eighteen. The work done by them was more original and more satisfactory than ever before, due to a better understanding by the helpers of Froebel's principles.

We are hoping and planning for a busy year as we expect seven girls to take the training course, all graduates of the High School. A call for Kindergartens has been sounded from one or two places in our field and we wish to be ready to answer as soon as the people are willing to assume a fair share of the support. We believe that there

are brighter days in store for the little ones of our towns and villages. Your gifts dear friends alone make this possible. Of the seven girls mentioned not one is able to assume the expense of the Training course. Three are orphans, from our orphanage, one a young widow with a little daughter 1½ years old - whose father was killed by some enemy ~~when~~ when the child was but a few weeks old, another has been brought up by her grandmother because her father married again, & left her without support, another's father is blind and the last is the daughter of our school servant with a family of seven, whom he is trying to bring up on about $3.50 per month. So added to the other enormous difficulties of giving such training is this added mountain of extreme poverty. Dear friends can you appreciate the difficulties? Not a book in the language of the country on Pedagogy - much less Kindergartening; no word for "home" nor words to express the fundamental principles of child nurture - a country where women are considered no better than donkeys - where motherhood is a shame - where girls are a burden. And there no suitable rooms for school or training class! Your Kindergartners bedroom has had to serve for

the past 3½ years as sitting-room, office and Kindergarten-Training Class Room. You can imagine how tiresome it grew at time, and into what a muddle the room would get, especially when the Junior C. E's were clamoring for their committee meetings. But we are hoping and praying for better things. In the beautiful new High School building for the girls, who are just as much cramped as your Kindergarten has been, we are planning a pleasant room for the Kindergarten with adjacent rooms for Training Class and Store room, and above these two nice rooms for your Kindergartner and one for her helpers. So here is something very special to pray and work for little friends of America. Pray, please that God may give us the strength and wisdom to carry on the work that is growing and will be sure to grow still more in the years to come; pray and work that the new building may be ready soon, for we need it <u>very</u> much. We thank you for your prayers, we thank you for your gifts. Be not weary in well doing.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of Station

J. Louise Graf. Director.

Mardan - July - 1907.

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JUN 20 1908

The Board's Plant at Brandon
From a Business Point of View.

The honest intelligent, active, & progressive manufacturer who would with his output meet the exacting needs of his fellow men & deserve success will continually fix his attention & efforts upon five fundamental features of his business.

First, he will use all necessary measures to procure & keep supplied with the best of the raw material he requires for manufacturing his ware.

Second, he will be on the alert to improve & enlarge his plant so as to better his products at the same time that he economizes in their production.

Third, he will be untiring in his efforts not only to supply with the best ware the market he now covers, but also to seek out & exploit new markets for the same.

Fourth, he will employ all lawful & honorable means both to sustain his credit & to increase his working capital.

Lastly, he will foster & maintain close personal & social relations with his employees, ever seeking to develop their skill as artizans, & to increase their efficiency through the cultivation of an esprit du corps & an interest in the profits of his establishment.

Now, in the vocabulary of commercial industry, seems

to us a not insph description of the missionary in a foreign land with an educational plant for the production of pastors, preachers, & teachers to meet the spiritual, mental, & social needs of the country to which he is accredited.

We desire to call the attention of the Prud. Com. to the application of these five points to the present & prospective establishment of your Board located at Mardin in Mesopotamia, with a view to enlist your judgment & coöperation in adopting such a policy respecting it as will ensure the best results & the highest success.

(1) - We need a steady & increasing supply of the best raw material. The sources of this are five of which only three are at present accessible viz. - our own evangelical churches & communities, the Jacobite & Nestorian Syrians, & the Papal denominations. The other two are the Koords of the mountains & the Arabs of the plains - both Mohammedan & to be later reached thro the other three as they become evangelical. Our relation to the first of these sources is immediate, while it is mediate to the other two through our chapels & schools, but especially the schools which contain pupils from the two Syrian churches, & the Papal sects. For the present we may omit this last source as being still al-

most nil, while we turn to the ancient Jacobite branch of the Syrian church as our present most hopeful field outside of the Protestant community, from which to obtain increased raw material. We urge the seconding, by the Prud. Com., of our efforts for the spiritual, moral, & mental improvement of this ancient church from the following considerations:—

(a) This community is in process of disintegration owing, (1) to the looseness of its organization. Conflicting local interests prevail to the prejudice of the higher interests of that body as a whole, & consequently the bishops, in many instances, rule their dioceses without reference to the purposes & plans of their Patriarch for the best good of the whole church. (2) To the ignorance of the majority of its clergy. Where the work of our notice agency has been steadily maintained the town people & villagers alike have become inoculated with evangelical views & a taste for education so that they demand of their bishops & priests more than these are prepared to supply. (3) The illiteracy of the masses of its followers. Only a very few outside of the clergy & the merchant class of this community can either read or write. Those of this few who have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the schools of both Papists & Protestants have contributed an element which looks down upon & antagonizes the

illiterate of both clergy & laity within their own persuasion.

(4) To the existence within its fold of a party which is turning its gaze toward the English church as a means of escape from a communion which, in their view, is without any reproducing forces within itself. The Anglican community, chiefly thro the English bishop at Jerusalem, & his active lieutenant at Beirut, Dr. Parfit, is now making strenuous efforts to get a grip upon this Old Syrian church, & ultimately to substitute the Anglican ritual in Arabic in place of the present Syriac ritual of the Fathers. This party is ready to respond to overtures from the Anglican bishop or offering a compromise between ecclesiasticism & a more evangelical attitude, tho it is thus far existing as a secret society within the church itself & of unknown numerical strength. (5) To the persistent & unscrupulous pressure of the Romish on the one hand & on the other the steady & rising influence of evangelical views, as pushed by the agencies of the Bible Societies, both British & American, & by the missionaries & native agencies of our Board. To illustrate this latter influence we cite the recent instance of religious persecution in the village of Kovabah an hour east of Diarbekir. A priest had remarked to a company of villagers upon the spiritual & healing powers of the Syrian church building in the village, so that even Moslems had made pilgrim-

ages to this holy place. Our preacher who happened to be present waited for some villager to refute the statement before himself replying. As no one ventured to object to what had been said the preacher felt it were better the priest should suffer in his prestige with the villagers than that the truth should suffer through his own silence, so he simply remarked that in Acts 4:12 it reads - "And in none other is there salvation, for neither is there any other name under heaven that is given among men, wherein we must be saved." The priest was piqued & immediately suborned two men of the baser sort to complain in the government against the preacher as a mover of sedition, & as opening schools without authority - two points on which the government is, in these days, extremely sensitive. He had first referred the settlement of the case to the Diarbekir bishop of the Jacobite Syrian church who promised redress; but when the accusing priest was brought into his presence he said to the bishop that if measures were not taken against this preacher & his congregation there would soon remain no Jacobite church in any of the surrounding villages nor in Karabash itself. As an act of self-defence the bishop felt called upon to finish the case in the government, instead of procuring a stay of proceedings, & the government was only too willing to comply. Accordingly the house of the preacher was searched, his books & papers confiscated, himself exiled to his village home & the church & schools

closed. We have appealed to the British Consul in Diarbekir in the behalf of the preacher & that of the church & schools.

(b) Our Present Relations with the Jacobite Syrian Church.

These have been specially friendly since the massacres and owing to the election to the Patriarchate two years ago of the present incumbent who is an old friend, these relations have been particularly cordial. He at that time pledged himself to the support of the High School opened in Deir Zaafaran by the bishop of Mosul, & requested us to furnish him with a teacher from the staff of our own High School, which we did. We also assisted him to a supply of text books, & used every moral means at command to aid in the successful establishment of this school as a first serious attempt on their part to promote higher education among his people. But most of the conditions stated under the previous section largely militate against the efforts of his Holiness in behalf of this school. This community is between two opposing influences & is bound, sooner or later to come under the molding influence of one of them. Today it is leaning our way & is willing to have our moral support in the effort to promote education within its bounds; & if a small yearly subsidy were to be added, it would, we think, be willing to have us coöperate with it in gradually establishing for it a school system by which we should obtain such a moral influence over it that there would be little risk of its

veering round to seek support from the Papacy which might proffer larger financial aid than we can offer, but at the cost of doctrinal freedom & ecclesiastical independence.

Such a system would also result in recruits for our High Schools to a degree second only to the supply from our own churches & congregations. The fact is that, willing willing, the race for the prize of this community is now between the Papists who had 150 years the start of us here & ourselves, & our present relations with these Jacobite friends constitute the psychological moment for a "rapprochement" which will go far to save them from swelling the Papal ranks, & to incline them still more to evangelical views, so rendering more hopeful the possibility of a reform movement within the bounds of their church — a movement effected by the educated constituency trained under the school system aided by you, & by the perfected preparation of their leaders through graduation in our own higher institutions.

Never before has such a fair opportunity been presented to you to influence & mold one of the Eastern churches as is today offered by our present relations with this Jacobite Syrian church. Now is the accepted time, & our future success depends upon strengthening our hold upon the sources of our raw material which this community affords us, so that with it & by the aid of the Spirit we may be readily drawn off other sources which in His own time will be

made available to us.

(2) An enlargement & improvement of Plant in order to a better & more economic production.

Mr. Emrich has, in preceding papers forwarded to you, so admirably worked up our combined ideas upon this point that I need not do more here than refer you to them, & to emphatically reiterate our belief that the Arabic work of the Board demands & should receive more distinctive & intensive consideration than has been hitherto given it.

(3) We must seek a fuller & better supply of present Markets & an entrance & hold upon new Markets.

During the last six years we have been quietly raising the standard of our High School, increasing the number of pupils &, while not neglecting our own field, seeking to introduce them into the new fields of other Boards. The list of our pupils serving abroad, previously sent you with our answers to questions received from you in regard to the Higher Educational Institutions of the Board, will indicate the extent to which we are already acquiring new markets for our wares. These new fields are beginning to look to us rather than elsewhere for their future supply of laborers, & it behooves us to follow up our own initiative with a larger quantity & a better quality of our wares with which to keep them supplied. We shall not be able to do this unless we realize the points already mentioned to the fullest ex-

tent of our ability — our ability made possible only thro the efforts of the Board & its constituency. A manufacturer must keep pace with the improved tastes of his customers or he will lose their patronage. We must improve our pastors, preachers, & teachers to correspond with the growing spiritual, moral, & mental enlightenment of the churches, congregations, & schools, both of these fields & our own, if we would maintain the lead we now have among the various Christian sects & hold the markets now opening to our wares.

(4) We must maintain our Credit & increase our Working Capital.

We shall, it seems to me, best accomplish these two things thro a Coöperation of the Boards, whose fields are now being supplied by our institutions at Mardin, in sustaining & developing the same. Here is one of the finest opportunities ever offered to at least three societies (perhaps a fourth would be willing to join) to unite in conducting the Boys' High School, the Girls' High School, the Theological School, & the future College, both financially, in their trustees, & in furnishing men from the Missions who could take turns in assisting in instruction the missionaries at Mardin in charge of them.

The ultimate aim of these four societies is the same — the Christianization of Islam thro the evangelization of the Jacobite Syrian & Nestorian churches which must fur-

nish the Native Agencies for the initial stages of this great work in these regions. Since their aim is the same, their fields contiguous to ours, & ours are the only institutions for Higher Education (present & prospective) within the bounds of all these fields, why would it not be the best policy, & at the same time the most economical & effective way to reach that aim for these three or four societies to work upon a Plan of Union for the support & conduct of these institutions to the mutual advantage of the whole work, & all the workers both native & foreign under these Boards in these fields? Such a presentation before the Christian sects here & the Moslem world about us of a united front in the preparation of workers for supplying the spiritual & intellectual needs of both Moslems & Christians would of itself furnish a powerful moral influence which could not be gainsaid. Such concentrated effort in the line of Higher Education by these or four Societies, by which the respective fields under their separate management would be supplied with the necessary native agency would, in our estimation best meet the needs of these fields & at the same time secure the approbation & hearty support of these Societies & their constituencies. Trustees of these combined institutions could be appointed from each of these Societies viz:- the A.B.C.F.M. the Arabian Mission of the Reformed Church of America, the Church Missy Soc. & the Board of Missions of the

Presbyterian Church in America. Different members of the Missions contiguous to our field could be sent from time to time to assist in the instruction in these institutions - as for instance Dr. Zwemer of the Arabian Mission - especially of the students from their respective fields.

One set of institutions for these four adjacent fields, under the patronage, oversight, & coöperative management of these Societies would be far superior to, more efficient & economical than four sets of institutions feebly conducted, poorly supplied with the necessary equipment for the highest efficiency in the preparation of a Native Agency, & at the same time more expensive. Surely the Committee of these four Societies could devise a Plan of Union with respect to such coöperation as has just been sketched, which would most effectually meet both the present & future needs of all Mesopotamia, Arabia, the Nestorian field within the limits of the Turkish Empire, & the lower reaches of the "Shott-ul-Arab" - in short the whole vast region between Syria & Persia.

Only by such union & coöperation can we hope both to maintain our credit with the peoples of this vast territory, & increase our working capital needed to best fit their future leaders for the glorious task of bringing them into the Kingdom of His dear Son.

Lastly, we must come into closer contact with those whom we seek to train for this leadership of these peoples -

both Christian & Moslem (when their time shall come) — increase their esprit-de-corps &, through coöperative effort with them, share with them the joys, hardships, & rewards of service for our common Master.

To us it seems that these ends can best be secured thro the Coöperation & Plan of Union sketched above. While each Board retains its own special field & missionary from each field other than our own could be detailed to reside in Mardin for a part of the time so as to give the students from, or for, his field special instruction, additional to the regular curriculum, to fit them to work with & for their own people. For instance, Dr. Zwemer might represent here the Arabian Mission, Mr. Levy the C.M.S. & Mr. Mc Dowell of the Brit. Board might spend part of the year in instructing his pupils gathered from the mountains of Bohtan, Gawar, & the Tiyari. These missionaries also might, during their residence here, aid in the regular instruction in the different schools. By some such arrangement the future leaders of the people would have a bond of union thro their Alma Mater, a better understanding of one another thro a common training, an "esprit-de-corps" thro a sense of the unity of the work upon which they are about to enter and, seeing the missionaries of the different Boards united in a common effort for the best equipment of native leaders for the native churches &

schools, would be encouraged to bury race jealousies & sectarian rivalries in a common & united effort to offer to their people the Kingdom of Christ, & to bring them into it.

We cordially & prayerfully commend to the attention of the Prud. Com. this outline of a policy for the future development & conduct of the institutions of the Board located, & to be located, at Mardin.

Mardin,
May 26-1908.

On behalf of Mardin Station,
A. N. Andrews
R. S. McEwen

From a Business Point of View.

A. W. Andrus
R. S. M. Emrich

May 26-1908

To be returned to
Wm. Barton
Copy

Dr. Emrich
Dr. Hulse
C R
Dr. Hulse
Dr. Barton

Rec'd APR 10 1908

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Semi Annual Report
of
Mardin Boys High School.

The new school year opened Sept 18, 1907, and in a short time our students were at their work. A new prospectus was issued in July announcing a change in curriculum making the school parallel in its courses to the Preparatory Dept of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. This makes English not only a regular study but also the language of instruction in all studies except the Arabic, Turkish and Syriac languages and in all classes.

A word about this change. The reasons for it are as follows. Not only are we without proper text books for High School work but much more crippled should we be when we endeavor to give college studies without the English. We have no history and science textbooks and Theological literature is narrow and scarce.

We are quite sure that the use of English is going to make better students and more thorough scholarship. The system which encourages

From a Private Collection.

Rec'd

learning by rote which is the Oriental custom and rat-
ling through a recitation a performance which sounds
like the discharge of a gatling gun but means nothing, does
not make for thoughtful students or thorough work.

Furthermore we are not alone in this opinion. Every
College in Turkey is conducted wholly or largely with
English textbooks and in some cases in the English
language. The fact is we cannot run a college
without English and since that is our aim - for
the College of Mesopotamia should begin to mater-
ialize in the near future - we are only laying
the foundation by putting English in our High
School and every other High School in Turkey does
the same. The English is also beginning to have
commercial importance and this plan will benefit
many who would otherwise not attend our
schools where Christian influences are brought
to bear on all students. We should have a Chris-
tian laity - as well as a trained ministry.
This commercial importance will increase with
the completion of the Constantinople - Baghdad rail-
way which opens up this rich plain

essing within easy reach of Mardin.

The difference however, between our plan here nd the plan in some other mission colleges is a fference in the quantity administered. A smatter-g of English and the people consider the have learned e language and conscientiously murder it at every eath. Nothing but thoroughness pays. The fact demonstrated so say the Beirut College authorities at the mastery of the rudiments of the English Entirely possible in the High School and quite mpatible with thorough and satisfactory pro-ress in other studies which belong to the high school curriculum of this country.

The real and only objection is based on the dea that the language unfits our boys for a ife of self-denial here and gives them the desire o leave the country. In short the English Lan-uage becomes the instrument of the devil to mpty the mission field of its workers.

To this we cannot assent. Many to be sure ave left and are leaving certain sections but here have been acceptable reasons. If we granted

premiss Even then there is only a sifting be-
en consecrated and half consecrated workers
e real question is the character of the school
e aim of our school is Christian and we plan
bring to bear throughout strong Christian in-
uences. A Christian is a great influence
r good; an educated man of good principles
also a great influence for good; but of more
alue than either is an educated Christian be
e merchant, tradesman, teacher or preacher.
The young men of this country lean strongly
ward either French or English no doubt looking
the future expected development of the country.
it not something for which we may be
ankful that using English for purposes of
ducation it is such a drawing influence on
ome who would not under other circumstances
eek education and so come under the whole
ome effect of Christian discipline teaching
nd influences.

This change in curriculum replaced the two
ears preparatory course, and the four years

gh School course with a High School course of five
ars. This brings the smaller boys at once under
influence of the older ones sitting in one assembly
oms which gathers the entire school of seventy-five.
Before putting up the stove for the winter the
om held all the boys but the stove displaced some
ats and in order to keep the boys together we open-
the wall into an adjoining recitation room,
ided what had been the Preparatory School
to two rooms and so managed to keep our boys
gether.
Previous winters boys and teachers passing
om room to room had to go outdoors in wind
d snow and rain. A miserable arrangement
was and the cause of much tracking in of mud
d snow. Doors were opened between rooms
t an expense of about ten dollars and now one
n pass through the building from east to west
thout stepping out-of-doors.
Our boys range in age from 13 to 20 and come
m all directions. Of a six days caravan travel west
us, Mosul six days or more southeast, Diarbekir

two days northwest and from the mountains to north and east. Thirty five boys are boarders and have crowded our rather small quarters. We have new plans for next year. These boys represent all classes and training; they are city boys, country boys - as the difference is great in this Country. There are rich and poor, Syrians, Catholics and Protestants. Some speak in their homes Kurdish, some Armenian, some Arabic.

A few pay all their expenses $22 a year tuition, board and washing - but more pay part and give a note for the balance. Those who do not pay do readily such work as can be given them and so help cancel their indebtedness. And work is a means of training in many qualities which we covet for our boys.

All care of buildings is in hands of the boys, two do the cooking and do it well and three care for the dirt roofs which need cleaning and rolling in winter weather. Some earn a little binding books and recently we have called to us a carpenter who has begun teaching the boys carpentry.

We hope erelong when we can get a few machines and extra equipment that this industry may develop and be the means of self-support to several boys. Last summer we purchased twelve double desks at a cost of about $45 including about $9 freight by caravan a distance of 150 miles. These desks were made by boys in the American schools at Harpoot. This summer we shall make our own. A few hours from us is an excellent oak forest which makes Mardin a good place for the manufacture of a variety of saleable articles.

We have been working under difficulty not having a sufficient number of teachers. The new curriculum calls for a large amount of work in English and the principal has a large share of this. A principal's work should be largely administrative. There is oversight of teachers, discipline, correspondence with patrons and friends, reports, accounts, laying of new plan and effort to carry out the same. All this can hardly be done well when much teaching is also required of him. A few Bible classes should really suffice in teaching work. In the fall when our theological seminary

ns we must have a Beirut college graduate to
lp in English instruction for there will be more
asses in the school and the principal will have even
o time to give. This means additional expense a
rt of which is in sight. For the rest we must go on
ith in engaging our man for have him we must
is coming will add much to the reputation of the
chool.

We have now with us from a nearby out-
tation a faithful native preacher whose earnest
ess and Christian spirit are a joy to see. He has
ese four weeks lived in the dormitory with the boys
nd last Thursday Feb 27 at a day of prayer service
early all our boys day pupils and boarders
d their names in a pledge of consecration to the
rvice of the Master. The change has been a notice
of the dormitory
le one in many boys and the atmosphere
uite different.

I wish to mention one need which should
ppeal to all who read. We have no bath and
onsequently our boys go in turn every two weeks
o the city bath. This place is not convenient for

e boys nor is it a fit place for them. The sights
nd practices of a public bath in an Oriental city
re not helpful. On the side of health this going to
e public bath is dangerous. The boys come out
rom the bath into the cold winter air and spend
he rest of the day in rooms not very well heated.
here is a practice here in Mardin of carrying the
sick to the bath which may or may not be
efficacious as a treatment but its danger for all
who use the bath is apparent.

A new bath built on our premises allowing the
boys more frequent bathing at the same price
ould be built with its cistern for $250. and besides
serving the boys could be so placed as to be avail-
able certain days for the Girls School yielding an
income to the School yearly of $20 to $25. Who will
build or help build this bath?

Let me put briefly some of our more urgent
needs for which we shall gladly receive contribu-
tions.

Teacher's salary	$ 200.
Evangelist three months	25.

Tools for new carpenter shop	$150.
New recitation rooms	300.
Bath	250.

tal cards of Mardin prepared by the prim-
are for sale as follows. Colored and Sepias
cents each the profit to go toward the new
stry. The postals are printed by Sarrafian Bros
eirut and are very interesting. Such may be
ed by dozen or hundred or thousand from
.K. Daniels So Framingham Mass - or by English
nds from R.S. Emrich, Mardin, Turkey.
With thanks to all who have aided in the past
me close this report. The enclosed balance
t of receipts and expenditures for last year
y interest some.

Respectfully submitted,
R.S. Emrich, Principal.

March 31 1908.

Rec'd AUG 1 1908

Report of the Girls' High School Marion 1907-'08.

In looking back over the school year we do not see the progress that we had hoped to make, however some thing has been done at least an effort has been put forth, of which we will tell you a little something so that you will not for lack of knowledge loose your interest & therefore cease to be our helpers.

One hindrance to progress has been the unusual amount of sickness. Owing to typhoid one of the teachers could not take up her work until two months after school & then was not able to do much more than half work for some time. One of the seniors was obligated to drop all work about four months before the close of school. She was the brightest & most promising of the seniors & we were very sorry to have her give up. We were very grateful for Dr. Ward's visit in March & he helped many of the girls but Lucy's disease would yield to know such temporary treatment & the only hope we have now is to be able to keep up her strength until the return of our Doctor in Oct. It might seem wiser

to send her to Cintab for an operation but we fear she is unable to endure the long journey. We have felt very much the need of a sick room. She could hardly be cared for in the crowded dormitories that are used in the day time for sitting rooms so she has had to occupy my sitting room at night + my bed room in the day time for during the day I am obligied to hear my four classes in my sitting room. About the same time with the illness of the senior another teacher became sick + she has been able to do only about half work for two months or more. In the absence of our doctor I have had to give more of my time to caring for the sick than was good for the general school work. We have had to use several pupil teachers + these needed more supervision than they received. The three regular teachers too should have had more help however the usual courses were given to the five classes. Some of the pupils were enabled to help themselves without side work. Some worked in

missionary homes, others made lace + two taught classes in the Lace school.

We have had no special spiritual awakening but good work was done in missionary schools in C. E. Society + in the Lace School. Several of the girls conducted prayers during the year, while our teachers took turns in conducting prayers in this school three days in the week. Two girls joined the church and several of the younger girls wished to do so but were put off until next year. The five graduates were all church members + very earnest girls. All were tried as teachers before so we have good hope that they will become valued workers.

The boarding department is kept open 12 months a year now that we have taken the older orphans into our family. Our income from the orphans has been 35 liras, friends have also helped us to that amount so that with our allowance from the W. B. M. W + the 20 liras from the pupils we have been able to make both ends meet altho everything was unusually high.

To our Xmas intertainment we invited all former pupils in Mardin & the near by villages. Some of these old ladies had not been in the school for 20 years & they took great delight in telling us where they used to sleep & where they sat. Our Assembly room is so small that when we invite the parents & friends of the present pupils along with the alumnae there is room for no one else so this year both at Xmas & at commencement we left out the parents & friends & invited those who had not had a chance for years to attend anything in our school. The five seniors were all from far villages so their friends could not come & we had the opportunity to invite members of our Prot. community who had never been invited to our school before. O, how thankful should be had we morrow to let all who wish & are intersted come to our commencement exercises and other public programs. It could not help but increase the attendance at our school but then while our building

is so small we could not possible admit more. I am sure it would be a most difficult problem to crowd more than we do into the two small dormitories even along with the school room + surely not an other one could be put in the small one window dinning room than the 42 who ate ~~in it~~ this year.

So you see, dear friends, that our needs have not been met, ~~especially~~ our one great need i.e. more room - the $6000. we so earnestly plead for last year. You have given us much + we are very grateful for the gifts of money that have helped some 15 girls to receive the benefits of our school, we thank you also for the organ, for the fine baskets ball + ~~numerous~~ other gifts but we need more. - Our teachers still sleep in the little 6 x 12 feet bed room - the mattresses still overlap in the dormitories - we have never before felt the need of a sick room so much as this year - we still have to hear classes in bed room, sitting room + dining room, we still have to purchase our wood in season + out of season because

we have no place to store it - We still must shut our door to many who might become earnest workers for our dear Master in this large vineyard of 40000 sq. miles - or become helpers in other fields where we already have representatives as in Mosul - Aleppo & Alexandretta.

We must not close this report without acknowledging our indebtedness to Mrs. Andrus Miss Wenry & all the missionaries for their aid in the regular schoolwork & special help in time of special need.

We feel sure that we have been lead & have been blessed tho the harvest ~~does~~ seem so meager. We feel sorry for our lack of faithfulness but we realize more fully that God is faithful & his promises never fail therefore some good must have been accomplished.

We still beg of you to remember us in your prayer & by your gifts.

Sincerely yours in the Master's name Agnes Fenenga. Prin. of the School.

July 4. 1908.

Mardin Station Report for Sabbath School Sunday 1907-1908.

AUG 1 1908

Mardin Kindergarten Report - June 1907 - June 1908

During the last year fifty children have been enrolled - twenty-eight boys and twenty-two girls. Protestants 40 - Syrians 7 - Armenian 1 Moslem 2. About 3 Liras have been received as tuition less than last year by one half, partly because I could not be present at the school and insist on strict payment - and partly because the poverty increases with us as in other parts of the mission.

A Training class of seven has been maintained through the year, but could not finish the course because the health of Mrs. Emrich did not permit her giving the lectures (which we enjoy and prize so greatly) during the last half of the year. We hope however to finish in the coming spring by Easter time.

The Class is now at work, although without diplomas from the Kindergarten Department. All but one however are graduates of the Girls' High School. From Mosul a call has come for a teacher, so there will be work for all.

A new Kindergarten was opened at Midyat the first of June - two members of the class are

-ere teaching there. The first day sixty one children were brought, but when it became known that tuition from one to three piastres monthly would be required only forty remained. But these little Midyatis need Kindergarten training if any one ever did - for they have such young ignorant child mothers and are so spoiled that they are much needing just the discipline to be found in the Kindergarten.

One member of the training class came up from Mosul - a station under the C.M.S. She had been ill with malaria for the greater part of the time for it is a twelve days' journey on horse-back. We thought a change of climate might do her good, so she accompanied us to Midyat and assisted in the opening of the Kindergarten there. The people of Midyat regarded her with much interest - partly because she had lived there as a child, her father having been a preacher at that place - but much more because she had come all the way from Mosul "just to learn how to teach little children!!" This seemed most unreasonable and unfathomable to them. One old man said to her - "Your father, your brothers your sisters have all chosen good professions, but

you, why did you choose this?" referring with many a shake of the head to her work with the little ones.

We spent three weeks in Midyat - the School Committee composed of three of the best men of the town, is doing all it can to help the establishment of the work. The full salary - eighty piastres or about $3.50 for one teacher is paid each month by the people and they also furnish rooms for the school and for the teachers. In Mardin the Kindergarten is also being kept up this summer. We have raised the tuition again to three piastres per month and it created not a little consternation among the people. Some are not able to pay that and for those I am trying to find crochet-work - reasoning that if a mother is not willing to do something extra for the sake of keeping her child in the school she is not deserving of charity either. We came away and have not heard how things are progressing. Our hope and prayer are that these Kindergartens may be the means of teaching the parents the worth of the soul of a little child - They seem to value them so lightly that it always cuts me to the heart. We need Mother's Meetings the coming

year - and God grant that they may learn to
them the meaning of the Master's words - "Ex
cept ye become as little children ye cannot
enter the Kingdom of Heaven" & "Whosoever receiveth
a little child in my name receiveth me."
Pray for us, dear friends that health & strength
may be given for the double duty the coming
year - of overseeing these two schools and bring
ing the Training Class to a finish also - all
for His glory.

Submitted in behalf of
Mardin Station - by
June 26. 1908 J. L. Graf -
At Harpoot - Annual Meeting

Mardin Underground
Report - 1907-1908.

C'N JUN 26 1909

Eastern Turkey Mission.

Annual Report of Mardin Station for 1908.

There are 20 outstations; 2 ordained missionaries; 1 unordained missionary physician; 4 wives, of whom 1 is the widow of Dr. Drury; 3 single women; total missionary force 10. There are 3 ordained & 8 unordained preachers; 35 teachers; 6 Bible Women; 6 other native helpers, making a total of 58. Four of the outstations are not yet supplied with chapels for regular meeting; 6 organized churches of which 2 are entirely self-supporting. The communicants number 511; 20 were added by confession of faith; adherents 2328; average attendance 1485. The 18 Sab. schools have a membership of 1259. 1 theological school with 13 pupils; 2 boarding & high schools with 170 pupils; 2 Kindergarten schools with 75 pupils; 26 other schools with 1170 pupils; pupils of Bible-readers 237, making a total of 1665 under instruction.

Native contributions for Christian work, 34435 pias.
" " " " " " Education, 30105 "
making a total of 64540 "
which equal $ 2839.76.

There is 1 hospital & 1 dispensary, & Dr. Thom

reports, for the first 6 mos. after return from his furlough, 63 patients in hospital & 3076 treatments in dispensary.

There were four additions to the Station during the year under review — Duncan Emrich, who arrived April 11, & Dr. Thom who, with wife & daughter reached us, after their furlough in America, Oct. 21st.

The year has been one of unusual healthiness for the entire Station & consequently of intense activity.

Larger numbers in the High schools, a Theological class, a Normal Kindergarten class, & lectures in pedagogy have given added labor & increased usefulness to different members of the Station.

The rebellion of the famous Ibrahim Pasha of the Hamidian cavalry resulted in massacre, pillaging, & burning in the villages around Urfa Shehir by the soldiers & the rabble of Arabs & Koords of the regions about that town & its dependencies, which called for relief measures that were only partially furnished because the awful catastrophe at Messina & the recent massacres in Syria & Western Anatolia attracted the sympathies & charities of the civilized world.

After more than 30 years of increasing corruption, oppression, & tyranny this country was suddenly intro-

duced, July 24th, to a new regime. The ecstasy of the immediate relief was shared by all parties of race & religion & concealed, for a time, the racial and religious antipathies which the old regime had done so much to accentuate, as part of its policy.

That there should be a reaction was inevitable, but no one could have foreseen just what character it would take. The duplicity of the sultan stood fully revealed when, under the character of Father of the Constitution, he resumed the role of an assassin by ordering a general massacre of all who placed the Constitution above the Coliphate.

But even with the dethronement of Abdul Hamid & the accession of his brother, Mohammed Reshad, by which the massacres were stayed, the forces of reaction are only defeated, not destroyed. We shall hear from them again, though we can tell neither the time nor the manner of their action; & even after they shall have ceased to be aggressive they will long exercise a passive resistance to the Constitution & to all for which it stands.

The period under review, then, has witnessed changes dynastic, political, moral, social, & economic of such vast significance to the future, not only of the Empire, but also of Islam, as to constitute in reality a new era for both.

While our work has moved steadily forward in the

midst of all these changes, & outwardly appeared to be neither deflected nor even at all affected by them, yet has there been a change of relation which is, on the whole, to the advantage of the work: Previous to these changes the door of opportunity for work among non-Christian communities was tightly closed against us. Today that door, while not wide open, as some suppose, is ajar. We still stand without, but the changes which set the door ajar will ere long move some within to cautiously open it & invite us to speak with them as they stand in the opening. We would be neither presumptuous in anticipating providence nor pusillanimous in failing to keep step with the march of divine events in the unfolding of God's purpose & plan for this land, her government, & her heterogeneous & unassimilated peoples.

The 50 years of labor in this field have been spent upon but a small segment of the circle of its population, but if our exegesis of Christ's word be correct that he enunciates the principle that authority is conditioned upon faithfulness in a few things, then we can interpret the changes which are coming over this people as his way of saying to us, "I will set thee over many things." These changes constitute for us a call of the Lord, for their tendency will be to bring our work into

greater prominence, broaden our horizon, widen the sphere of our activities, & ultimately aid us to set the spiritual & intellectual influences of those activities over many things which, until now, had refused them even a recognition.

These changes are really a voice crying in this wilderness, "Make ye ready the way of the Lord, Make his paths straight," & as such we welcome them as a positive addition to the forces we are using to prepare for the coming of our Lord.

Those forces have been, during the past year, about what they have been for the last 15 years under the dynamic law of a uniformly retarded motion, that is to say of a regular retrenchment. Even until now we have been marking time, but if the voice of these changes means anything to us as missionaries it is like the word of Jehovah to Moses, "Wherefore cries thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." We feel that we have received our marching orders straight from Jehovah our God, & we are preparing to march in obedience thereto. It is our only salvation; it is the only way we can bring deliverance to this people who, like Israel of old, are just emerging from under the tyrannous hand of an oppressor worse than

Pharaoh & need the sure & safe guidance of Him who dwelt in the pillar of cloud & of fire.

This is our interpretation of the events & changes of the past year & of what they signify to us & to our work. If the interpretation be correct we expect that our constituency will hear the summons of our common Lord saying also them, "Encourage thou (him) them," (Deu. 1:38) &, "Help these women" (Phil. 4:3) who are laboring at the front," & that they will respond by sustaining us in our efforts to press home the advantage which these events are preparing for us. And should that constituency enquire of us, "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" the watchman saith, "The morning cometh, & also the night" (Is. 21:11b-12a.).

On behalf of the Station,

A. H. Andrus.

Mardin,
May 28, 1909.

PR 20 1909

Report of Mardin Station for 1908
A. W. Andrus

THE EVANGELICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT MARDIN, TURKEY IN ASIA

So runs the title of a small brochure by Rev. C. F. Gates, now president of Robert College on the Bosphorus, in 1891 principal of the school in Mardin. From it the following quotations:

The Field

"The field whose needs this school is designed to meet contains about 40,000 square miles, and is similar to the State of Louisiana in shape and size. There is no other school all this region which can give even a thorough common-education. Mardin lies in the ancient division of Meso it is situated on the side of the mountain range known as Mt. Masius, and overlooks the broad plains of Mesopotamia. It is about midway between Constantinople and the Persian Gulf.

It is a field of the greatest interest to the student of Archaeology and History, for within its bounds are the ancient cities of Nineveh, Circesium, Nisibis, Edessa, and Amida, and the Plains of Arbela and the River Chebar. Its monasteries are still the depositories of old and valuable manuscripts, and the mounds that dot the plains have their secrets yet to be revealed to eager students of antiquity. It has been the scene of the struggles and victories of all those great empires that in succession rose, contended for the supremacy of the world, received the title of World-Empires, and sank into ruin. But our interest in this field centers in its relation to one whose kingdom is not of this world, but who is making the kingdoms of this world all his own.

The people of this field number about a million and a half, and they are divided into many different sects and tribes, speaking different languages, in a way that adds to the difficulties of missionary work among them. The following table shows the various races, languages, and religions of this field:

	Race	Language	Religion
1.	Turks	Turkish	Mohammedans
2.	Bedouin Arabs	Arabic	"
3.	Koords	Koordish	"
4.	Arabs & Koords in race, but Yezidees or Devil-Worshipers in religion		
5.	Armenians	Armenian Arabic Koordish	Nominal Christians
6.	Syrians	Syriac Arabic Koordish	" "
7.	Chaldeans	Chaldean Arabic Koordish	" "
8.	Jews	Hebrew Arabic Koordish	Mosaic Religion

When we speak of Nominal Christians, we mean the adherents of the old churches which possess the Christian Scriptures and the Christian faith, but have sunk into a lifeless formalism, which does not avail to purify their lives or morals. Thus they have become false expounders of Christianity and stumbling-blocks in the way of the adherents of other religions. The Mohammedan religion was in its inception a protest against a corrupt Christianity, and its followers have formed their idea of the Christian religion from these false exponents.

Even a cursory examination of the above table would lead us to expect that race prejudices would be very strong here; such is the case, and not only so, but sectarian prejudices are also strong, making the problem of the advancement of this people still more complicated.

The Nominal Christians are divided into five sects: 1. Protestants, the results of missionary labors. 2. Jacobite Syrians. 3. Nestorians. 4. Armenians. 5. Papists. The Papists are again divided into four communities: Latinists, who use the Latin ritual; Papal Syrians, who use the Syriac ritual; Papal Nestorians, who use the Chaldean ritual; and Papal Armenians, who use the Armenian ritual. These are all agreed in acknowledging the Pope as the head of their church, but they are separated by the use of different rituals and by mutual jealousies.

The Importance of this Field

"Every field is important which contains human souls to be saved, and may not be exempted from the sphere of missionary labors, inasmuch as the Master has said, "The Field is the World." But there are certain considerations which heighten our sense of the importance of this field: First, the prospect of a great increase in its population. This field is exceedingly rich in its natural resources. It once supported a dense population, and it is probable that it will again be thickly populated. In this day, when the nations are pushing out into the

fields of Africa, and into all the empty places of the world, it is exceedingly improbable that so fertile a country as this, and one that might become so easily accessible, will long be left unoccupied by modern enterprise; indeed, we have reason to believe that it would long since have been teeming with the life and activity of the Western world had it not been for certain peculiar hindrances which will no doubt in time disappear before the pressure of modern thought and civilization. We are not laboring simply for the tribes of today, but for the kingdoms of tomorrow. Second, the strategic situation of this field. Mardin is right in the line which must be followed by the railroad of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys, whenever it is built. It is in a position to receive the produce of the Mesopotamian plains and send it onward to the markets of the world. Asiatic Turkey might easily become the granary of Europe and still support a dense population of its own.

"We are laying the foundations of an institution which, we expect, shall have an important part in determining the character of the civilization of that day. We are endeavoring to Christianize the people before they are overwhelmed by the incoming tide of trade with all its secularizing influences, and we need to hasten lest we be overtaken."

Mr. Gates speaks in the last paragraph of "laying the foundations of an institution" and elsewhere amplifies when he says, "An efficient corps of five native teachers are laboring faithfully for their country and people in this school, and it is our expectation that its standards will be steadily raised in the future, as they have been in the last five years, and thus our present "High School" will become the "College of Mesopotamia." We are already sending out teachers educated in the school, through whom a system of common schools is being established. These common schools will, in their turn, educate students for the college."

The lapse of 17 years, with its consequent development of the village-school system, previously alluded to, the awakening and rapidly growing desire for an education, the increased demand for native Christian helpers in our own field, and especially without it, have so added to our sense of the importance of this field and deepened our conviction of its needs, that we here venture to restate the work of our institution, reaffirming what has been said and adding the arguments of later experience.

Growth of Village School System & Attendant Increasing Demand for Education

In our own field we have twenty-one pretty well organized common schools in our Protestant community. Following our example,

in answer to the demands of their people, other common schools have newly sprung up in the other Christian communities - Syrian, Chaldean and Papal - so that it is safe to say that there are in our field today, including our own, no less than eighty common schools. These are mostly a growth of the last decade and each year sees new schools and a larger demand for teachers from us.

In the Syrian community this aspiration for education has expressed itself in the opening of a school in Deir Zaafaran strictly for the training of priests. The school, however, though poorly managed, offers some courses in Turkish and Arabic which are offered in our own school. There are many obstacles to the continuance of this school at the Deir, but if it be successfully maintained it will be a feeder to our own school whose standard in curriculun instruction and management is advancing.

These common schools and the more advanced school at Deir Zaafaran send their brightest and most ambitious boys for more education to our American High School, and experience proves that difference in creed does not keep those desirous of such education from us. This is shown by the experience of last year when with our school attendance at 70 we enrolled 34 Protestants, 31 Syrian Jacobites and five Catholics. This last year the school made its record for students - though the orphans among them were the fewest on record - showing a decided increase from the previous enrollment of 56 to last year's of 70. This increase of students from our village schools is almost certain to continue. But we have another source of supply to our school from without our immediate field in the large cities of Diarbekir, Oorfa and Mosul;- Diarbekir two days' journey away sent us two boys, Oorfa six days away four, Mosul ten days away seven, while one came to us from Jezireh three days away. Without enlarging upon the reasons it is quite reasonable to expect that within five years these students from without will number 30 or more. Our course is a five years' course and we confidently expect within two years to have 100 students and within five years an attendance of 125 or more, this estimate being made on the basis of the enrollment for the past two years, an average of 24.

Growing Demand for our Graduates.

(a) Demands from Within: With the growth of the village school system there is naturally a larger demand for teachers. To supply this demand and furnish also the pastors, preachers, Bible-readers, etc., which our growing work demands and will demand, our school must continue to draw more students.

(b) Demands from Without: This demand is recent in origin and increasing. How much it might increase we may leave you to conclude from the following. I insert here a brief statement of what we have done, illustrating this new demand:

Our graduates ----------	78
In Christian work ----------	39
Non-graduates in Christian work	5
Total in Christian work --------	45

Work: Teachers, 27; Preachers, 6; Teachers & Preachers, 8; Pastors, 1; Bible-readers, 1; Colporteurs, 1; Preacher & Bible-agent, 1; Total, 45.

Geographical distribution: Our Field, 21; East & South--Jezireh, 1; Mosul, 1; Baghdad, 1; Busrah, 2; Bahrein, 3; Muscat, 1; Urumia, 1; West & South--Orfa, 2; Aleppo, 3; Antioch, 1; Mersin, 1; Deir Atiyya, 1; Syria, 5; Egypt, 1. That is to say eastwards along the Tigris and Euphrates basin into southern Arabia and west through Syria to Egypt.

Distribution as to Missionary Boards: A.B.C.F.M., 20; Arabian Mission, 5; Cumberland Presbyterian, 4; Presbyterian, 5; Church Missionary Society of England, 3; Scattering, 6.

Mr. Barney of the Arabian Mission writing in February asked for five new men for their field. Mr. James Cantine of the same Mission says under date of Jan. 9th:- "We have brought our best helpers from the Mardin field and in my opinion always will, and anything that would give a more varied supply and better equipped should have the hearty support of all our missionaries.----Climatic conditions among others may cause us for a long time to draw our supply of educated helpers from outside, and a better place at the present time than Mardin I do not know."

All Mesopotamia and Arabia open to us, and we are sending graduates to west of us into Syria. In all Mesopotamia and Arabia no High School save our own training the men who are to be the Christian workers and Christian laymen of the future. With this open door before us we should rejoice at the awakening desire for education manifest among the people.

In accord with what has preceded I append copy of a measure taken at the recent meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission:

> "In view of the recent numerical growth of students in the Mardin High School and the demand for its graduates in all Arabic-speaking fields, we realize that the present quarters of the school are already outgrown, and that the whole of the present Mission premises are needed for the Girls' School and Missionary residences, and that the purchase of a new site and the erection of suitable buildings for the Boys' High School is a necessity.
>
> "We would recommend that the missionaries of the Mardin Station be encouraged to solicit private contributions, from sources not interfering with those of the Board, for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings."

This measure puts before us a large task to the accomplishing of which we invite the help of all interested in the great work of the enlightenment and regeneration of Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Arabia.

We would, however, commend this school and its future to your care and beneficence by presenting another point of view. We have looked at past developments and the service already rendered by this school which has sent more than half its graduates into definite Christian work over such a large field. And now, what shall we be?

The vision of no visionary, President Gates of Robert College, the conviction of our senior missionary, Rev. A. N. Andrus, and the opinion of all those who know this field is that there must be a "College of Mesopotamia" in Mardin.

Briefly, the reasons:

(a) Its Strategic Position.

(1) Our language, the Arabic. The vast field of Arabic-speaking Mesopotamia and Arabia - not to speak of Syria and Egypt as a field for her graduates.

(2) The presentation of Christ to this vast country must be first of all through a spiritualized Eastern Christianity. We are at the strategic point - that is, in the centre of this Arabic-speaking Christian population which grows less and less southward from Mosul. Baghdad is Arab and so all points south. We here are surrounded by a large Christian constituency which is to furnish the workers of the future.

(b) Mardin has an established work. These fifty years' work at Mardin has been carried on and the American High School has a recognized standing. This is important. An established work meets with a minimum of opposition; the opening of a new work is fraught with difficulties. Moreover, the foundations of the future institution are laid. They are laid and await the superstructure.

(c) Excellent health conditions. Three thousand five hundred feet above sea-level, excellent drainage, short winter, fine climate, no excessive heat or cold, and an established hospital in care of an American physician. Situation - health considered - none better.

(d) Last of all, education must follow the Gospel. This is the logical order. The writer has seen the work here and the work in other fields where there are colleges of long standing, and has seen and felt the great difference. The life of these places is leavened by an educated body of men, Christian men of higher ideals and more disciplined character. The leaders of the work in our field have had only the meagre training of our High School. When the lights are

it half lights how we long for the day of a broader and more thorugh education! Such an education is a sine qua non of the best rosecution of our Master's work. And as we need it, so all those no are dependent upon us. Even as Mr. Cantine says, "--anything hat will give a varied supply and better equipped should have the earty support of all our missionaries."

Shall not Mardin, centuries ago the seat of schools of earning, in the providence of God yet shed her light from her lofty lace to lighten the great plain and the regions beyond with the "light f the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ"?

To meet the needs of the immediate future, and so take ne more step toward the college, whose founding is our ultimate aim, e believe in the measure already approved by the Mission, viz., the urchase of a new site and erection of new buildings for our Boys' High School. This plan provides for the transfer of the site and buildings, ow occupied, to the Girls' School, so relieving their present crowded nd unhealthy conditions and making possible for the future that delopment of education for women which is equally essential. See easure bottom of page 5.

The money needed for the site is approximately $5000 which ill secure a splendid plot, already in mind, capable of answering for ll future developments and for natural beauty of situation hardly to e surpassed. Money for the erection of new buildings, not less than 10,000 and not to exceed $15,000 will be needed.

For obvious reasons we must make this change as soon as possible and have set the date - most practicable - as September 1912 for occupation of the new buildings. We need money at once - $1000 - with which to begin purchase of the properties making up the site and the balance in the near future. We commend this great need and opportunity to you who read and bespeak your prayers and aid in its behalf.

Communications or inquiries are welcomed and should be addressed to Rev. R. S. Emrich, Mardin, Turkey.

Moneys or promise of conditional gifts may be sent to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treas. A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

THE MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL

Institution of Which the Rev. Stanley M. Emrich Is Principal

FIELD 40,000 SQUARE MILES

People Number About 1,500,000, Says Mr. Emrich.—Other Facts

The Rev. Stanley M. Emrich, formerly of South Framingham, who with Mrs. Emrich is engaged in the Mardin mission field in Eastern Turkey as the representative of Grace Congregational church of this town, furnishes an interesting description of the Evangelical high school for boys at Mardin, of which he is the principal. He says:

The Field

The field whose needs this school is designed to meet contains about 40,000 square miles, and is similar to the State of Louisiana in shape and size. There is no other school in all this region which can give even a thorough common-school education. Mardin lies in the ancient division of Mesopotamia; it is situated on the side of the mountain range known as Mt. Masius, and overlooks the broad plains of Mesopotamia. It is about midway between Constantinople and the Persion Gulf.

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The people of this field number about a million and a half, and they are divided into many different sects and tribes, speaking different languages, in a way that adds to the difficulties of missionary work among them. The following table shows the various races, languages, and religions of this field:

1. Turks		Turkish
2.	Arabs	Arabic

natural resources. It once supported a dense population, and it is probable that it will again be thickly populated. In this day, when the nations are pushing out into the wilds of Africa, and into the empty places of the world, it is exceedingly improbable that so fertile a country as this, and one that might become so easily accessible, will long be left unoccupied by modern enterprise; indeed, we have reason to believe that it would long since have been teeming with the life and activity of the Western world had it not been for certain peculiar hindrances which will no doubt in time disappear before the pressure of modern thought and civilization. We are not laboring simply for the tribes of today, but for the kingdom of tomorrow. Second, the strategic situation of this field, Mardin is right in the line which must be followed by the railroad of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys, whenever it is built. It is in a position to receive plains and send it onward to the markets of the world. Asiatic Turkey might easily become the granary of Europe and still support a dense population of its own.

We are laying the foundations of an institution which, we expect, shall have an important part in determining the character of the civilization of that day. We are endeavoring to Christianize the people before they are overwhelmed by the incoming tide of trade with all its secularizing influences, and we need to hasten lest we be overtaken."

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Continued Tomorrow

SHOE INDUSTRY RESUMED

The conditions in the shoe industry of Lynn assumed their former state yesterday after the strike of lasters, when practically all the employes in the shops returned to work.

...ne Mission ...ays under date of Jan. 9th:—"We ...ave brought our best helpers from ...he Mardin field and in my opinion ...always will, and anything that would ...ive a more varied supply and better equipped should have the hearty ...uppot of all our missionaries.—Climatic conditions among others may ...ause us for a long time to draw our ...upply of educated helpers from outside, and a better place at the present time than Mardin I do not ...now."

All Mesopotamia and Arabia open ...o us, and we are sending graduates ...o west of us and into Syria. In all ...Mesopotamia and Arabia no High ...chool save our own training the ...en who are to be the Christian ...orkers and Christian laymen of the ...uture. With this open door before ...us we should rejoice at the awakening desire for education manifest ...among the people.

In accord with what has preceded ...append copy of a measure taken at ...e recent meeting of the Eastern ...urkey Mission:—

"In view of the recent numerical ...rowth of students in the Mardin ...igh School and the demand for its ...raduates in all Arabic-speaking ...elds, we realize that the present ...arters of the school are already ...utgrown, and that the whole of the ...resent Mission premises are needed ...r the Girls' School and Missionary ...sidences, and that the purchase of ...new site and the erection of suitable buildings for the Boys' High ...hool is a necessity.

"We would recommend that the ...issionaries of the Mardin Station ...e encouraged to solicit private contributions, from sources not interfering with those of the Board, for the ...rchase of a site and the erection of ...uildings."

This measure puts before us a ...rge task to the accomplishing of ...hich we invite the help of all interested in the great work of enlightment and regeneration of Kur-

...upport of a...

Shall not M... seat of schoo... providence of ... from her loft... great plain a... with the "lig... the glory of G... Christ?"

To meet the ...ate future, an... toward the co... is our ultimate ... measure alre... Mission, viz., t... site and erect... for our Boys' ... plan provides ... site and buildi... the Girls' Sch... present crowde... ditions and ma... future that d... tion for women ... sential.

The money ... approximately ... cure a splendid ... capable of ans... developments a... of situation ha... Money for the e... ings, not less t... to exceed $15,00...

For obvious ... make this chang... and have set th... cable—as Septe... pation of the n... need at once—... to begin purcha... making up the ... in the near fu... this great need ... you who read ... prayers and aid ...

Communicatio... welcomed and s... to Rev. R. S. E... key.

Money or pro... gifts may be sent ... gin, Treas. A. B. ... St., Boston, Mass.

Rec'd APR 20 1909

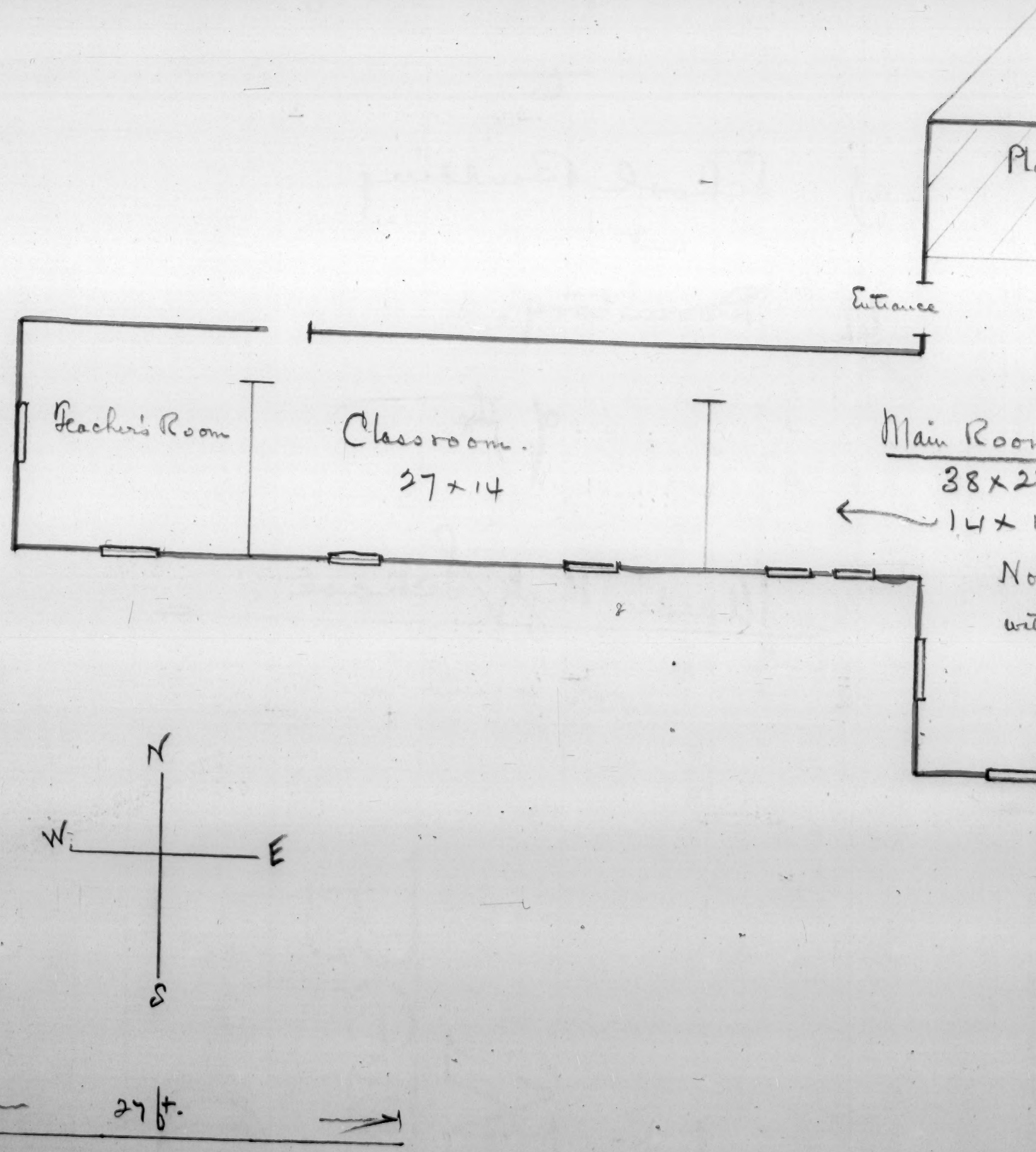
178.

Plans showing
Proposed Enlargements
to
a) School Building.
and.
b) Dormitory.
of the
Mardin High School.

Q. S. Conrich
From The Evening News
South Framingham Mass.
Oct. 21-1908.

Drawing showing H. S. Building with proposed
Cost of proposed addition - $700.

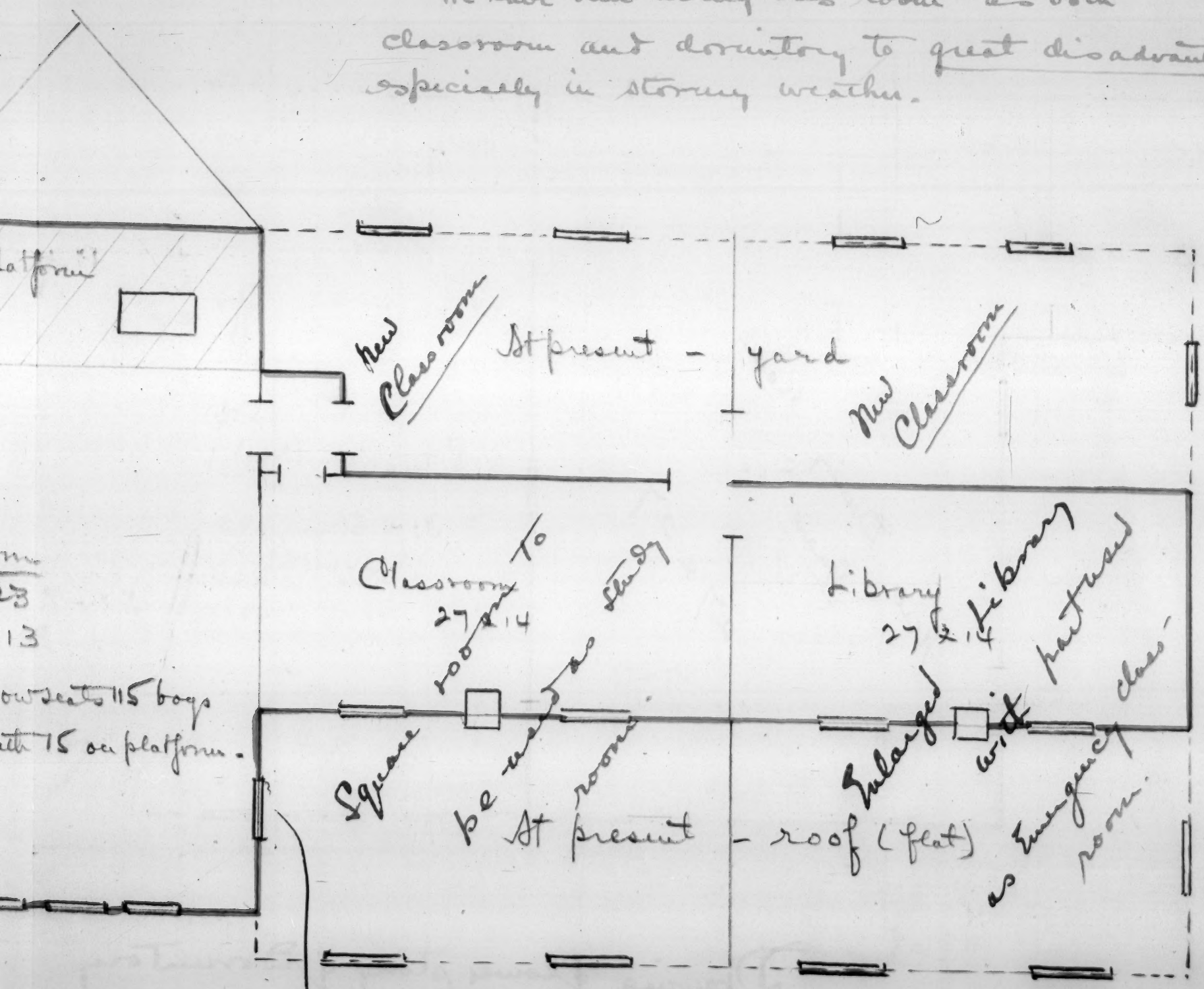
Red lines indicate present building -



d additions

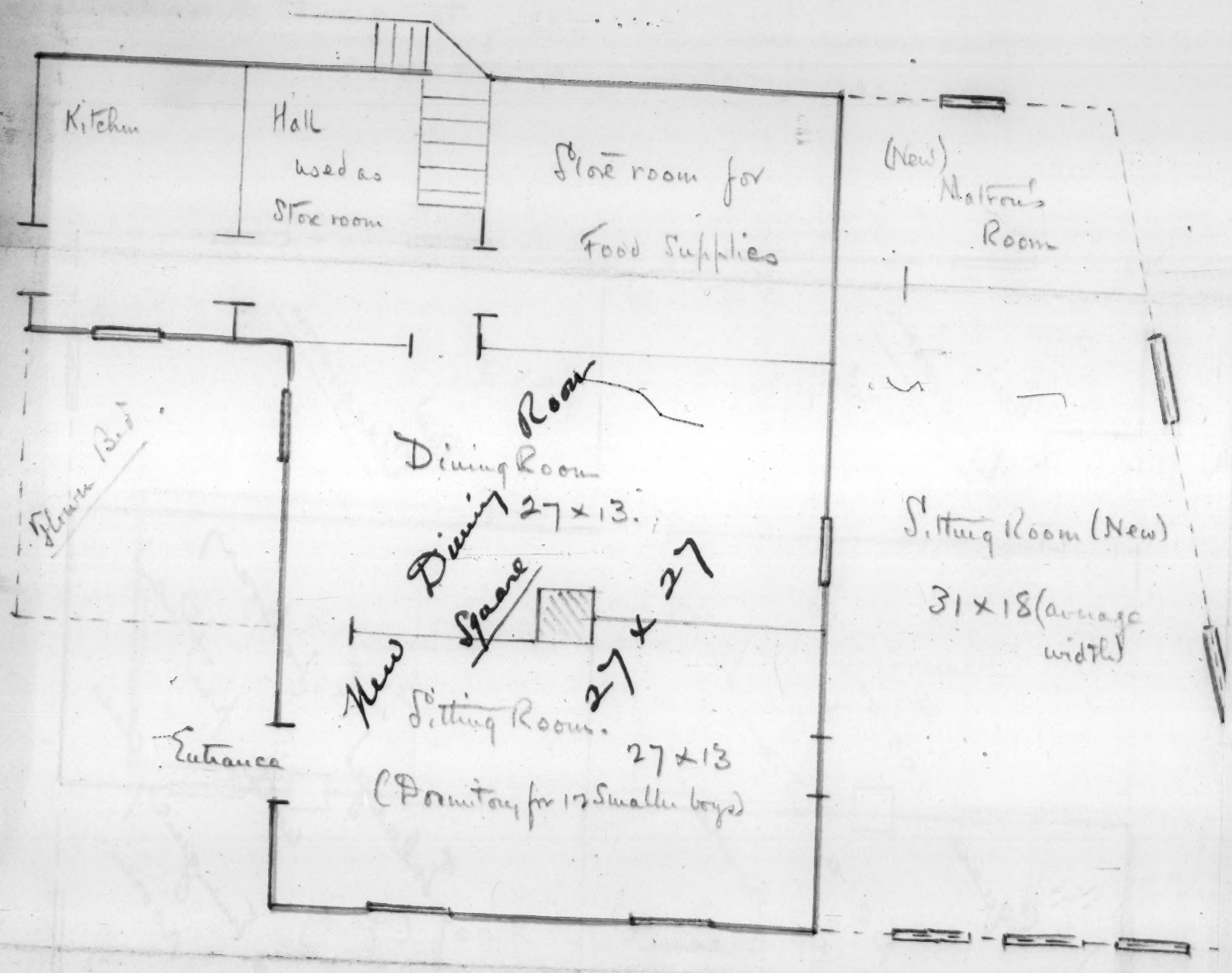
N.B. These enlargements set free a room in the basement difficult access and therefore not fitted for use as a recitation room which can be used as sleeping room for 15 boys.

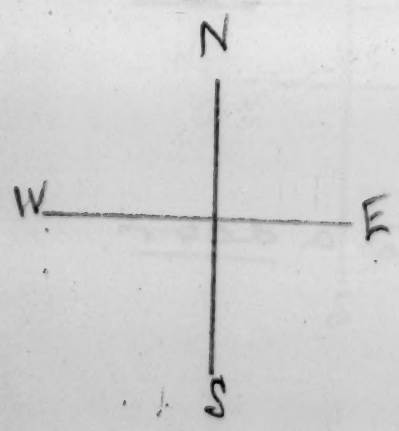
We have been using this room as both classroom and dormitory to great disadvantage especially in stormy weather.



Window To be converted into a door.

Red lines indicate limits of present building.





Drawing of lower story of Dormi
showing proposed addite

Estimated Cost $ 300
of Addition

27 ft.

Scale 1 in = 9 ft.

Rec'd FEB 5 1910

Financial Report of the Medical Department of the Mardin Station of the A.B.C.F.M. Nov 1908 to Oct 30/09.

1908	Amt Rec'd for Operations	Do Examinations	Do In Patients	Total for all	Visits in Homes.	Dispensary		Prescriptions Cash	Free	Total
Nov.	1756	350	430	2536		1987	20	317	209	526
Dec	880	105	350	1339	270	2210	20	256	172	428
09 Jany.	325	165	260	850		1982	20	275	172	447
Feb.	1045	150	330	1525	454	2143	20	280	148	428
Mch.	1490	250	375	2115	397	2921		408	334	742
April	918	150	130	1198	357	1944		452	273	725
May	654	220	55	929	233	1908	20	257	329	586
June	1475	210	150	1835	198	1890	20	278	362	640
July	1302	180	240	1826	460	1666		335	348	683
Aug	600	200	230	1030	471	2401	20	350	342	692
Sept	693	160	172	1025	385	2009	10	300	205	505
Oct.	664	320	80	1064	341	2070	20	277	269	546
	11806	2464	3002	17272	3763	25735	10	3575	3163	6738

Amt for Operations.	11806	Paid for Drugs	21040
" " Examinations.	2464	Hospital Exp.	5115
" " In Patients.	3002	Salys for Help	7182
" " Visiting in Homes.	3763	Horses Care & Exp	1285 20
" from Dispensary.	25735	Timber for Hospt.	697 35
" " Other Sources.	19666	Balance	30515 25
	65836		65836

Number of Major Operations 159 Men 98. Women 61

The Avg. Amt. rec'd for each Operation including that paid for Keep while in Hospital 103 piasters.

D. M. B. Thom, M.D.
In Charge